

This case originated at: PITTSBURGH, PA.

PGH. FILE #62-957

Report Made At:	Date when made:	Period for which made:	Report made by:
PITTSBURGH, PA.	7-19-40	7/15, 17/40	H. K. JOHNSON
Title:		Character of Case:	
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON		INFORMATION CONCERNING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, 38 years of age, reported born Alamogordo, N.M., presently residing 1420 Walnut St., Edgewood, Pa., is one of ablest and most brilliant physicists in U.S. Has been Assistant Director in charge of major fundamental research and research fellowship plan, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, since Sept. 1, 1937. In such capacity responsible for important discoveries and research in atomic power. Received AB and PHD degrees University of California 1924 and 1926 and attended about 1927 Universities of Gottingen and Munich in Germany; has been member of faculty at University of Columbia, Princeton, and Minnesota. Has been Associate Editor of Physical Review and is Fellow of American Physical Society. Acquaintances in Pittsburgh, Pa. area believe CONDON'S loyalty to the U.S. is unquestionable. CONDON'S wife is of Czech descent, birthplace yet unascertained. Credit rating satisfactory. No criminal record, Pittsburgh PD.

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Approved and
Forwarded

L. K. McKee Special Agent in Charge

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See 61-1566-1344, etc

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

On July 11, 1940 Major GEORGE L. RAMSEY, Adjutant General of the 99th Division, New Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. called upon Mr. S. K. McKEE, Special Agent in Charge of the Pittsburgh Field Office, presented a confidential letter dated July 10, 1940 from Lieutenant Colonel C. L. CLARK of G-2, Baltimore, Maryland, which letter requested that an expeditious investigation be conducted in order to determine the degree of loyalty to the country of Mr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, allegedly employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. inasmuch as CONDON was under consideration for employment as a scientist-type advisor in matters pertaining to the War Department in which capacity CONDON would have access to highly secret matters.

The above letter exhibited by Major RAMSEY is retained in the Pittsburgh file.

AT EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Upon interview, [redacted] Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, informed that DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON is presently Assistant Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at East Pittsburgh under the immediate supervision of Mr. L. W. CHUBB, Director of the Laboratories; that the Laboratory came under the supervision of Mr. E. B. ROBERTS Pittsburgh, Pa. Office of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company with offices in the Union Bank Bldg., 4th and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh; that [redacted] of the company at East Pittsburgh, would possibly have a file with regard to Dr. CONDON.

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It is noted that [redacted] was confidentially approached and he confidentially requested [redacted] to assist the writer.

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[redacted] stated that his file with regard to Dr. CONDON would be incomplete, the main file being in the custody of [redacted] at Pittsburgh. However, [redacted] file contained the following information:-

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A copy of a letter dated July 21, 1937 was addressed to Professor EDWARD UHLER CONDON, 16 Pelham Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey. The letter was signed by L. W. CHUBB, Director of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. Research Laboratory and copies of the letter were indicated for M. W. SMITH, Manager of Engineering, and Vice President, and for Dr. E. B. ROBERTS, in charge of Industrial Relations. This letter dealt with the subject of Professor CONDON'S coming from Princeton University to the Westinghouse Laboratories at East Pittsburgh for the purpose of building up, stimulating and later leading the important fundamental research group of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company Laboratories. The letter indicated that Professor CONDON'S work in the Laboratories, if undertaken, would be in the nature of a trial project for approximately one year. The letter offered Professor CONDON \$7,500.00 a year and the statement was made that the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company would be disappointed if within a short time Professor CONDON'S services to the company did not cause his salary to be in excess of \$10,000.00 a year.

Mr. KOTTMAN'S file contained an announcement dated Dec. 16, 1937 signed by W. E. MARSHALL, Vice President, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., for Mr. L. W. CHUBB. This announcement mentioned the following appointments by the company:-

1. JOSEPH SLEPIAN as Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory to continue the technical direction of scientific engineering research as well as to act in a consulting relationship with engineers of the operating divisions. SLEPIAN had been in the company's employ at the time of this announcement from 1916, as an engineering student, later as a research engineer and since 1926, a consulting engineer. SLEPIAN is a graduate of Harvard University (AB) 1911, (AM) 1913, (PH.D) 1917. He took post graduate work at Gottingen, Germany in 1913 and 1914 and at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1914.

2. DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Assistant Director responsible for the technical direction of fundamental research in physics and in charge of all work under the new Westinghouse Research Fellowship Plan.

Dr. CONDON came with the company on Sept. 1, 1937 from the faculty of Princeton University. CONDON is described as a graduate of the University of California (AB 1924) (PH.D 1926). CONDON had considerable experience as a professor and research worker in theoretical physics at the Universities of Columbia, Minnesota and Princeton.

Mr. KOTTMAN'S file contained a copy of a letter dated Feb. 2, 1938 addressed to Professor H. E. DYCHE head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Pittsburgh, Pa. being signed by J. H. BELKNAP, Manager of technical employment and applicant training. The

letter contained recommendations for the appointment of DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON as a Westinghouse lecturer at the University of Pittsburgh and further recommendation that DR. CONDON'S appointment become effective with the first semester of the school year 1937-1938; that Dr. CONDON was being considered as a lecturer in the field of physics. This letter gave Dr. CONDON'S home address at that time as 321 Overdale Road, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

[] Research Laboratories, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Company, was confidentially and discreetly interviewed at which time he stated his records reflected that DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON was born March 2, 1902 at Alamogordo, N. Mex.; that CONDON received AB and PH.D degrees respectively in 1924 and 1926 at the University of California; that CONDON was a member of the faculty lecturers on physics at Columbia University in 1928; that he was a professor in physics at Princeton University in 1928 and 1929; that he was a professor of physics at the University of Minnesota in 1929 and 1930; that he was a professor of physics at Princeton from 1930 to the summer of 1937; that CONDON entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company Research Laboratories as Assistant Director in the fall of 1937. [] stated that before CONDON came with the Westinghouse company CONDON'S previous experience had been so far as he knew entirely in the educational field, although CONDON had done important practical^{and} experimental research work in the educational field which work was of an extremely practical nature. Before CONDON'S appointment by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company [] did not personally know CONDON.

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Shortly before CONDON'S appointment [] had considered three of the outstanding physicists in the United States for the position as Assistant Director of the research laboratory and as a result of this consideration CONDON was selected by the company.

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[] stated that CONDON has been a National Research Fellow; that [] served in this Fellowship it is believed about two years shortly after receiving his PH.D from the University of California about 1926; that this Fellowship of CONDON arose through the National Research Council which body, it is understood, was created by Congress about 1916 to act as Advisory Council on Scientific Research to the United States Government.

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[] stated that the Research Fellowship Plan which DR. CONDON has developed and supervises at Westinghouse Research Laboratories, covers approximately ten research fellowships. Under this plan five Fellows are appointed yearly to do research work at the Westinghouse Laboratories. Of these five Fellows reappointments

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are made provided the research work of the individual Fellow is considered valuable.

[] stated that some of the more important fields of fundamental research supervised by Dr. CONDON at the Laboratories are in mass spectroscopy, atomic power, and physics of metals. Dr. CONDON is popularly known as having charge of the atom smashing machine at the Westinghouse Laboratories.

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[] stated that in his opinion there is absolutely no question of Dr. CONDON'S loyalty to the United States under any conditions. [] stated that he could not put his finger on any particular fact which would directly support this opinion but that he had in mind two facts on which his opinion was based. [] stated that DR. CONDON'S wife is believed to be of Czech descent; that she abhors the Nazi subjugation of Czechoslovakia. [] stated confidentially that about the spring of 1940 Dr. CONDON had made very important discoveries in research work on atomic power concerning the use of gamma rays in breaking down uranium. DR. CONDON prepared a scientific article in connection with this research for publication in the Physical Review which is published by the American Physical Society and which is a division of the American Institute of Physics. The publication of this article was withheld for a short time due to a question as to whether the discovery would be released by the Board of the National Research Council at Washington which censors Physical Review articles that might have a bearing on National Defense. [] stated that two members of the Board who considered the question were Dr. UREY and Professor PEGRUM who are on the faculty at Columbia University. Professor TATE believed to be at the University of Minnesota or Wisconsin also considered this question which eventually was passed upon by G. BREIT who is reportedly head of a board of the National Research Council. [] stated that Hitler's scientists are known to be working continually on atomic power at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Germany but it is not known how far they have progressed and at the time of DR. CONDON'S article the question arose as to whether the publication of this article might assist the German scientists to the detriment of the National Defense of the United States. [] stated that DR. CONDON appeared in perfect agreement with the withholding of his article for publication until the propriety of its publication could be determined by the Board of the National Research Council, and that CONDON indicated to [] that he, CONDON, desired that the information be withheld if there was any chance of the information assisting Hitler.

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[] stated that DR. CONDON'S wife, a Czech, may possibly have been born abroad but that it is his opinion that she was born in the United States.

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[] stated that DR. CONDON, to his knowledge, has not collaborated with any writers out of the United States since he came with the Westinghouse Company. [] promised to furnish the Pittsburgh Office with a list of DR. CONDON'S publications before CONDON'S appointment by the Westinghouse Company.

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[] further stated that DR. CONDON has not been out of the United States, to his knowledge, since he came with the Westinghouse Company in September, 1937.

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It is [] information that the American Physical Society is a Division of the American Institute of Physics and is located at 175 - 5th Street, New York City. The American Physical Society publishes the Physical Review.

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[] exhibited an article [] concerning CONDON reflecting that CONDON has experience in theoretical physics, particularly quantum mechanics of atomic and molecular spectra and has devoted a good deal of attention to nuclear physics.

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AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

[] Industrial Relations, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Union Bank Building, Fourth Ave. and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, in addition to the information concerning DR. CONDON'S employment by the Westinghouse Laboratories, previously set out, stated that DR. CONDON, according to his records, attended the University of Gottingen and University of Munich in Germany, it is believed, about the fall of 1926 and possibly most of 1927.

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[] stated that DR. CONDON is a brilliant physicist; that there are not six physicists, if any, in the United States, who are superior to DR. CONDON in ability and brilliance. [] confidentially described DR. CONDON as a very opinionated man; that CONDON is very well regarded and given practically complete control at the Research Laboratory but that that situation is due to the fact that DR. CONDON is a pure scientist. [] stated that DR. CONDON is not the type of man who would balance well with industrial management since CONDON is a pure scientist and self opinionated and uncompromising where any question develops between balancing industrial relationships and management with scientific research.

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[] described DR. CONDON as possibly Russian in appearance, 38 years old, 5' 10" tall, weighing 180 pounds, dark hair and eyes, slightly dark complexion; that CONDON wears glasses.

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[] stated that he had no information or knowledge which could possibly be construed in any way to indicate that DR. CONDON would not be extremely loyal to the United States under any circumstances.

[] University of Pittsburgh, who has previously been contacted by Agent on other matters, was confidentially approached with regard to DR. CONDON. [] stated that about three months ago he was seated at a table with DR. and Mrs. CONDON at which time Dr. CONDON mentioned that his wife, who is of Czech descent, had received a letter from someone [] (is under the impression it was from her brother) in Czecho-Slovakia. It is [] impression that this letter was received about the middle of the spring of 1940. When [] asked Dr. CONDON how this letter, written in the Czech language, passed through the German censors, the doctor indicated that Czech interpreters are used; as a result of which many letters mailed out of the country carry information which would be cut out by other interpreters. At the time of this conversation [] stated that he observed that Mrs. CONDON had a strong sympathetic interest for the Czechs and apparently resented the German invasion of Czecho-Slovakia. At the same time DR. CONDON indicated some anti-Nazi feelings and reflected a pro-Czech opinion.

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[] stated that he has had occasion to observe Dr. and Mrs. CONDON in social relationships on a few occasions particularly in connection with activities carried on in the National Reading Rooms at the University of Pittsburgh; that it is his impression that both Dr. and Mrs. CONDON are broad minded individuals and loyal to the American system of Government and are anti-Nazi. [] however, could not relate any further incidents than the above to support his observation of Dr. and Mrs. CONDON as anti-Nazis.

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[] stated that Dr. CONDON did not teach at the University of Pittsburgh in the school years 1939-1940 and 1938-1939 but did teach one hour each Friday in summer school in 1937, on nuclear physics; that Dr. CONDON is a dollar a year man who practically donates his services as a lecturer to the University.

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[] stated that [] who is believed to be of English descent, and who is [] at the University of Pittsburgh, probably knows more

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concerning Dr. CONDON than anyone in the Pittsburgh area, both professionally and socially, the latter due to the fact that [] wife is also of Czech descent as is Dr. CONDON'S wife.

[] pointed out that [] was given a leave of absence from the University in 1936-1937 to go to New York City in order to help set up an office in the American Institute of Physics, one of the professor's assignments there being to set up an employment service. [] stated that [] received his PH.D at the University of Minnesota in 1926 which was three years before Dr. CONDON was a member of the faculty at the University of Minnesota; that [] is well acquainted with most of the physicists in the country; that [] could, in [] opinion, be approached confidentially concerning Dr. CONDON although they are close friends.

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[] who holds a professorship and is [] at the University of Pittsburgh, upon confidential interview, informed that he has personally known Dr. CONDON since the latter came with the Westinghouse Research Laboratory in 1937 although he knew of Dr. CONDON as a well known writer who conducted research in theoretical physics prior to 1937; that he also knows Dr. CONDON socially; that his, [] wife is of Czech descent and is naturally friendly with Dr. CONDON'S wife, also of Czech descent; that their wives are very close friends and each speaks some little Czech.

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[] stated that he has gathered that Dr. CONDON'S father was in business, it is believed in the west, its nature being unknown; that Dr. CONDON is believed to have been brought up by his mother in the west, possibly during the same period near San Francisco, California; that Dr. CONDON'S father and mother are believed to have separated when Dr. CONDON was a boy; that Dr. CONDON'S mother was employed, possibly in some secretarial capacity, and that Dr. CONDON'S mother assisted Dr. CONDON in going to school and probably the University of Calif. It is [] belief that Dr. CONDON was married before finishing his education at the University of California, possibly as an undergraduate. It is [] belief that Dr. CONDON'S wife, EMILIE, of Czech descent, maiden name unknown, was born in the United States because she apparently does not fluently speak the Czech language; however [] is not positive of this fact.

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Dr. CONDON is known to be sympathetic towards newspaper reporters which is believed to be due to the fact that Dr. CONDON about the time of his graduation from the University of California was a reporter for some newspapers in California.

At the present time [] understands that DR. CONDON'S family consists of his wife, and three children, the oldest of whom is a girl, possibly 13 years old, and Dr. CONDON'S mother. [] has not talked with Dr. CONDON'S mother although he has met her, due possibly to the fact that CONDON'S mother is deaf. [] furnished no information as to the descent of Dr. CONDON'S parents although he observed that possibly Dr. CONDON'S mother's maiden name, UHLER, indicated that her descent was German. [] stated it is not unusual for graduate physicists in the United States to attend the Universities of Gottingen and Munich in Germany; that [] also attended these colleges; that CONDON probably studied at these schools about 1926 or 1927.

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[] stated that Dr. CONDON had been considerably wrought up over the invasion of Czech-Slovakia, possibly due to the fact that Mrs. CONDON was of Czech descent; that CONDON has always been very outspoken as to the need of greater defense for the United States; that not more than four weeks ago Dr. CONDON discussed with [] the placing in the summer curriculum of the University of Pittsburgh a course in National Defense it being Dr. CONDON'S idea to donate his services in such a course. This discussion had gone to the extent of the preparation of a memorandum which [] could not locate at the time of the interview but which he recalled as planned by Dr. CONDON to cover the fundamentals of internal and external ballistics, practices involved in the flight of airplanes, sound in range finding, infra-red signaling, and radio communications. [] stated that Dr. CONDON had been extremely aware of the need for trained men in scientific and technical fields with relation to National Defense. After this discussion it developed however that Dr. CONDON had been so tied up with his research activities at Westinghouse that he had been unable to go ahead with this plan.

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[] stated that he had also been informed that Dr. CONDON not very long ago contacted the War Department at Washington, D.C. to discuss the need of training and research for the purpose of National Defense.

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There is set out below a brief resume concerning
Dr. CONDON'S publications as furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] Westinghouse Research Laboratories:

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"CONDON, Prof. EDWARD UHLER, 16 Pelham Ave.,
Princeton, N. J. Physics. Alamogordo, N. Mex., March 2,
1902. A. B. California, 24, Ph. D. 26. Asst. Prof. Prince-
ton, 1928-1929; Prof. theoretical physics Minnesota, 1929-
1930; Assoc. Prof. Princeton, 1930 -. Lecturer, Columbia
1928. A.A.; Fellow Physical Soc. Theoretical physics; quan-
tum mechanics of atomic and molecular spectra and radioactivity.
(American Men of Science 1933).

List of Publications:

1937

Ionization and dissociation of molecules of electron impact.
W. Bleakney, E.U. Condon, L. G. Smith. JI. Phys. Chem. 41,
p. 197-209, Feb. 1937. (Sc. A. 1889 '37).

1936

Vibration spectra and molecular structure. R.B. Barnes, L.G.
Bonner and E. U. Condon. JI. Chem. Physics, 4, pp. 772-778,
Dec. 1936. (Sc. A. 707 '37)

Energy distribution of neutrons slowed by elastic impacts,
E.U. Condon and G. Breit. Phys. Rev. 49, pp. 229-231. Feb. 1,
1936. (Sc. A. 937).

Electron-Neutron Interaction. E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 49,
pp. 459-461, March 15, 1936. (Sc. A. 1917)

Photoelectric effect of the deuteron. G. Breit and E. U.
Condon. Phys. Rev. 49, pp. 904-911, June 15, 1936. (Sc.
A. 3393)

Theory of scattering of protons by protons. G. Breit and
E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 50, pp. 825-845, Nov. 1, 1936.
(Sc. A. 5329)

Nuclear forces. B. Cassen and E. U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 50,
pp. 846-849, Nov. 1, 1936. (Sc. A. 5330)

1935

The theory of atomic spectra. E.U. Condon and G.H. Shortley. Cambridge England, The University Press 1935. (book)

1934

Absolute intensity of the nebular lines. E.U. Condon. Astrophys. Jl. 79, pp. 217-23, March 1934. (Sc. A. 1005)

Physical units and the universal constants. E.U. Condon. Am. Phys. Teacher, 2, pp. 63-69 May 1934. (Sc. A. 2752)

1933

Stark effect. E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 43, pp. 648-654, April 15, 1933. (Sc. A. 3038).

Relative multiplet transition probabilities from spectroscopic stability. E.U. Condon and C. W. Ufford. Phys. Rev. 44, pp. 740-743, Nov. 1, 1933. (Sc. A. 5324).

1932

Effect on monochromatic ultraviolet radiation on Euglena cells - A. remark. - E.U. Condon. Jl. of the Franklin Inst. 214, pp. 105-106, July 1932. (Sc. A. 3952).

Production of infra-red spectra with electric fields. E.U. Condon Phys. Rev. 41, pp. 759-762, Sept. 15, 1932. (Sc. A. 5040).

Lorentz double refraction in the regular system. E.U. Condon and F. Seitz. Jl. Opt. Soc. Am. 22, pp. 393-401, July 1932. (Sc. A. 4233)

1931

Quantum mechanics of collision processes. E.U. Condon. Rev. Mod. Phys. 3, pp. 43-88, January 1931 (Sc. A. 2965)

Theory of complex spectra. E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 36, pp. 1121-1133, Oct. 1, 1930. (Sc. A. 1252)

Theory of complex spectra. Pt. 2, E.U. Condon and G.H. Shortley. Phys. Rev. 37, pp. 1025-1043, May 1, 1931. (Sc. A. 3075)

1930

Pauli's exclusion principle. E.U. Condon & J.E. Mack. Phys. Rev. 35, pp. 579-582, March 15, 1930. (Sc. A. 3028).

Singlet-triplet interval ratios for sp, sd, sf, p5s, and d9s, configurations. E.U. Condon and G.H. Shortly. Phys. Rev. 35, pp. 1342-1346, June 1, 1930. (Sc. A. 3455).

Predissociation of Diatomic molecules from high rotation states. D.S. Villars and E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 35, pp. 1028-1032, May 1, 1930. (Sc. A. 3447)

1929

Quantum Mechanics. E.U. Condon and P.M. Morse. McGraw-Hill, N.Y. (book)

Nuclear motions associated with electron transitions in diatomic molecules. E.U. Condon, Phys. Rev. 32, pp. 858-872, Dec. 1928. (Sc. A. 1057).

Quantum mechanics of momentum space. E.U. Condon. Jl. Franklin Inst. 207, pp. 449 - April 1929 (Sc. A. 2959),

Quantum mechanics and radioactive disintegration. R.W. Guerney and E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 33, pp. 127-140, Feb. 1929. (Sc. A. 2212).

1928

Recent developments in quantum mechanics. E.U. Condon. Science, 68, pp. 193-195, Aug. 31, 1928. (Sc. A. 62 '29)

1928

Critical potentials of molecular Hydrogen. E.U. Condon and H.D. Smyth. Nat. Acad. Sc. Proc. 14, pp. 871-875, Nov. 1928. (Sc. A. 1550 '29)

Physical pendulum in quantum mechanics. E.U. Condon, Phys. Rev. 31, pp. 891-894, May 1928. (Sc. A. 2270)

1927

Zeeman effect of the symmetrical top according to wave mechanics, E.U. Condon. Phys. Rev. 30, pp. 781-784, Dec. 1927. (Sc. A. 836 '28)

Coupling of electronic and nuclear motions in diatomic molecules.
E.U. Condon. Nat. Acad. Sc. Proc. 13, pp. 462-466, June 1927.
(Sc. A. 2465)

Wave mechanics and the normal state of the Hydrogen molecule.
E.U. Condon, Nat. Acad. Sc. Proc. 13, pp. 466-470, June 1927.

Mean free paths in a gas. E.U. Condon and E. Van Amringe.
Phil. Mag. 3, pp. 604-614, 1927. (Sc. A. 1805).

1926

Theory of intensity distribution in band systems. E.U. Condon.
Phys. Rev. 28, pp. 1182-1201, Dec. 1926. (Sc. A. 1385).

Penetrating radiation. E.U. Condon. Nat. Acad. Sc. Proc.
12, pp. 323-326, May 1926. (Sc. A. 2634).

1925

Relativity relation between mass and energy and stellar evolution.
E.U. Condon. Nat. Acad. Sc. Proc. 11, pp. 125-130, Feb. 1925.
(Sc. A. 1601).

Theory of the range of alpha particles. L. Loeb and E.U. Condon,
Jl. Franklin Inst. 200, pp. 595-607, Nov. 1926. (Sc. A. 770 '26)

The theory of the radiometer. H.E. Marsh, E.U. Condon and L.B. Loeb,
Jl. Opt. Soc. Am. pp. 257-262, Sept. 1925. (Sc. A. 132, '26). "

The above publications were discussed with [redacted] who advised that in addition to the brief resume of Dr. CONDON'S qualifications and training at the head of this list, that the book entitled "American Men of Science" also listed Dr. CONDON as Associate Editor of the Physical Review, 1930-1932, as a contributor to the Journal of Mechanical Physics, as a fellow of the Physical Society.

[redacted] made the following comments concerning the names of men in the above list who had collaborated with Dr. CONDON:

L. G. SMITH - Presently believed on Princeton University Faculty,

W. BLEAKNEY - Believed to be on Princeton University Faculty.

R. B. BARNES - Physicist - Believed with some industrial concern in Massachusetts.

L. G. BONNER - Has been on faculty at University of Texas and/or Ohio State (Wife is Czech)

G. BREIT - Former professor University of Wisconsin or Michigan - now connected with Carnegie Institute, Washington, D.C. - on Committee National Research Council. Particularly interested in atomic power. Born in Russia.

B. CASSEN - Formerly Ex-ray specialist - Harper Hospital. Now believed in same field at Westinghouse Research Laboratory, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Graduate of Royal College, England.

G. H. SHORLEY - Believed to be British. Believed to be now in the United States at Ohio State University.

C. W. UFFORD - Professor at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. on leave of absence at Princeton University - Believed born at Cambridge, Mass.

F. SEITZ - Located during the summer of 1940 with Westinghouse Research Laboratory, and summer teacher at University of Pittsburgh.

J. E. MACK - Has been on faculty at University of Wisconsin and Penn State.

D. S. VILLARS - Believed to be French, status unknown.

P. M. MORSE - Former student of Dr. CONDON, believed now to be at Mass. Institute of Technology.

R. W. GUERNEY - Believed to be British and to have been in the United States at the time of publication with Dr. CONDON in 1929.

H. D. SMYTH - Head of the Department of Physics - University of Princeton.

E. Van Amringe - Unknown to

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The Philosophical Magazine is a British publication.

H. E. MARSH - Possibly has been a student at University of California in 1925.

L. B. LOEB - Professor - University of California.

[redacted] stated that he was acquainted with the fact that DR. CONDON had made important discoveries about the spring of 1940 in the field of atomic power with regard to the effect of gamma rays in connection with uranium; that at the time DR. CONDON prepared an article for publication on this subject which article was held up pending approval for release by G. BREIT Head of the Board controlling such matters in the National Research Council in Washington, D.C.; that the article was withheld from publication only about two weeks it having been decided that its publication would not be detrimental to the National Defense of the United States.

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It is [redacted] belief that DR. CONDON would be extremely loyal to the United States under any circumstances.

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DR. CONDON'S residence, at 1420 Walnut Street, Edgewood, a suburb of Pittsburgh, was observed and it was noted that the residence is a large three story frame house with a children's play yard in the rear.

[redacted] was discreetly approached, and she informed that the CONDONS have been living in this home for about a year; that she believes they bought the house about a year ago from JOSEPH HAMILTON and his mother, MRS. GEORGE HAMILTON, a widow who has lived in the Pittsburgh area for many years. Mrs. HAMILTON presently resides in or near Blairsville, Pa. [redacted] stated that her grand child at times played with the CONDON children; that on one occasion while accompanying her grand child she talked, as a neighbor, to Mrs. CONDON at which time Mrs. CONDON remarked that the European War was a terrible thing. Mrs. CONDON indicated that the invasion of Czecho-Slovakia was strongly felt by Mrs. CONDON and that she certainly was not in sympathy with Hitler and his program.

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[redacted] stated in addition to Mrs. CONDON and their three children, Mr. CONDON'S mother resides with the CONDON family; that the mother is believed to have a slight accent.

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It is noted that in the interviews set out above the purpose of the inquiry was not discussed with them and the information was obtained under a clear understanding that all inquiries would be treated as confidential.

AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. made available to Agent its file which contained a report dated 10-18-38 reflecting the following information with regard to DR. CONDON:

Name:	EDWARD UNLER CONDON
Wife:	EMILIE
Residence:	321 Overdale Road, Forrest Hills, Pa.
Occupation:	Research Laboratory, Westinghouse Company E. Pittsburgh, since Sept. 1937.
Age:	35 - 40 years - 1938
Married:	Three children Good habits, character, morals, No alleged illegal practises. No income other than salary. Applicant rented home. Carried small trade accounts, 30 to 60 days. Bank - First National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pa. Seems thrifty and receives a high salary.
Reference:	DR. ELMER HUTCHISSON

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The offices receiving leads should expedite investigation and furnish immediately Air Mail Special Delivery Reports covering the requested investigation.

Auxiliary offices are not desired to obtain DR. CONDON'S grades, the purpose of the inquiry being generally to uncover any information bearing on DR. CONDON'S loyalty to the United States and the American Democratic system.

The family background of both DR. CONDON and Mrs. CONDON should be obtained as far as possible/^{and} where necessary leads should be directed to other offices.

Inquiries should be made discreetly and confidentially.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIELD OFFICE

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will verify DR. CONDON'S education at the University of California approximately from 1924 to 1926, obtain his family background and conduct appropriate investigation concerning his loyalty to the United States. ✓ ok

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will conduct appropriate investigation at Columbia University with regard to DR. CONDON'S family background. DR. CONDON'S loyalty to the U.S. should also be determined. ✓ ok

THE NEWARK FIELD OFFICE

AT PRINCETON, N. J.

At Princeton University, will verify DR. CONDON'S membership on the faculty in 1928 and 1929 and from 1930 to 1937; will obtain his background and information relative to his loyalty to the United States. ✓ ok

THE ST. PAUL FIELD OFFICE

At the University of Minnesota, will verify Dr. CONDON'S professorship there in 1929 and 1930 and obtain information concerning his family background and determine his loyalty to the United States. ✓ ok

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will obtain full information through the Passport Division, Department of State, with regard to DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON'S absences from the U.S. It is believed that DR. CONDON attended the Universities of Göttingen and Munich in Germany between 1926 and 1930. ✓ ok

"RUC report
from WFO mailed
8/21/40 by [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]"

Will discreetly contact the National Research Council concerning CONDON'S background and indications of his loyalty to the United States.

P E N D I N G

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

FILE NO. **62-369**

vml

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	DATE WHEN MADE 7-27-40 ✓	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-25-40	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH B. DICKERSON
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONDON served as Assistant Professor of Physics, Princeton University, school year 1928-29, resigned to go to University of Minnesota; returned to Princeton as Associate Professor of Physics, January, 1930, where he remained until June, 1937, when he resigned and left for Pittsburgh. Professors interviewed at Princeton advise CONDON very able man in physics field and no doubt about loyalty to this country. Credit record satisfactory. No police record Princeton.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, Pittsburgh, Pa., 7-19-40.

DETAILS:

AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Through [redacted] Princeton University, the records of the Secretary's

b7D

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11 OCT 27 1964			
3 Bureau			
4 Pittsburgh AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY			
2 Newark			

Office of Princeton University were secured relative to Dr. CONDON. These records reflect that CONDON was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics at Princeton University in April, 1928 and that he assumed his duties at the fall term of 1928; that he resigned in October, 1929, to go to the University of Minnesota. These records further reflect that CONDON was appointed Associate Professor of Physics of Princeton in January, 1930, and held that position until he resigned in June, 1937.

The records reflect that CONDON received his education at the University of California; that he obtained his AB degree in 1924 and received his PhD degree in 1926, getting both degrees from the University of California.

His teaching record, as appears in the file of Princeton University, is as follows:

"Teaching Fellow.", University of California, 1924-1926;

Lecturer in Physics, Columbia University, 1927-28;

Assistant Professor of Physics, Princeton University, 1928-1929;

Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Minnesota, 1929-1930;

There should be added to this list his position of Associate Professor of Physics at Princeton in 1930 until June, 1937.

His date of birth was listed on the records as being March 2, 1902 and his address while at Princeton was listed as 16 Pelham Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey.

Further examination of CONDON's file at Princeton University reflected that there were several clippings from newspapers listed giving information as set forth in this report:

From the "Princeton Herald", issue August 27, 1937, was a clipping which reflected that Professor CONDON and his wife were leaving

for Pittsburgh where Professor CONDON was to be associated with the Research Laboratory at the Westinghouse Electric Company;

From the "Princetonian" dated October 19, 1937, was a clipping reflecting that CONDON was giving a course at the University of Pittsburgh during that year on "The Introduction of Quantum Mechanics". Further in this clipping is set forth information that Condon is best known for the Franck-Condon Theory explaining which electronic transitions are most probable in diatomic molecules;

Another clipping from the "Princeton Herald" dated December 24, 1937, reflects that CONDON was appointed Associate Director at the Westinghouse Laboratories in East Pittsburgh.

Through [redacted] Princeton University it was ascertained that [redacted] and [redacted] in Princeton were at the University while CONDON served there and would probably be able to furnish information relative to CONDON. b7D

[redacted] upon interview, advised that he considers CONDON very capable and one of the leading physicists in the United States; however, he does not have a very pleasing personality. that he considered him very gruff and unpleasant. [redacted] advised that in his mind there is no doubt about CONDON being loyal to this country and that he is a real, true American. b7D

[redacted] stated that he considers CONDON one of the leading men in the physics field in the United States; that he is a go-getter, a hard worker; that his one trouble is that he does not like to do experiments and rather would have someone else do the actual experiments; however, that he is a very able and capable man. b7D

Continuing, [redacted] stated that CONDON was not very popular with some of the other professors in the b7D

62-369

Physics Department because he was a hard worker and a driver and some of the other men did not like his progressive tactics; that they rather desire to go along at a slow and easy gait.

[redacted] informed the writer that he used to visit in the CONDON home when they lived in Princeton; that CONDON was educated in California and had originally come from someplace in the west; that CONDON's wife, according to his information, was born in this country; however, that her parents are foreigners, probably having come from Czechoslovakia; that while the CONDONS lived in Princeton, Professor CONDON bought a house at 16 Pelham Avenue where he resided. [redacted] is of the opinion that there is no doubt about CONDON being loyal to this country and that he is absolutely trustworthy and honest.

b7D

[redacted] further stated that since CONDON has been at Westinghouse Laboratories in East Pittsburgh, CONDON had offered him, [redacted] a job with the Westinghouse Company which he, [redacted] turned down since he is satisfied with his present position at Princeton University.

b7D

Chief of Police E. W. MAHAN of the Princeton Police Department advised that he does not have any criminal record of CONDON and that he has never heard of him.

AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

At the Atlantic Credit and Adjustment Bureau, 144 East Front Street, Trenton, New Jersey, which company handles credit records for Princeton, New Jersey, it was ascertained that that company had a report dated April 22, 1936 on EDWARD U. CONDON which report informs that CONDON was Associate Professor of Physics at Princeton University and was paid between \$4,000.00 and \$5,000.00 per year; that he owned his home at 16 Pelham Avenue, Princeton, which residence was valued between \$8,000 and \$8,500.00; that CONDON's only source of income was from his salary as professor.

The record further reflects that he had served as professor at Princeton and at the University of Minnesota; that he is married and has two children and that his credit record was good.

The Trenton Credit Association, 133 East Front Street, Trenton, New Jersey, has had two reports on CONDON, one dated October 24, 1935, which reports reflect that the applicant who is a professor at Princeton University, resided at 16 Pelham Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey, with his wife, EMELIEH CONDON, and his three children; that he was 33 years of age in 1935, was born in 1902; and that he had been associated with Princeton University as Associate Professor of Physics for five years prior to 1935; that he owned his own home located at 16 Pelham Avenue which was valued at approximately \$10,000.00, there being a mortgage of \$6,000.00 on same. This credit report reflects that applicant at one time taught at the University of Minnesota at which time he lived at 815 Superior Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota; that his income was around \$5,000.00 a year which he received from his position as professor; that he had a satisfactory checking account at the First National Bank of Princeton.

There is another credit report in the file dated August 26, 1937 with similar information as in the above-mentioned report. However, in addition thereto is set forth information that CONDON had recently moved from Princeton to 321 Overdale Road, Forest Hills, Pittsburgh, and was reported to be employed in the Research Laboratory of Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In both of these credit reports they gave CONDON a good credit rating.

A copy of this latter credit report was furnished to the Credit Bureau, 601 Chamber of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

All of the inquiries made above were made discreetly and confidentially.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
July 30th, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

(D)
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is advised that two copies of the report of Special Agent JOSEPH B. DICKERSON, dated at Newark, July 27, 1940, were personally delivered to Major GEORGE L. RAMSEY, Adjutant General, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Major RAMSEY advised that he will immediately transmit the said report under confidential cover to Lieutenant Colonel C. L. CLARK, Assistant Chief of Staff, Headquarters Third Corps Area, U. S. Post Office and Court House, Baltimore, Maryland.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. McKEE
Special Agent in Charge

HHH/msy
62-957

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62-58854-3	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case originated at: PITTSBURGH, PA. File No. 62-1195
Report made at : Date when made : Period : Report made by
ST PAUL, MINN. : 8/10/40 : 8/7/40 : R. E. LETHERT WT
Title: : Character of Case:
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON : INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsis of facts:

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

DR EDWARD UHLER CONDON, was employed as a Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Minnesota from September, 1929 to June 1930, at a salary of \$5000 but resigned to accept a position at Princeton University. Records at the University of Minnesota reflect CONDON was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico and attended Fremont High School, Oakland, California from 1914 to 1918; and the University of California at Berkeley where he received an A. B. Degree in 1924, and a P.H.D. in 1926. Also received three fellowships from various educational organizations and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. Applicant was also employed as technician at the Bell Telephone Company, New York from 1927 to 1928, and as lecturer and Professor at Columbia, Princeton, and University of Michigan, prior to 1929.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson,
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1940.

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Approved & Forwarded: *W. Dickman* SAC

Copies:
3 Bureau
2 Baltimore (Info)
2 New York - AMSD
2 Detroit - AMSD
1 Newark - (Information)
1 San Francisco - (Info)
1 Washington Field (Info)
5 Pittsburgh (2 Maj. Gen. L. Ramsey, Adj. Gen. Fed. Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa. AMSD)
2 St. Paul

62-58854-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
5 AUG 15 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HARBO

AUG 24 1940

DETAILS:

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Through the Presidents Office at the University of Minnesota, agent was permitted to examine the personal file of Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON. It reflects that Dr. CONDON was employed at the University as a Professor of Theoretical Physics from September 1929 to June 1930, at a salary of \$5000. He resigned this position, however, in the spring of 1930 to accept a teaching position at Princeton University. Regarding Dr. CONDON'S personal history, the University records reflect that he was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico on March 2, 1902. He attended the Fremont High School at Oakland, California from 1914 to 1918, and the University of California at Berkeley, where he received his A. B. Degree in 1924, and his P.H. D. in 1926. In 1926 he received a fellowship from the International Educational Board and by reason of this award spent a year in Germany studying at the University in Gottingen and Munich. He returned to this country after his attendance at the Universities in Germany and obtained employment as a lecturer in Physics at Columbia during the spring semester of 1928. Subsequent to that he was employed as an assistant Professor of Physics at Princeton during the winter of 1928 and 1929, and during the summer session of 1929 was an assistant professor of Physics at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

Regarding his previous employment, CONDON listed the Bell Telephone Laboratories at New York, stating that he was a member of the technical staff there from October 1927 to January 1928.

CONDON was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity and received fellowships in the American Physical Society, The American Association for Advancement of Science, and was a member of the Board of Editors of the Physical Review.

President Ford of the University advised that he did not have much personal contact with Professor CONDON, but recalled that CONDON was a quiet likeable fellow who was exceptionally competent in the Field of Theoretical Physics, and was considered an outstanding Professor. MR. FORD stated that he felt the University was losing an asset when DR. CONDON left to accept the position at Princeton, but indicated that they were unable to match the offer made to the Professor by Princeton.

Ford further stated that he was certain DR CONDON would be loyal to the United States, and particularly in view of the fact that his wife is of Czech descent, that CONDON'S loyalty would be unquestioned. FORD referred the writer to JOHN. C. TATE, Room 219 of the Administration Building, who was head of the department of Physics during the time CONDON was employed at the University and also referred agent to J. W. BUCHTA, of the Physics Department, who was believed to have been well acquainted with CONDON. //

Inquiry at the Department of Physics, Administration Building, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, disclosed that both TATE and BUCHTA were not available for interview, and would not be available until after August 13.

For the information of the DETROIT OFFICE, which has no previous reports in this case, the following facts are set forth:

On July 11, 1940, Major George L. Ramsey, Adjutant General of the 99th Division, Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. requested S. K. McKEE, Special Agent in Charge of the Pittsburgh Field Office to conduct an expeditious investigation to determine the degree of loyalty to the country of DR. EDWARD CONDON, an employee of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. Adjutant General RAMSEY, explained that

COLONEL C. L. CLARK, of G-2, Baltimore, Maryland was the individual who desired the investigation for the reason that CONDON was under consideration for employment as a scientist-type advisor in matters pertaining to the War Department in which capacity, if appointed, CONDON would have access to highly secret matters.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

will make appropriate inquiry at Columbia University for the purpose of verifying DR CONDONS employment there as a Professor during the spring semester of 1928 and if possible develop information concerning his loyalty to the United States.

✓ "ok"

THE DETROIT OFFICE

AT ANN ARBOR

will make appropriate investigation through the University of Michigan to verify DR CONDONS position as Assistant Professor of Physics during the summer session of 1929 and if possible develop information concerning his loyalty to the United States.

✓ R

THE ST. PAUL FIELD OFFICE

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will interview J. C. TATE and J. W. BUCHTA of the Department of Physics, Room 219 Administration Building, for the purpose of developing all information they may have concerning DR CONDONS personal history, background and loyalty to the United States.

✓ "ok"

All of the above leads should be expedited and copies furnished the Pittsburgh office AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY.

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

FILE NO: **62-4108**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/21/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/20-21/40	REPORT MADE BY LOUIS LOEBL <div style="text-align: right;">LL:MC</div>
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-11-2009

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, born 1902 in New Mexico, obtained passport in August, 1926, for himself and family for a study trip to European countries, proposing to sail from New York in September, 1926. C. L. WADE, Chief Clerk, National Research Council, stated that Dr. CONDON is an outstanding Scientist, of the highest integrity, and definitely loyal to the United States. GREGORY BRETT, member of the Executive Board, National Research Council, is Professor of Physics at the University of Wisconsin.

- HUC -

REFERENCE:

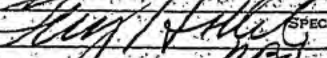
Report of Special Agent H. K. JOHNSON dated July 19, 1940, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidential Informant S-1 made available to Agent the passport file of EDWARD UHLER CONDON, from which the following pertinent data was taken:

EDWARD UHLER CONDON was issued passport No. 276,310 on August 11, 1926, pursuant to an application filed by him at Oakland, California, on August 3, 1926. He stated that he was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, New Mexico; that he requested passport for travel and study for a period of two years in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland, intending to

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	<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p>	

leave the port of New York on September 11, 1926, on the S. S. Tuscania, the passport to include his wife, EMILIE HONZIK CONDON, born in Chicago, 1899, and their minor child, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] born in [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] In lieu of birth certificates as evidence of the American births of CONDON and his wife, there were attached to the passport application two affidavits dated August 3, 1926, one executed by CARRIE U. CONDON, 2815 38th Avenue, Oakland, California, testified to the birth of her son, EDWARD UHLER CONDON, on March 2, 1902, in New Mexico, and one from CHARLES HONZIK, 2520 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, California, testifying to the birth of his sister, Mrs. EMILIE H. CONDON on May 25, 1899, at Chicago.

Agent interviewed G. L. WADE, Chief Clerk, National Research Council, Academy of Sciences Building, 2101 Constitution Avenue, who informed Agent to the best of his knowledge and belief DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON has the general reputation of being an outstanding Scientist, a man of the highest integrity, who is loyal to the United States and appears to be definitely beyond any question. Mr. WADE stated that DR. CONDON, who is an Associate Director of the Research Laboratory of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is the representative of the American Physical Society to the Division of Physical Sciences of the National Research Council. Mr. WADE also advised that Mr. GREGORY BREIT is a member of the Advisory Council on Scientific Publications, which is a committee of the Executive Board of the National Research Council; that Dr. BREIT is a Professor of Physics at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin, and is an outstanding Scientist of extraordinary integrity.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

DETROIT FILE NO. **62-1121**

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 8-21-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-15-40	REPORT MADE BY HERBERT S. CUTLER cmc
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Applicant attended Physics Symposium held by University of Michigan during summer of 1929 and subsequent years and lectured to graduate students as a visiting professor; regarded highly by cohorts. No information available regarding disloyalty to United States or radicalism of any nature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

- R U C - DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAN/DK/TH

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent R. E. LETHERT,
St. Paul, Minn., 8-10-40.

DETAILS:

AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

W. B. REA, Assistant Dean of Students, Registrar's Office, University of Michigan, a reliable contact of the Detroit Office, advised that the University kept no record of the employment of their summer faculty which consisted mostly of a transient nature and who lectured in an honorary capacity. He stated that applicant had attended what is known as a Physics Symposium which was started by the University in the summer of 1929 and carried on to a certain extent during subsequent years, the purpose of this Symposium being to bring together the leading minds in this specialized field to hold discussions with reference to new advancements, theoretical problems and mutual experiences of a constructive nature in this field.

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11 Bureau	2 Major George L. Ramsey, Adjutant Gen., Pittsburgh)	
1 Pittsburgh	1 St. Paul	
1 New York	1 Washington Field	
1 Baltimore	2 Detroit	

Detroit file 62-1121

Dean REA advised that these individuals lectured upon occasion to the graduate students and were a considerable drawing card for the University.

Dean REA contacted Dean EDWARD KROUS of the Literature, Science and Arts College, who had been Dean of the summer school during 1929 and was instrumental in starting this Physics Symposium. Dean KROUS advised that he did not recall applicant personally but referred to Professors GOUDSMITH and DUFFENDACK of the Physics Department, who had been connected with the University for a number of years and were reliable individuals in all respects.

Dean KROUS stated that he personally had never heard anything of a derogatory nature concerning applicant along un-American lines and felt sure that such a situation did not exist, as matters of this type ordinarily come to the attention of his office through indirect channels.

Professor SAMUEL A. GOUDSMITH, 153 East Physics Building, stated that he had been very well acquainted with the applicant, whose wife was from Czechoslovakia. Applicant had never expressed himself to Professor GOUDSMITH's recollection along political lines, and he characterized him as an individual who was very capable in the field of nuclear physics so much so that, in fact, he had little time for any other interest. He stated that applicant was not of a controversial nature and had never engaged in any discussions concerning governmental systems which might show a radical tendency in his make-up.

Professor GOUDSMITH advised that in his experience he had never had any occasion to regard applicant as other than a loyal American citizen and he personally regarded him highly in all respects.

Professor ORA DUFFENDACK, 1066 East Physics Building, stated that he knew applicant for about eight or ten years. He recalled that they first became acquainted when applicant attended the first Physics Symposium, held by the University in 1929, and had visited Ann Arbor since that time to look up old friends around the University campus. Professor DUFFENDACK stated that from his experience, he would consider applicant as disinterested politically and that he never had occasion to consider him as other than a loyal American citizen. He stated that applicant has broad interests in his field of physics along research lines and always gave him the impression of having no time for other interests.

Detroit file 62-1121

He recalled that applicant's wife is from Czechoslovakia and applicant had at one time shown a partial interest in international affairs in view of his wife's ancestry but had given no impression of being other than a disinterested outsider. Professor DUFFENDACK was unable to state whether applicant's wife's family might presently be living in Czechoslovakia.

....REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN....

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

PITTSBURGH, PA

FILE NO. 77-257

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 8-27-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-29; 8-17 20-40	REPORT MADE BY H. L. McCONNELL-ab
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

DR. CONDON received B. A. Degree December, 1924, with highest honors; Ph. D. Degree, December, 1926, all University of California. Born Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 2, 1902. Employed as newspaper reporter and married a Czechoslovakian girl while an undergraduate. Considered a brilliant physicist and loyalty to U. S. Government not questioned by head of Physics Department, University of California. No criminal record at Berkeley, California Police Department. No credit record.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, dated 7-19-40, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS:

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

J. T. PETERSON, Assistant Registry, University of California, examined the records of that institution and advised that DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON had been enrolled as a student in the Department of Physics between 1924 and 1926; that he had majored in Physics during his undergraduate course; that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts was awarded on December 19, 1924 "with highest honors in Physics".

He stated that these records further disclosed that a Ph. D. Degree in Physics was awarded on December 17, 1926 and that the Applicant had given at the time of his enrollment as an undergraduate his birthplace as Alamogordo, New Mexico, and his birthday as March 2, 1902.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2-Bureau - AMSD 5-Pittsburgh - AMSD (2-Maj. Geo. L. Ramsey, Adj. Gen. Federal Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.) 2-San Francisco		62-58854-7	SEP 3 1940
		SEP - 3 A.M.	
		FIVE HOURS	

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DR. R. T. BIRGE, Chairman of the Physics Department, University of California, advised that CONDON had been a student under him while an undergraduate in the University of California, and that his work in the field of Physics could be characterized as "brilliant". He explained that he was personally acquainted with CONDON both during the time he was an undergraduate and as a graduate student and subsequently while a member of the faculties of other institutions. He declared that while he was an undergraduate, CONDON had been employed as a newspaper reporter on a newspaper in the Bay Area and through that employment had been able to attend the University. He stated that he could not recall the name of this newspaper and that no record of such fact was kept by the University of California.

BIRGE stated that he was personally acquainted with the wife of DR. CONDON and that they were married while the two were undergraduates in Berkeley, California, prior to 1926. He described this woman as being a woman of integrity, who was of Czechoslovakian descent and whose loyalty to the United States had never been questioned.

He declared that he had known CONDON during a period of 13 years and during that time "had never known him to be affiliated with a questionable movement". He explained that CONDON was the type of a man who was never known to have expressed disloyal ideas or given any one occasion to question his loyalty to the United States Government.

He stated that during the time DR. CONDON was a member of the faculty at Princeton University, he had had occasion to visit him in his home and that the only thing that he had had impress him about the activities of CONDON and his wife was their "mode of living". He described their household in Princeton as being a "pig sty", and that he believed as a result of this fact that the associates of DR. CONDON in Princeton University had not fully appreciated his true qualities.

He explained that at the present time the University of California would not employ DR. CONDON as a member of the faculty, although they consider him one of the most eminent physicists in the United States today. He stated that at the time CONDON received his Doctor's Degree from the University of California, that a position as a member of the faculty had been tendered and that this had been turned down by DR. CONDON, when he was offered a more lucrative position by Princeton University. He explained that it was a policy of the Department of Physics of the University of California to never offer a second opportunity for membership upon its faculty to any man who had rejected an opportunity to become a member thereof. He declared that the fact he would not be accepted by this faculty was no reflection upon his character nor upon his loyalty to the United States Government, but that it was merely a policy on the part of the above named faculty.

DR. BIRGE declared that it was his opinion that he was the only member of the faculty of the University of California who would be acquainted with DR. CONDON and that it would be impossible for him therefore to refer the writer to any other possible source of information relative to the instant matter.

An examination of the school directory and the records of the University of California by the writer and by J. T. PETERSON, above mentioned, failed to reflect any information as to the identity and the maiden name of the wife of DR. CONDON. Therefore, no further effort is being made to develop this phase.

J. J. CAREY, Retailer's Credit Association, 414 13th Street, Oakland, California, examined the records of that Association and declared that there was no credit record for DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON maintained by that organization.

Lieutenant B. W. SICKLER examined the records of the Berkeley Police Department and advised no record could be found for the Applicant in the instant case.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

JSA:MH
62-58854

September 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
San Francisco, California

Re: DR. EDWARD UHLER GORDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

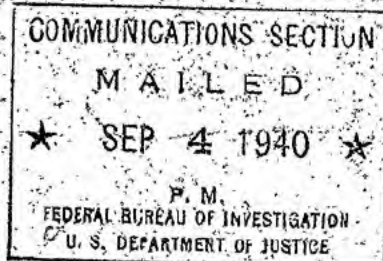
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, dated July 19, 1940, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, wherein leads are set out for your Office to conduct investigation in the above-captioned case.

To date no reports have been received from your Office and you are, therefore, instructed to give this matter your immediate attention, completing the investigation requested in reference report and submitting the reports to the Bureau immediately.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director



RECORDED

62-48854-8
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 SEP 6 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. McIntire
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Adm. Files
- Per. Files
- Tour Room
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Gandy

JSA:MH

62-58854

September 4, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York City, New York

Re: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, dated July 19, 1940, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, wherein a lead is set out for your Office to conduct investigation in the above-entitled case.

To date no report has been received from your Office setting forth the investigation requested. It is desired, therefore, that this matter be given your immediate attention and that reports be forthcoming in the immediate future.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Quinn-Tamm _____
Adm. Files _____
Pers. Files _____
Tour Room _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 4 1940 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

62-58854-9
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3 SEP 6 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CODE

JSA:MH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK CITY
ST. PAULDOCTOR EDWARD UHLER CONDON, INFORMATION CONCERNING, WAR DEPARTMENT. COMPLETE
INVESTIGATION AND SUBMIT REPORT AT ONCE.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

HOOVER

cc - Pittsburgh (By Regular Mail)

SEP 16 1940

RECORDED

62-58854-10	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 10 1940	
FBI - ST. PAUL	

406
M

Per

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Foxworth.....
Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

COPIES DESTROYED
11 OCT 27 1964
SENT VIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

FBI STPAUL 8-24-40 1 PM JEC

SAC NEW YORK

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, INFORMATION CONCERNING. J. W. BUCETA
MENTIONED IN REPORT OF SA R. E. LETNERT, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA DATED
AUGUST TENTH, NINETEEN FORTY, WILL BE AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHYSICS ON AUGUST TWENTYSEVENTH IN CARE OF MISS MADELINE MITCHELL,
ONE SEVEN FIVE FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

L. H. RICHMOND

END

ACK PLS

cc: Bureau

Pittsburgh

Aug 24 1940

Aug 24 1940

DIVISION ONE
RECEIVED



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PITTSBURGH**

FILE NO. **62-1195**

REPORT MADE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 9-10-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-24-40	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT E. LETHERT
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

JOHN C. TATE, Dean of the Department of Physics, U. of Minnesota, reports subject to be anti-Nazi and unquestionably loyal to the United States. J. W. BUCHTA, presently on vacation in New York City.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent R. E. LETHERT, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated 8-10-40. Teletype to New York office dated 8-24-40.

DETAILS:

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

JOHN C. TATE, Dean of the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota, was contacted and advised that he has known DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON ever since DR. CONDON became associated with the University of Minnesota; that since that time he has seen DR. CONDON approximately three times a year. He recalled that DR. CONDON when at the University of Minnesota was very brilliant and considered science above everything else in life. He further stated that DR. CONDON was born in New Mexico and married a Czechoslovakian girl. He felt certain in view of subject's marriage that he could not be anything but loyal to the United States since he felt Czechoslovakia had been wronged by Germany, and his sympathies were with the allies rather than with any Nazi or Communist group.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		62-158854-17
3 - Bureau 5 - Pittsburgh (2 Major George L. Ramsey, Adjutant Gen. Pittsburgh) 2 - New York 2 - St. Paul		SEP 12 1940 SEP 11 1940 SEP 11 1940 FIVE

62-1195

MR. TATE stated that DR. CONDON very seldom spoke of politics or beliefs and seemed to be only interested in theoretical physics. He seemed to place science above everything and was considered one of the most qualified men in that field in the United States. While at the University there was nothing ever said by DR. CONDON to give TATE the impression that he would in any way connect himself with any foreign power but TATE recalled that DR. CONDON did have certain new deal tendencies, that is, he was a liberal.

At the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota, it was learned that J. W. BUCHTA, an acquaintance of Subject CONDON is presently on vacation and is not expected to return for sometime. The one contact they had for him while on vacation was through MISS MADALINE MITCHELL, at the American Institute of Physics, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Subject was supposed to be in New York City on August 27, 1940, and a teletype was immediately directed to the New York office in order that BUCHTA could be contacted.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

NY FILE NO. **62-6841**

MER.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/12/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/27; 9/5/40.	REPORT MADE BY E. J. CHARTERS
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONDON was a lecturer in physics, Columbia University, spring semester, 1928. Those who know him praise highly and have no reason to doubt his loyalty to United States.

- R U C -

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent R. E. Lethert, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated August 10, 1940.
Teletype to New York Office from St. Paul Field Office dated August 24, 1940.

DETAILS:

J. W. BUCHTA was interviewed at the offices of the American Institute of Physics, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and stated that he became acquainted with Dr. CONDON at the University of Minnesota and that he has the highest opinion of CONDON both as a man and as a scientist. He said that Dr. CONDON is personable and very able, is a good mixer, although he has his own individual way of thinking. Dr. CONDON is the kind of man who inspires those under him and is always enthusiastic about his job. BUCHTA stated that there was no question in his mind about CONDON's Americanism. He stated further that Dean PEGRAM of the Graduate School, Columbia University, was acquainted with Dr. CONDON.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 11 OCT 27 1954		62-56834-12 SEP 13 1940
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau 4 Pittsburgh (2 Maj. Geo. L. Ramsey, Adj. Gen., Federal Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.) - AMSD 2 New York 100-15-2 9/21/40		SEP 13 1940 FIVE HARBO

At the office of the Secretary, Columbia University, Agent was advised that Dr. CONDON was a lecturer in physics during the spring semester of 1928.

Professor S. I. QUIMBY of the Physics Department stated that he has known Dr. CONDON for a number of years, that he is a California man and a well-known physicist, in fact, one of the best in the country. Dr. CONDON has written a book which is highly regarded. Professor QUIMBY thinks that Dr. CONDON is one hundred per cent on loyalty to the United States and is the type of man who can be trusted with confidential matters. Dr. CONDON is in charge of research at the Westinghouse Electric Plant, Pittsburgh, and he does not think that this large company would choose a man unless they were sure of his loyalties. Although Dr. CONDON has never spoken to Professor QUIMBY of his politics Professor QUIMBY feels that the Government would not make any mistake in placing its trust in Dr. Condon. Professor QUIMBY recalled that some time ago, when a vacancy occurred at the head of the Physics Department at Barnard College, Dr. CONDON was recommended by the Physics Department at Columbia University for the position, but he did not see fit to accept it.

Dr. GEORGE B. PEGRAM, Dean of the Graduate Facilities and Dean of the School of Physics, stated that he knows Dr. CONDON very well and when Dr. CONDON was in the East saw him quite frequently, especially when he was at Princeton University. Dr. PEGRAM said that Dr. CONDON is a very fine man and believes in the American way of life and has no patience with totalitarian governments. Dr. PEGRAM said he knows of absolutely no reason why he should not recommend Dr. CONDON for his loyalty to the United States. Dr. PEGRAM has tried to obtain the services of Dr. CONDON both for the physics staff at Columbia University and the one at Barnard College and thinks very highly of his abilities.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

FILE NO. **62-957**

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/21/40 ✓	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/19/40	REPORT MADE BY S. K. McKEE
TITLE DOCTOR EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation completed.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. J. Charters, New York, New York, September 12, 1940.

DETAILS:

Examination of this file reflects that all necessary investigation has been completed, and accordingly, it is being placed in a closed status.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 JIC EAU/DE/TH

C L O S E D

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau Pittsburgh 100-10-2- 10-10-00 2-SP LBY		62-58854-13 SEP 23 AM	SEP 24 1940

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Tamm

~~EXCEP TIONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

November 6, 1945

RECORDED

62-58854-14

Honorable George E. Allen
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

Attached is a memorandum regarding the pro-Soviet activities of Dr. Edward U. Condon who has been nominated by the President for the position of Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

I thought the President and you would be interested in these data.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/16/86 BY sp. top/yp

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ NOV 6 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

70 NOV 9 1945

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
NOV 6 10 15 AM '45
NOV 5 4 48 PM '45

WAT
SHJ

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 6, 1945

Re: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON *summary*

Dr. Edward U. Condon has been associated with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania as Assistant Director in charge of research.

At one time Condon served in the capacity of consultant to the Manhattan Engineer District's atomic bomb project. It is reliably reported that while serving in this capacity, Condon's pro-Soviet attitude was noted by the Army authorities.

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. Condon was one of those who received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy. The War Department was strongly opposed to Condon's traveling to the Soviet Union at that time because the experimentation with the atom bomb had reached its final stages before an actual test and his pro-Soviet attitude was known. The Manhattan Engineer District made representations to Condon who was determined to make the trip to Moscow. Condon went to New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for Moscow scheduled to leave June 10, 1945. When personal appeals and arguments failed, the Army then brought pressure upon the Department of State to recall Condon's passport. Condon was advised by the Department of State that the War Department had expressed a desire that he not travel to the Soviet Union and that, accordingly, the State Department was abiding by the wishes of the War Department. It was suggested to Condon that he turn in his passport to the New York Passport Office of the State Department which Condon did on the morning of June 9.

It is further reliably reported that after Condon had been requested to turn in his passport, he moved from his lodgings in New York City to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, who is a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. Smith has been indicated to be the individual most likely to be the contact man between the Political Section of the Soviet Embassy and the National Headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States in connection with Soviet espionage activities.

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, wife of Dr. Condon, has been since 1943, a member of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship and in 1943, was Corresponding Secretary of this organization. Dr. Condon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

4/10/96
Classified by 242-101-10
Declassify on: OADR
266, 971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Friendship. The Pittsburgh Council is a part of the national organization known as the National Council of American Soviet Friendship which is recognized in Communist circles as being controlled by the Communist Party.

In 1944, Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, announced the membership of the Science Committee of that organization. On the Science Committee was Dr. Edward U. Condon.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ It has now been reliably reported that Edwin S. Smith has requested Dr. Condon's assistance in getting one of the atom bomb scientists to speak at a Madison Square Garden rally being sponsored by the Council urging the internationalization of the atom bomb. Condon has reportedly stated that he himself would not be available because he has to "lay low" until his appointment has received Senate confirmation. It is further reliably reported, however, that Condon is attempting to obtain an atom bomb scientist as a speaker for the rally of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

FROM

DO

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____ ()
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Clegg _____ ()
 Mr. Coffey _____ ()
 Mr. Glavin _____ ()
 Mr. Ladd _____ ()
 Mr. Nichols _____ ()
 Mr. Rosen _____ ()
 Mr. Tracy _____ ()
 Mr. Carson _____ ()
 Mr. Gurnea _____ ()
 Mr. Hendon _____ ()
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ ()
 Mr. Nease _____ ()
 Miss Gandy _____ ()

*Please prepare
 memo re Condon
 which I can
 send to George
 Allen.*

See Me _____ ()
 Note and Return _____ ()
 Remarks:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

45-58854-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1945

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Director	<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd	<input type="checkbox"/> Send File
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Coffey	<input type="checkbox"/> Bring file up-
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	<input type="checkbox"/> to-date
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	<input type="checkbox"/> Search, serial-
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	<input type="checkbox"/> ize, and route
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols	<input type="checkbox"/> Reading Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Section
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Hendon	<input type="checkbox"/> Ladd
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington	<input type="checkbox"/> Nichols
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/> Tamm
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Welch	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Carson
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Egan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Garnea
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Houdon
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Pennington
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Stalcup	<input type="checkbox"/> Gandy
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gray	<input type="checkbox"/> Stamp and mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Hines	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler
	<input type="checkbox"/> Call these files
	<input type="checkbox"/> File

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

See Me

Edward A. Tamm
5734

18877

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 19 1 6-44 PM
DIRECTOR URGENT

b2

GLCH. NATIONAL COUNCIL AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INTERNAL SECURITY
- C. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT EDWIN
SMITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR NATIONAL COUNCIL, CONCERNED WITH INDIVIDUAL
BELIEVED TO BE DR. EDWARD U. GORDON OF WESTINGHOUSE LABORATORIES, PITTS-
BURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, TO SOLICIT GORDON'S ASSISTANCE IN GETTING ONE OF
THE ATOM BOMB SCIENTISTS TO SPEAK AT THE COUNCIL'S MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
LALLY SO THAT THEY CAN INTERNATIONALIZE THE BOMB. GORDON SAID HE,
HIMSELF, WAS NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE HE HAD TO QUOTE MAY LOW ENQUOTE UNTIL
HIS APPOINTMENTS RECEIVED SENATE CONFIRMATION. GORDON PROMISED TO HELP
SMITH OBTAIN ATOM BOMB SCIENTIST AS SPEAKER FOR
CATED CLOSE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN SMITH AND GORDON.
GORDON

RECORDED

62-38854-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 19 1945

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-39

HOLD FLS

24

17-357

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-146884-643

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
LW:WMJ

TO : The Director

DATE: November 2, 1945

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-11-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to my recent memorandum regarding the Communist connections of Condon, who was recently nominated by the President for the Directorship of the National Bureau of Standards.

The technical surveillance on the headquarters of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, New York City, has revealed that Edwin S. Smith, Executive Director of the National Council, conferred with Dr. Condon recently to solicit the latter's assistance in getting one of the atom bomb scientists to speak at a Madison Square Garden rally sponsored by the Council, urging the internationalization of the atom bomb.

According to the technical surveillance, Condon stated that he himself was not available because he had to "lay low" until his appointment received Senate confirmation. Condon, however, promised to help Smith obtain an atom bomb scientist as a speaker for the rally.

The contact between Smith and Condon indicated a close friendship between the two. This is already known to the Bureau inasmuch as Condon stayed with Smith immediately prior to Smith's departure for Moscow last summer.

ACTION:

This matter is being followed, and any further details of interest will be promptly reported to you.

Let Hon. C. E. Allen
White House
11-6-45
LW/18

✓

LW

RECORDED

62-58854-16

EX-39

NOV 3 1945

EX-39

R 304
58 MAR 7 1946

289

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



Uhh
Please see in FBI

has anything on

Mr. Gordon who

was recently ap-
pointed head

of Bur of Standards

*Handled
for*

RECORDED
62-58-254-17
X-51 30 NOV 14 1945

70 NOV 19 1945 77

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COPY

Office of the Attorney General

*Please see if FBI has any-
thing on Mr. Condon who was
recently appointed head of
Bur. of Standards.*

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm_____
Mr. Clegg_____
Mr. Coffey_____
Mr. Glavin_____
Mr. Ladd_____
Mr. Nichols_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Tracy_____
Mr. Carson_____
Mr. Egan_____
Mr. Hendon_____
Mr. Mumford_____
Mr. Jones_____
Mr. Pennington_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Nease_____
Miss Beahm_____
Miss Gandy_____

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO

Official indicated below by check mark

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, War	
Alien Enemy Control Unit	
Alien Property Unit	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Relations	
Mr. Donald Cook	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Healy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Moore	

MEMORANDUM

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

See A. G. note -
gms



RECORDED

INDEXED

62-58854-18 ~~TOP SECRET~~
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

November 9, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

~~Document~~ downgraded to
~~Secret~~ on 11/21/89 UC/Baw
60324

Reference is made to your request of November 8, 1945, for information concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, recently appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. Condon was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 2, 1902. He received a Ph.D degree from the University of California in 1926 in physics. Thereafter he was associated with Columbia University, Princeton University and the University of Minnesota in the physics departments of those institutions. Since September, 1937, he has been employed by the Westinghouse Electric Company, in charge of research at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For a period of time Condon served in the capacity of consultant at the atomic bomb project of the Manhattan Engineer District.

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, the wife of Dr. Condon has been since 1943 the correspondence secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. Dr. Condon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. This Council is part of the national organization known as the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, which is recognized in Communist circles as being controlled by the Party.

In 1944, Edwin S. Smith, head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, announced the membership of the Science Committee of that organization. On the Science Committee was Dr. Edward U. Condon.

Information has been received from the Manhattan Engineer District that Condon's pro-Soviet attitude was known to them and, consequently, when Condon made plans to go to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1945, just as the experimentation on the atom bomb was reaching the point of actual physical demonstration, pressure was brought by the War Department on the Department of State to prevent his travel.

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. Condon was one of those who received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy. The War Department made representations to

Dr. Condon who was, however, determined to make the trip. When arguments failed the War Department then brought pressure upon the Department of State. Condon went to New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for Moscow. However, he was advised by the Department of State to turn in his passport to the New York Passport Office of the State Department, which he did on the morning of June 9, 1945.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Hendon
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

LW/dm

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:40 PM
DATE 11-9-45
gmk

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Prior to this date Condon had been staying with Professor Harlow Shapley of Harvard University in New York City. Shapley was one of those individuals who actually did make the trip to Moscow. After receiving the instructions from the Department of State on June 8, 1945, Condon moved to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, who was a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. Smith has been reported as the individual most likely to be the contact man between the political section of the Soviet Embassy and the national headquarters of the Communist Party of the United States. Smith and Condon are reportedly close friends.

A highly reliable source has advised that Edward S. Smith recently conferred with Dr. Condon to solicit the latter's assistance in getting one of the atom bomb scientists to speak at a Madison Square Garden rally sponsored by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, urging the internationalization of the atom bomb. Condon reportedly told Smith that he had to "lay low" until his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards had received Senate confirmation, but promised to help Smith obtain an atom bomb scientist as speaker for the rally.

With regard to Condon's membership on the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, it is reported that in January, 1945, Harry Grundfest, a scientist residing in New York City who is a known contact of individuals involved in the current Soviet espionage cases regarding agents in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

Grundfest himself is a regular contact of Soviet agents in the United States. Grundfest reportedly recommended Edward U. Condon as a possible scientific consultant for a Senatorial committee. It is reported that Grundfest would not recommend Condon or anyone else for a specific job if he did not feel the Soviet Union would benefit from such an appointment.

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☐
Mr. Egan ☐
Mr. Gurnea ☐
Mr. Hendon ☐
Mr. Pennington ☐
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
Mr. Nease ☐
Mr. Gandy ☐

Solicitor General
Assistant to the Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Claims
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, War
 Alien Enemy Control Unit
 Alien Property Unit
Assistant Solicitor General
Director, FBI
Director of Prisons
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
 Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization
Administrative Assistant
 Division of Accounts
 Division of Communications and Records
 Division of Supplies
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Librarian
Director of Public Relations

Mr. Donald Cook
Mrs. Stewart
Miss McCarron
Miss Healy
Mrs. Kroll
Miss Adams
Miss Moore

MEMORANDUM

Mr Hoover:
The Attorney General would like to have a report on the individual named in the attached memo.

Don Cook

11/7/45

Mr. Hoover: The Attorney General would like to have a report on the individual named in the attached memo.

/s/ Don Cook 11/7/45

62-58854-1

NOV 14 1945

RECORDED

EX-61

200-11-1
11/7/45
Don Cook

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Irvin Foos of the McGraw-
Hill Publishing Co. phoned.

Phone No. National 4046Hour 11:20am Date Nov. 15, 19 45

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

He stated that Dr. Edward U. Condon, the new Director of the Bureau of Standards, Commerce Department, would like to have an appointment with the Director next Monday afternoon, Nov. 19th. He said Dr. Condon is writing a book; that one chapter in the book is about atomic energy; and that for some reason it was necessary for Dr. Condon to see Mr. Hoover in connection with this chapter before the book is published. He further stated that he was to have lunch with Dr. Condon and that he would like to know about the appointment by 12:30pm today if possible. He was told that Mr. Hoover would be given the message and that someone would contact him on National 4046.

Files reflect no record of Mr. Irvin Foos, however they are being checked on Dr. Condon and the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company.

58 DEC 7 1945
I will not be here Monday
I most certainly am not
seeing Condon re any book

copy
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. ~~Irvin~~ Foos of the McGraw Hill
called--phoned. Publishing Co.Phone No. National 4046Hour 12:40 PM Date November 15, 1945

REMARKS

He advised that he had not been called back regarding the appointment he is trying to make for Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards; that the book that Dr. Condon wants to discuss with the Director is going to press later this week, and therefore the time factor is very important.

He was told that it had been ascertained that Mr. Hoover would be out of the city next Monday, and that while he was in Washington today, it was thought that he would leave town before contacting the office. In answer to his inquiry he was informed that Mr. Hoover's return to Washington was very indefinite.

Mr. Foos indicated that he would contact Dr. Condon and determine whether he would like to see anyone else in the Bureau.

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Carson ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. Jones ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Beahm ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

RECORDED

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DEC 5 1945

DEC 5 1945

jmh

58 DEC 7 1945

EX-133

5

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: October 30, 1945

FROM : D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

The Times-Herald for Tuesday, October 30, 1945, carries on page three an item, which is attached, stating that President Truman on October 29, announced the resignation of Dr. Lyman J. Briggs as Director of the National Bureau of Standards, and the nomination of Dr. Edward U. Condon to succeed him.

A check was immediately made with Major C. C. Pierce of the Manhattan Engineer District, inasmuch as it was known that Condon had at one time served in the capacity of consultant to the atomic bomb project. Pierce stated that Condon's pro-Soviet attitude "had not endeared him to the Army" and indicated that the nomination of Condon to head the National Bureau of Standards was possibly the result of pressure by Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace.

Pierce recalled that Condon had insisted on going to the Soviet Union in the summer of 1945 and only the pressure brought by the War Department on the State Department had prevented his travel to Moscow at the time the atomic bomb was in its final stages of development.

THE MOSCOW INCIDENT

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Condon was one of those who had received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy. The Army made representations to Condon, who was determined to make the trip to Moscow. When arguments failed, the Army then brought pressure upon the Department of State. Condon went to New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for Moscow, June 10, 1945. According to information furnished by the Manhattan Engineer District, Condon phoned the White House from New York City and was referred by the White House to Haldore Hanson, an assistant to Archibald Macleish, Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Cultural Relations, who was handling the arrangements for the trip by various American scientists to the Soviet Union for the celebration.

Haldore Hanson is an individual who previously contributed articles to "Amerasia" Magazine and has been mentioned in that regard in the case involving Philip Jacob Jaffe, was, et al. According to the Manhattan Engineer District, in Hanson's absence Condon dictated over the telephone from New York to Hanson's secretary a letter to the President. Condon alleged that he had called the New York Office of the FBI and that they had suggested he call the White House in order that he might make arrangements for his departure from the United States. (In this regard SAC Conroy of the New York Office advised the Manhattan Engineer District that no such call had been received by him.) The rest of the letter indicated that Condon wanted to clear up the matter of his passport.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

HARBO

37 & 62-58854-21

INDEXED

RECORDED

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112

Mrs. Ruth Shipley of the Passport Office of the State Department then called Condon by phone in New York and told him that the War Department had expressed a desire that he not travel to the Soviet Union and, accordingly, the State Department was abiding by the wishes of the War Department. She suggested to Condon that he turn in his passport to the New York Passport Office of the State Department, which Condon did on the morning of June 9th.

According to the Manhattan Engineer District, Condon had been staying with Professor Harlow Shapely of Harvard University in New York City. Shapely was one of those individuals who actually did make the trip to Moscow. He is an astronomer.

After his conversation with Mrs. Shipley on June 8, 1945, Condon moved to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who is a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. Smith is presently under investigation as the individual most likely to be the contact man between the political section of the Soviet Embassy and the national headquarters of the Communist Party of the U.S., in connection with Soviet espionage activities and Soviet direction of Communist activities in the United States.

Because of the fear of the Manhattan Engineer District that Condon might have given to Smith documentary items to be passed on to the Soviets, arrangements were made for Smith to be searched by Customs prior to his departure for the Soviet Union. Accordingly, all documents in the possession of Edwin S. Smith were examined at the time of the departure of the plane for Moscow, but none were of a scientific nature.

BACKGROUND OF DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Condon was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, March 2, 1902. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree December, 1924, from the University of California, and a Ph.D. Degree at the University of California in 1926 in physics. While an undergraduate at the University of California, Berkeley, he married a young woman of Czechoslovakian descent. From 1927 to 1929, he was a lecturer in physics at Columbia University; 1928 to 1929, Assistant Professor of Physics, Princeton University; 1929 to 1930, Professor of Theoretical Physics, University of Minnesota; 1930 to 1937, Associate Professor of Physics at Princeton, and since September, 1937, he has been Assistant Director in Charge of Research at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, the wife of Dr. Condon, has been since 1943 the corresponding secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. Condon has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This Council is a part of the national organization known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which is recognized in Communist circles as controlled by the Party.

In 1944, Edwin S. Smith of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, announced the membership of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. On the Science Committee was Edward J. Condon. On the Executive Committee of the Science Committee was Dr. Harry Grundfest. Dr. Harry Grundfest is a scientist residing in New York City who is a known correspondent of two of the individuals involved in the Soviet espionage case in Canada. These two people are Professor Raymond Boyer, whose cover name is "The Professor," and who furnishes scientific data to Colonel Zabotin, Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa. The other individual who has corresponded with Grundfest is Norman Veall, a British scientist who is known to have brought to Canada with him in 1943 a letter of introduction from Douglas Frank Springhall, who subsequently, in 1943, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for a violation of the Official Secrets Act in London. Springhall was national organizer of the Communist Party of Great Britain and was obtaining top secret information from the files of the Air Ministry to turn over to the Soviets.

Bearing these circumstances in mind, plus the fact that Grundfest is known to be a regular contact of the Soviet Consulate, a correspondent with Soviet scientists in the Soviet Union, and a contact of individuals in the espionage group headed by Arthur Adams, illegal resident Soviet spy of New York City, Grundfest's observations regarding Condon may be pertinent. In January, 1945, one Herbert Schimmel of Washington, D. C., asked Grundfest's advice as to persons who could be scientific consultants for Kilgore (believed to be Senator Kilgore). Schimmel suggested the name of Harlow Shapely, mentioned above, as a "liberal." Grundfest also stated that they should consider Edward Condon of Westinghouse, who was "decent if not liberal."

The word "liberal" as used by Grundfest is believed to refer to persons of definite Communist Party membership or sympathies. The word "decent" is believed to refer to persons of pro-Soviet sympathies not necessarily Party members.

It should be noted that Grundfest would not recommend Condon or anyone else for a specific job if he did not feel the Soviet Union would benefit from such an appointment.

OBSERVATION

Inasmuch as the Director of the National Bureau of Standards would have access to the vast bulk of scientific information available in the United States and would be in a position to pass this data on to the Soviet Union, and since the Director of the National Bureau of Standards stands a very good chance of being appointed to membership on any committee or governmental organization handling atomic weapons, I thought you would be interested in the foregoing data.

The Manhattan Engineer District understands Condon will be taking a substantial reduction in salary in accepting the new post.

Attachment

Dr. Condon Succeeds Briggs As Bureau of Standards Head

Resignation of Dr. Lyman J. Briggs as director of the National Bureau of Standards and nomination of Dr. Edward U. Condon, one of the atom bomb experts, to succeed him was announced yesterday by President Truman.

Dr. Briggs, who is 71, will retire as soon as his successor is confirmed and terminate almost 50 years of Government service that began in 1896 when he took a "temporary" job with the Department of Agriculture to help finance studies for his Ph.D. degree.

Was Compass Expert

One of the outstanding behind-the-scenes men in aviation development, Dr. Briggs assisted in perfecting the earth induction compass and other scientific aviation aids. He is a member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, chairman of its subcommittee on aircraft materials and a member of its aircraft struc-



Dr. Lyman Briggs

tures and aerodynamics subcommittees.

During World War I he was loaned by Agriculture for special work with the Bureau of Standards where he worked on special navy problems and helped develop the "stable zenith" for battleship fire control.

Dr. Briggs became director of the Bureau of Standards in 1933. He received his B.S. degree from Michigan State College in 1893 and Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins in 1901. He has numerous honorary degrees, is a former president of the American Physical Society and a member of many scientific societies.

Grandson In Navy

A native of Michigan, Dr. Briggs makes his home in the 3200 block Newark St. NW. He is married and has a daughter, a granddaughter and a grandson in the navy.

Dr. Condon has been associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory since 1937. He is a member of the National Defense Council and consultant to the National Defense Research Committee, in which capacity he played a part in developing the atom bomb. He is the author of numerous scientific works including one on atomic spectra.

Clipped from
page 3
Wash. Times Herald
October 30, 1945

62-58854-21

ENCLOSURE

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

cc - Mr. Tamm
Mr. Ladd

March 18, 1946

John Edgar Hoover, Director- Federal Bureau of Investigation

RECORDED

JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

EDWARD UHLER CONDON

HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

There are attached hereto for your information memoranda on Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Edward Uhler Condon and Dr. Harold Clayton Urey who are being considered as observers in the test to be conducted in the South Pacific area known as "operation crossroads."

All three of these individuals have previously been closely connected with the atom bomb experimentation conducted in this country and it is further noted that Dr. Oppenheimer was formerly head of the Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico.

Enclosures

RAC:mm

#96-2608
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-14-96 BY SP-10A9 H-8

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-17878

51 JAN 23 1946
Sent from 20
2:25 P.M. 3/17/46

March 18, 1946

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON - summary

Background

Dr. Edward Uhler Condon was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902. He attended the University of California and received a Ph.D. degree in 1926. He was thereafter associated with Columbia University, Princeton University, and the University of Minnesota, serving in the physics departments of these institutions. Since September, 1937, he has been associated with the Westinghouse Electric Company in charge of research at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For a period of time Dr. Condon served in the capacity of a consultant on the atom bomb project of the Manhattan Engineer District. On October 29, 1945, Dr. Condon was nominated by President Truman as Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Communist Activity

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, the wife of Dr. Condon, has since 1943 served as the Correspondence Secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of the American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. Condon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. This Council is a part of the National organization which is known as the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, which organization is recognized in Communist circles as being controlled by the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

In 1944, Edwin S. Smith, head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, announced the formation and membership of the Science Committee of that organization. Dr. Edward U. Condon was listed as a member of the Science Committee.

In June, 1945, the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., issued invitations to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow, Russia, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. Edward U. Condon was among these individuals who received an invitation from the Soviet Embassy. The War Department attempted to have Dr. Condon defer his trip; however, he was determined to make the trip. When arguments failed, the War Department then brought pressure upon the Department of State. Dr. Condon went to New York City for the purpose of boarding a plane for Moscow, Russia; however, he was advised by the Department of State to turn in his passport to the New York passport office of the State Department, which he did on the morning of June 9, 1945.

RAO:ka

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
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62-5-1
F B I
59 MAR 20 1946

Prior to this date, Dr. Condon had been staying with Professor Harlow Shapley of Harvard University. Professor Shapley was one of those individuals who actually did make the trip to Moscow, Russia. After receiving the instructions from the Department of State on June 8, 1945, Dr. Condon moved to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith, National Chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who was a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D. C. Edwin S. Smith has been reported as the individual most likely to be the contact man between the political section of the Soviet Embassy and the national headquarters of the Communist Party, U.S.A. It is further reported that Dr. Condon and Edwin S. Smith are intimate friends.

A highly reliable source has advised that Edward S. Smith recently conferred with Dr. Condon to solicit the latter's assistance in obtaining one of the atom bomb scientists to speak at a Madison Square Garden rally under the sponsorship of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, urging the internationalization of the atom bomb. Dr. Condon reportedly informed Edwin Smith that he had to "lay low" until his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards had received Senate confirmation, but promised to help Edwin Smith obtain an atom bomb scientist as speaker for the rally.

With regard to Condon's membership on the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it is reported that in January, 1945, Harry Grundfest, a prominent scientist residing in New York City who is a known contact of individuals involved in current espionage investigations, was a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Grundfest himself is known to be in regular contact with Soviet agents in the United States. Grundfest reportedly recommended Dr. Edward U. Condon as a possible scientific consultant for a Senatorial committee. It is reported that Grundfest would not recommend Condon or anyone else for a specific job if he did not feel that the Soviet Union would benefit from such an appointment.

On February 4, 1946, it is known that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife attended a dinner on that evening in Washington, D. C., held for Russian relief. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife were accompanied to the dinner by Mrs. Emily Condon, the wife of Dr. Edward U. Condon. It is noted that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife are principal subjects in a Soviet espionage investigation, and that these individuals are known to have transmitted secret Government documents through Soviet intelligence channels for the benefit of the Soviet Union.

SAC, Pittsburgh

May 9, 1946

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1946, requesting to be advised whether the Bureau desired through Mr. Frederick W. Dunkle to arrange an interview with a family physician of Dr. Condon.

It is believed that your office should arrange through Mr. Dunkle to talk to the physician and he should be advised that we would appreciate receiving any information which he believes to be of value to our national defense work. In view of the physician-patient relationship you should be careful not to place him in a compromising position.

RGF:aep

RECORDED

62-58854-23

MAILED 0

MAY 9 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

33 MAY 15 1946

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

CA 8
DS
pr

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH DATE: March 18, 1946

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A report has been received from Special Agent JOHN W. FORD who is assigned to the office of Major THOMAS E. SMULLIN, In Charge of Security, Intelligence Corps, Third Service Command, regarding the above person.

On March 13, 1946 Mr. FREDERICK W. DUNKLE, a former Special Agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps of the U. S. Army, appeared at the Pittsburgh Office of the Intelligence Corps and reported that he had received information which he considered to be very reliable to the effect that Dr. CONDON had recently indicated his affection for Russia, his opinion that America should share the secret of the Atomic bomb with Russia and his displeasure at having been denied a passport for his return to Russia in the summer of 1945. As the Bureau is aware, Dr. CONDON is one of the foremost physicists in the United States and has taken a leading part in Atomic bomb research. According to the Pittsburgh file entitled DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, INFORMATION CONCERNING, Dr. CONDON resides at 1420 Walnut Street, Edgewood, Pa.

Mr. DUNKLE's information had been obtained from the family physician of Dr. CONDON and his wife. This physician over-heard Dr. CONDON and his wife talking regarding the Russian situation. According to Mr. DUNKLE, this physician is a highly reputable member of the medical profession, has no axe to grind with the CONDON family and is only concerned with protecting this country. The physician also reported that Dr. CONDON has frequently expressed Communistic sympathies.

Mr. DUNKLE has recently been discharged from the U. S. Army and is at the present time a clerk in the Common Pleas Court, City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. DUNKLE when reporting this information stated that the family physician was desirous of giving a more complete report of this information and he requested Mr. DUNKLE to arrange an interview with a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Bureau is requested to notify this office whether or not further action is desired in this matter.

WBM:DEA
62-957RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX - 31

MAR 20 1946

R.G. Fletcher

ack 5-9-46
rgh5-1-46
er

121 62-5885-423

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: March 18, 1946

To: Captain Fred Rhodes
United States Engineers Office
Manhattan District
Washington Liaison Office
Post Office Box 2610
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

There is attached herewith for your confidential information a memorandum on the background and Communist activity of Dr. Edward Uhler Condon formerly associated with the atom bomb project who is reported to be under consideration as an observer in the test to be conducted in the South Pacific area known as "operation crossroads."

This memorandum is being forwarded pursuant to your verbal request of March 11, 1946.

Enclosure
See 22 att

62-58854-24
F B I
58 MAR 21 1946
7 30 PM PM
EX - 74

MAR 18 1946 P.M.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 5 - 1946
RAC:mn

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 1, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

EE-14

You will recall that Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, who is known for his pro-Soviet attitude is the technical advisor for the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy.

You will also recall that Mrs. Edward U. Condon, the subject's wife, is known to associate with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, subjects of an espionage investigation as well as Feodor Gararin who has been identified in connection with the Silvermaster investigation as the successor in NKVD activity to Anatole Gromov.

7/1/46

The attached clipping from the Washington Daily News of May 1, 1946, shows that Dr. Edward U. Condon will address engineering students at George Washington University "on the controversial subject," "International Cooperation in Science," on May 2, 1946, at 8:30 p.m., in Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Streets, Northwest.

ACTION:

It is respectfully suggested that the Washington Field Office be telephonically instructed to cover this meeting and report Dr. Condon's remarks if possible.

LW:aep

EX-1

RECORDED

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30 MAY 3 1946

EX-1

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57 MAY 14 1946

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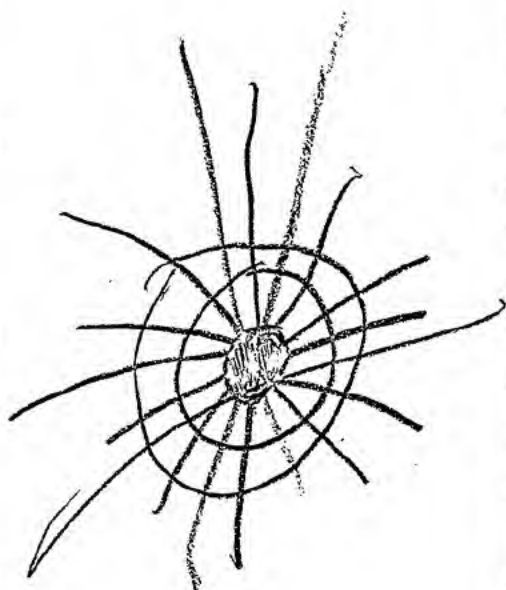
File

Dr. Condon Chosen as GWU Lecturer

Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Bureau of Standards, will address engineering students at George Washington University on the controversial subject, "International Cooperation in Science," tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H streets nw. It will be first in a series of annual lectures financed by Alumnus Frank A. Howard, recently retired president of Standard Oil Development Co., New Jersey.



Dr. Condon



Washington Daily News
May 1, 1946



62-58854-25

ENCLOSURE

cc - Mr. Tamm

THE DIRECTOR

March 18, 1946

D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER
EDWARD UHLER CONDON
HAROLD CLAYTON UREY

There are attached hereto memoranda relating to the background and Communist Party activity of Dr. Julius Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. Edward Uhler Condon and Dr. Harold Clayton Urey who are reported to be under consideration as observers in the test to be conducted in the South Pacific area known as "operation crossroads."

There are also attached for your approval a memorandum to the Attorney General forwarding a copy of these memoranda for his information and a letter to the Manhattan Engineer District forwarding a copy of the attached memorandum on Dr. Edward Uhler Condon in response to their verbal request on March 11, 1946.

Attachment

EX-19
1 ENC.

RAC:mn

#90-2608

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/14/01 BY SP101/11

RECORDED

62-58854-26

FBI

EX-19

43

6-17-46

RAC: mn

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

58 JUN 24 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 62-4108

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/10/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/18/46	REPORT MADE BY COURTLAND J. JONES CJJ:AAJ
TITLE Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject presently residing in Washington, D. C., and employed as Director of the National Bureau of Standards; is known contact of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, principal subject in case entitled GREGORY, Espionage - R, and is known to have attended dinner given by the American Society for Russian Relief; is active in National Committee on Atomic Information and reportedly in favor of public release of atomic information.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent H. K. JOHNSON, dated July 19, 1940 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; report of Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL, dated August 21, 1940 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This case is being reopened in view of subject's known association with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, principal of the case entitled GREGORY, Espionage - R.

The report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, entitled GREGORY, Espionage - R, at Washington, D. C., dated March 11, 1946, reflects that on February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance was maintained on

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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11 OCT 27 1964

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 Bureau
- 2 Pittsburgh
- 3 Washington Field

58 JUL 24 1946

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and his wife, HELEN, at their residence, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

At 6:35 p. m., the SILVERMASTERS were observed to leave their home and drive to the residence of Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, 3324 Military Road, N. W. The SILVERMASTERS were joined by Dr. and Mrs. CONDON and they proceeded to the Mayflower Hotel, where they attended a dinner given by the American Society for Russian Relief.

By letter dated March 27, 1946, the Bureau advised that it had received information from a highly confidential source describing Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, who is the Director of the National Bureau of Standards at Washington, D. C., as being "nothing more or less than an espionage agent in disguise." This source related that Dr. CONDON serves as an adviser to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, and that he has been known to contact NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER directly on matters of a technical nature pertaining to atomic energy.

Confidential Informant T-1 has advised that subject is active in the ~~National Committee on Atomic Information~~, which organization is composed of a non-scientific group of individuals which has as its purpose a dissemination of atomic information for public understanding.

By letter dated April 16, 1946, the Baltimore Field Division advised that Confidential Informant T-2 had furnished that office with information that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON had attempted to gain a passport to Russia in the summer of 1945 and had been denied it at that time. Dr. CONDON allegedly expressed his disappointment at being denied this passport and was reported to be very sympathetic with Russia's foreign policy.

Informant T-2 received the aforementioned information from FREDERICK W. DUNKLE, 367 California Avenue, Oakmont, Pennsylvania, who is employed as a Minute Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. DUNKLE reportedly received his information from DAVID B. FAWCETT, Assistant District Attorney, Allegheny County, Court House Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG was present at a lecture given by Dr. EDWARD CONDON on May 2, 1946 at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. Dr. CONDON spoke on the subject, "Restoring International Cooperation in Scientific Research." He stated that some people in the United States feel that World War II is only a preliminary to World War III, and that if the United States is to have lasting peace, it is necessary to have international scientific cooperation by countries throughout the world.

Dr. CONDON related that in 1940, he was asked to assist in the Scientific War Research at the Radiation Laboratory, and that at that time, he stated, science was abandoned and war research was begun. He continued

that war research is not true science; that, in fact, war research is the using of science that has already been developed while actual science is a continued pursuit of additional unknown fields.

Dr. CONDON stated that it was his opinion that scientific opportunities should be made available to the young people in each country throughout the world. He said that in June of 1945, a conference was held in Moscow, Russia at which scientists from most every nation in the world gathered. It was Dr. CONDON's opinion that scientific unions should be organized to further scientific research, and stated that the international scientific cooperation is imperative as a result of the atomic bomb.

- P E N D I N G -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

PITTSBURGH FIELD DIVISION:

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,

Will interview FREDERICK W. DUNKLE, Minute Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, concerning information furnished him by DAVID B. FAWCETT, Assistant District Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, concerning the pro-Russian attitude of subject.

Will, thereafter, interview DAVID B. FAWCETT, and any other individuals familiar with statements made by Dr. CONDON.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION:

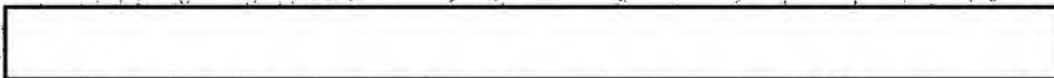
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

WFO 62-4108

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1



b7D

T-2

Col. F. S. DOLL, Director, Intelligence Division, 3d Service
Command.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd *DL*

FROM : E. G. Fitch *EGF*

SUBJECT: Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director
National Bureau of Standards
Request for Information.

DATE: September 11, 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

The Naval Research Laboratory is going to conduct an Under-sea Symposium and intends to invite a group of scientists to participate. The list of scientist invitees was sent to ONI so that a routine name check could be conducted.

One of the prospective invitees listed is Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

According to Commander Williams, ONI, this conference will be held on Monday, September 16, 1946, at which time confidential information will be furnished to the scientists by the Navy so that certain problems may be worked out jointly.

It is requested that the Liaison Section be furnished with information on Condon and also instructed as to how this information should be transmitted to ONI.

JFD:mgl

RECORDED

EX - 31

62-58854-28

SEP 18 1946

5
JFD

56 SEP 18 1946

186
Furnished Substons of info
contained in memo to
all on, orally to
Capt. Sabatini
9/12/46

SAC, Pittsburgh

October 4, 1946

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

In view of the fact that the Bureau files fail to reflect that the investigation requested in the captioned matter by Bureau letter dated May 9, 1946, has been conducted, it is desired that such be given attention as soon as possible.

RGF:IGS
62-58854-

RECORDED
EX

62-58854-29
F B I
53 OCT 8 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

55
56 OCT 11 1946

Handwritten signatures and initials: "Eabc" and "R".

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: September 21, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahm	
Miss Gandy	

Background

You will recall that Dr. Edward U. Condon who is presently head of the National Bureau of Standards is in frequent contact with the Silvermasters as well as with various scientists who are instrumental in the development of the atomic bomb. The Washington Field Division has requested to be advised of what action should be taken relative to the activities of Condon.

Action

There is attached hereto a memorandum to the Washington Field Division requesting them to conduct a thorough, intensive and discreet investigation of Condon's activities in order to determine primarily the amount of information he is receiving from the various atomic scientists and whether he is transmitting such information to the Silvermasters or other unauthorized sources.

Attachment

136
RGF: 9 OCT 21 1946

RECORDED
EX-24

62
see memo from Mr. Tamm
Director 9/21/46
58854-30
7 OCT 11 1946

5-R7

SAC, Washington

September 27, 1946

62-58854-3 11
RECORDED
EX-34
Director, FBI

DR. EDWARD UHLAR CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the letter from the Washington Field Division dated August 27, 1946, requesting advice as to what action should be taken with respect to the subject and requesting to be advised as to the reason for the War Department's refusing permission to Dr. Condon to be admitted to the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois.

With regard to the latter, you are advised that according to the Manhattan Engineer District officials, permission was actually granted for Condon to visit the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago and permission was also recently given him to visit the DSM Project at Oak Ridge, although all of the facilities there were not shown to him in view of his known liberal background.

It is not desired at this time that a separate investigation be initiated concerning the activities of Dr. Condon. However, any information concerning him which is obtained through investigations of other espionage subjects and suspects in your Office should be promptly furnished to the Bureau under the above captioned matter.

RGF:MR

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 30 4 18 PM '46

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

53 OCT 21 1946

Eatc

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Room 1706 -
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-12-2009

August 27, 1946

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: DR. EDWARD UHLAR CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the report in this case written by
Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES at Washington, D. C., dated July 10,
1946, which is a review of information taken from other cases in the
Washington Field Office.

It is noted that considerable information concerning the
subject's activities has come to the attention of this office through
the case entitled, "GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R". A review of the sub-
ject's file in this office is being set forth for the benefit of the
Bureau and it is requested that the Bureau advise the Washington Field
Office of the action it desires taken with respect to this subject.

DR. EDWARD UHLAR CONDON was born March 2, 1902, at
Alamogordo, New Mexico. He attended Freemont High School in Oakland,
California, from 1914 to 1918 and the University of California at
Berkeley, where he received an A. B. degree in 1924 and a Ph. D. degree
in 1926. In 1927, he attended the University of Gottingen and Munich,
Germany. He also received three fellowships from various educational
organizations and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

He was employed at the Bell Telephone Company as a technician
from 1927 to 1928 and as a lecturer and professor at Columbia University,
New York City, and at Princeton and the University of Michigan prior
to 1929. He is described as one of the ablest and most brilliant
physicists in the United States. In 1937 he was the Assistant Director
in Charge of Major Fundamental Research and the Research Fellowship
Plan, at the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Labora-
tories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In such a capacity he was
responsible for important discoveries and research in atomic power. He
has been Assistant Editor of Physical Review and is a fellow of the
American Physical Society.

CONDON's wife EMILIE HONZIK CONDON is of Czech descent and
was born in Chicago in 1899.

WFO 62-4108

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11 OCT 27 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED
357
EX-134

62-58854-31
OCT 11 1946

5-87

The above information was obtained from the reports of Special Agent H. K. JOHNSON dated July 19, 1940, and Special Agent R. E. LETHERT dated August 10, 1940, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL dated August 21, 1940, at Washington, D. C.

It is a matter of common knowledge that DR. EDWARD U. CONDON is at this time Director of the Bureau of Standards in the United States Government in Washington, D. C. The Washington, D. C., Telephone Directory reflects that DR. CONDON resides at 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Number, Woodley 1049.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that CONDON is Technical Advisor to the Senate Sub-Committee established on October 22, 1945, to study the development, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator BRIAN McMAHON, Democrat, Connecticut. He was appointed Director of the Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. He is a native born American. He has also been a consultant to the Atomic Bomb Project in the Manhattan Engineering District. His wife since 1943 has been Corresponding Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. DR. CONDON himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. DR. CONDON's pro-Soviet attitude is well-known in informed circles.

He was invited in June of 1945 by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow, Russia, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. DR. CONDON did not make this trip because the War Department brought pressure to bear on the State Department to prevent the issuance of a passport to him to execute this travel. It is also understood that DR. CONDON is a member of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship which is dominated and controlled by known and reported members of the Communist Party.

The report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER entitled, *GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R, dated March 11, 1946, at Washington, D. C., reflects that on February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance was maintained on NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, a subject in this case and his wife, HELEN, at their residence, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. At 6:35 P. M., on this date the SILVERMASTERS were observed to leave their home and drive to the residence of DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, 3324 Military Road, N. W. The SILVERMASTERS were joined by Mrs. CONDON and they proceeded to the Mayflower Hotel where they attended a dinner given by the American-Society for Russian Relief.

In a letter dated March 27, 1946, in the SILVERMASTER Case, the Bureau advised that it had information received from a highly confidential source describing DR. CONDON, the Director of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., as being "nothing more or less than an espionage agent in disguise". This source related that DR. CONDON serves as an advisor to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy and that he contacts NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER directly on matters of a technical nature pertaining to atomic energy.

It is noted that CONDON has been observed on several occasions by agents of the Washington Field Office in the company of JAMES R. NEWMAN, Legal Advisor to OWMR, and who also, according to the Bureau's source of information, is an espionage agent who sends information regarding atomic energy through SILVERMASTER to the U. S. S. R.

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advises that CONDON is active on the National Committee on Atomic Information, which organization is mainly composed of a non-scientific group of individuals which has as its purpose the dissemination of atomic information for public understanding. This informant has also advised that CONDON is in favor of the public release of atomic information and the informant believes that he might be an adherent of Communism.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [] stated that he had received information that the U. S. Army will not permit DR. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., to enter its Metallurgy Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois. Informant stated further that Mrs. CONDON is very pro-Russian in her views and in her general conversation. She will not permit anything to be said against the Russian Government or the Russian way of life. The informant advised that on a recent occasion, at a party which she attended, RACHEN BELL, who had been drinking to quite an extent, had a heated argument with Mrs. CONDON concerning the Russian Government and its attitude toward the atomic bomb. The informant stated that Mrs. CONDON violently defended the Russian attitude on this particular subject.

The Baltimore Field Division in a letter dated April 16, 1946, entitled, "DR. CONDON, MISCELLANEOUS", advised that FREDERICK DUNKLE of 367 Columbia Avenue, Oakmont, Pennsylvania, and who is employed as a Minute Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, City-County Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, had furnished information that

WFO 62-4108

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON had attempted to obtain a passport to Russia in the summer of 1945 and had been denied the passport at that time. DR. CONDON allegedly has expressed his disappointment at being denied this passport and was reported to be very sympathetic with Russia's foreign policy.

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on May 21, 1946, POLIA HABICHT was talking to JACK MARSALKA, a subject in the SILVERMASTER Case, and asked him at that time to come to her discussion group on June 1, 1946. He accepted her invitation and remarked that as far as the meeting tomorrow night was concerned, he could not go because he had been invited to dinner by DR. CONDON of the Bureau of Standards.

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b7D

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON attempted to reach Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER on March 17, 1946, but was advised that they were not at home at this time.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that in a conversation between BEADIE MAGDOFF and Reverend TITTMAN, MAGDOFF, who is a subject in the SILVERMASTER Case, advised Reverend TITTMAN that he had been chosen to act as chairman of her question period. BEADIE informed TITTMAN that she would try to get either Senator McMAHON or DR. EDWARD U. CONDON as a speaker on the platform.

b2
b7D

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that J. ZAK-MARUOČAK, Consul of the Czechoslovakian Republic, 1718 Investment Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contacted the Ambassador of the Czechoslovakian Republic in Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1945, and DR. EDWARD UHLAR CONDON was the subject of the contact. ZAK-MARUOČAK gave the Ambassador a clipping from the Pittsburgh Post Gazette dated October 30, 1945, in regard to the appointment of DR. EDWARD UHLAR CONDON, noted physicist, to head the Bureau of Standards.

b2

J. ZAK-MARUOČAK informed the Ambassador that "DR. CONDON through the influence of his wife, who is a zealous Czech (and Russophile), has been very sympathetic toward us and has taken part in many Czechoslovak and Slovak undertakings. He is always ready to help with advice on questions in his field of knowledge. He is of Irish descent. He started his career as a Professor of Physics and Mathematics at Princeton University. The last few years he has been

WFO 62-4108

an Associate Director of the Westinghouse Electric Company. He worked in the Research Laboratories. He is one of the members of the Board of Technicians that worked on atomic energy and radar. (In this laboratory, there are two Czech technicians, VLASAK and DR. LANGER).

"DR. CONDON is a very modest man in many ways, even naive. I have been informed confidentially that recently he was invited to attend a convention of technicians in Moscow. He made all his plans in spite of the fact that the War Department had discreetly brought it to his attention they did not approve of this trip. He departed for New York ready to go on board when it was discovered that his passport had been misplaced by the War Department. He was at a loss what to do. He could not understand what had happened so he phoned Westinghouse asking advice."

The Consul told the Ambassador that he was giving him this information in anticipation of the fact that when CONDON arrives in Washington, he and his wife will certainly call on the Ambassador.

It is noted that this case is being handled as a separate case in the Washington Field Office but is being considered in conjunction with the case in the Washington Field Office entitled, "GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R".

It is suggested that the Bureau through its liaison with the War Department attempt to verify and determine the reasons for DR. CONDON's being refused admission to the War Department's Metallurgy Laboratory at Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel

GUY HOTTEL, SAC

62-4108
EHMSJM

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Clegg ☐
 Mr. Glavin ☐
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tracy ☐
 Mr. Carson ☐
 Mr. Egan ☐
 Mr. Gurnea ☐
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Hendon ☐
 Mr. Pennington ☐
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐
 Mr. Nease ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

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 DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

EAT:DS

September 12, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Dr. Edward Uhler Condon

It seems rather futile to instruct the Field Office to cover the activities of Dr. Condon. We know what he is and we know generally who his contacts are, but regardless of what we develop by the use of our precious manpower, I doubt that anyone will do anything about it. I suppose, nevertheless, that we are compelled to authorize the attached investigation.

Respectfully,

I agree

Edw. A. Tamm

I concur

RECORDED

SE 25

OCT 11 1946

EX-44

cc. Mr. Ladd

OCT 15 1946

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington Field Office
Room 1706, Washington 25, D. C.

EHM:JAG
62-4108

December 4, 1946

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-20-2009

Director, FBI

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear Sir:

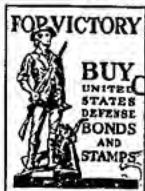
Re: Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R

Reference is made to the letter from the Director to the Washington Field Office dated September 27, 1946, in the above case wherein the Director advised it was not desired at this time that a separate investigation of Dr. CONDON be conducted but that information concerning him be reported.

Confidential informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON had resigned from all committees connected with the National Committee on Atomic Information due to the dismissal of DANIEL MELCHER as director of this committee. (It is noted MELCHER was dismissed for his pro-Communist activities on this committee.)

Confidential informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised on November 14, 1946, that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards, had the following conversation with Major HAJSMAN of the Czechoslovakian Embassy. CONDON informed HAJSMAN that he had received a letter last July from the Institute of International Education. The letter was mislaid and has not been answered as yet. CONDON said the letter was written to ask the possibility of one JOHN RUZEK's (phonetic) coming to work at the Bureau of Standards. CONDON said the letter contained RUZEK's recommendations, education, and knowledge of languages, and that it was stamped "very official" in European fashion. The letter also requested that RUZEK be taken on as an unpaid clerk at the Bureau of Standards.

CONDON said he would like to take him on in that capacity inasmuch as the Bureau is not allowed to pay money to non citizens. CONDON advised he didn't know to what extent a scholarship or fellowship could be granted for this purpose. CONDON stated in a way RUZEK is asking the Institute of International Education to give him a scholarship which would allow him to come to the Bureau of Standards to work as he doesn't have the financial support he needs himself. CONDON asked HAJSMAN if he could suggest an idea as to what could be done in this situation.



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11 OCT 27 1964
3 DEC 31 1946

RECORDED
& INDEXED

62-58854-33

Handwritten signatures and initials

Director

December 4, 1946

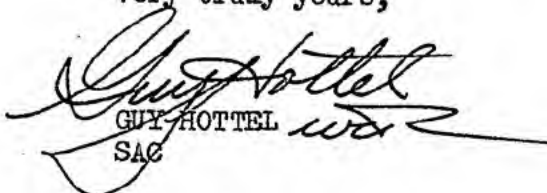
HAJSMAN said he asked Mr. KROHA (phonetic) about RUZEK as well as other people from the Skoda Works, and they did not know RUZEK. CONDON said RUZEK was a corporal in the "army" for five months. He went on to say RUZEK described his present position as chief engineer of the welding department of the Skoda Works, a position which he has held for four years. Previous to that, RUZEK was called an assistant in the Technical University in Prague for four years. His specialty is welding.

CONDON said, "My position on this, I think, as I've got a definite one, is that of a general friendliness toward having people from your country come and work here, but our limitations are such that we can't finance them except insofar that you can think of it as a contribution when we allow them to use the laboratory and materials. That has some money value."

HAJSMAN said he would find out what he could about RUZEK, and if he is an employee of the Skoda Works the Works will pay for him. CONDON said he would not acknowledge the letter until he hears from HAJSMAN.

The above information is being furnished pursuant to Bureau instructions, and although this case is being kept in a closed status in the Washington Field Office, additional information concerning Dr. CONDON coming to the field office's attention will be referred to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,


GUY HOTTEL
SAC

SAC, Pittsburgh

January 15, 1947

Director, FBI

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Ed
1-58

By letter dated May 9, 1946, the Bureau suggested that certain investigation be conducted by the Pittsburgh Field Division in this case. A check of the Bureau files reflects that no action has as yet been taken on this matter by the Pittsburgh Field Division. It is accordingly desired that the Bureau be advised whether your office contemplates taking any action in this matter.

G.I.R.-5

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JAN 15 1947

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: January 30, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

G.I.R.-5

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 15, 1947 requesting that this office advise whether it contemplates taking any action in this matter as had been suggested in Bureau letter dated May 9, 1946. It is to be noted that on March 18, 1946 this office advised the Bureau that a report had been received from Special Agent JOHN W. FORD, Security Intelligence Corps, Third Service Command, to the effect that FREDERICK W. DUNKLE had advised SIC on March 13, 1946 that he had learned through CONDON's family physician that CONDON had expressed Communistic sympathies.

In its letter of May 9, 1946, the Bureau advised that an interview with CONDON's family physician should be arranged through DUNKLE.

Subsequently by report of Special Agent COURTLAND J. JONES dated July 10, 1946 at the Washington Field Division, Washington Field origin, in the case captioned as above, leads were set out for this office to interview FREDERICK W. DUNKLE, DAVID B. FAWCETT, and any other individuals in Pittsburgh familiar with pro-Russian statements made by Dr. CONDON.

On September 18, 1946, per request of the Washington Field Office, the Pittsburgh Office furnished the former with copies of all pertinent reports not already in possession of the Washington Field Division, including the above-mentioned report of SIC Special Agent JOHN W. FORD dated March 13, 1946.

By letter dated October 12, 1946 the Washington Field Division advised that inasmuch as DUNKLE had been interviewed according to the afore-mentioned (SIC) report of March 13, 1946, no further action should be taken since the Director had advised the Washington Field Division that it was not desired that a separate investigation be initiated concerning the activities of Dr. CONDON at that time.

Prior to the receipt of the above letter, however, FREDERICK W. DUNKLE had been interviewed by this office, at which time he advised that Dr. BODIE, Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., was the CONDON family physician.

On October 30, 1946 the Washington Field Division was so advised and since no further action was desired, instant case was placed in an RUC status at Pittsburgh. It is noted that this office inadvertently failed to advise the Bureau of the action taken.

This is to advise that instant case will be continued in an RUC status in the Pittsburgh Field Division, no further action being contemplated, pending contrary Bureau instructions.

JTM:BKS
62-957
cc - Washington Field (62-4108)

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-12-2009

SAC, Washington

March 14, 1947

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE
DR. EDWARD ULLER CONDON

62-58854-36

RECORDED

This is to confirm authorization given by telephone on March 13, 1947, to install a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Edward Uller Condon, 3535 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone Woodley 2049, providing full security is assured. You are requested to furnish the time and date of this installation, symbol number and plant location. Daily summaries should also be furnished to the Bureau.

9/11
2-10

JDE:dk

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
MAR 15 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1947

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-12-2009

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

RE: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

In connection with current investigations concerning known and suspected Communists and Soviet espionage agents in the United States, it has been learned that Dr. Edward Uhler Condon who is presently the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., and who resides at 3535 VanNess Street, N.W., telephone Woodley 1049, is suspected of being engaged in Soviet espionage activities.

Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon

Dr. Condon is a scientist and recently served as a Scientific Adviser to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy headed by Senator Brien McMahon. He is also a member of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship which has been described as a Communist front organization. Condon and his wife are known contacts of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who you will recall are prominent subjects in the Gregory Case involving Soviet espionage in agencies of the United States Government. During the Summer of 1945, Dr. Condon was invited by the Soviet Embassy to attend a science jubilee in Moscow and in spite of the War Department's protest, Dr. Condon attempted to leave for Moscow; however, his passport was taken up by the State Department before departure upon a request from the War Department. Investigation has disclosed that Dr. Condon is an associate of numerous pro-Russian and pro-Communist individuals in Washington, D. C.

I deem it advisable, therefore, that you authorize a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon at 3535 VanNess Street, N.W., telephone Woodley 1049, in order to determine the extent of his possible Soviet espionage activities, and further to determine the identities of his contacts.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

31 MAR 19 1947



KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

3/18/47 H.G.

*R.C. Newby advised
to send daily summary
3/13/47 G.O.*

*let to work
3-14-47
G.O.*

COPY:FQ

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, F.B.I.

DATE: April 2, 1947

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: ~~THE AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY;~~
EDWARD W. CONDON: HARLOW SHAPLEY. INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

Refer SIS. ~~Strictly Confidential.~~

[redacted] advised on March 31, 1947 of a conversation which occurred between WATSON DAVIS of Washington, D. C. and HARLOW SHAPLEY. DAVIS is editor of Science Service, a national news agency and SHAPLEY is the director of the Harvard Observatory.

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DAVIS advised SHAPLEY that the American-Soviet Science Society at New York City has been offered a grant of \$25,000.00 by the Rockefeller Foundation, but the grant had been blocked because the Bureau of Internal Revenue classified the American-Soviet group as a political organization. SHAPLEY stated that he was aware of this and had written a letter to WARREN WEAVER (phonetic) in New York City advising him that the American-Soviet Science Society should break away from the National Council of Soviet-American Friendship and affiliate with the American-Russian Institute in New York City. The latter organization would probably arrange for the Bureau of Internal Revenue to classify the Science Society as a cultural one, gifts to which would enable the donor to claim an income tax deduction.

DAVIS noted that the young lady who was secretary at the office of the American-Soviet Science Society was also the personal secretary to the Polish ambassador. DAVIS did not know whether or not she was a Communist Party member, but did feel that she was suited for the position and ought to be continued in her employment. SHAPLEY concurred with an, "Uh-huh".

DAVIS asserted that EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards, was now being investigated by the THOMAS COMMITTEE on Un-American Activities. The investigation had delved into the nature of the American-Soviet Science Society and had brought public attention to the employment of the girl mentioned in the previous paragraph by both the society and the Polish Ambassador. SHAPLEY stated that he was aware of this investigation which would come to naught because there was nothing wrong with CONDON. He added, however, that the fact that the THOMAS Committee was investigating an appointee of HENRY WALLACE and a man who had been a government employee for some time was significant. Of greater significance,

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according to SHAPLEY, was the fact that CONDON¹⁴ had been a man closest to Senator McMAHON when the present law on Atomic Energy was being drafted. SHAPLEY insisted that the talks by the Committee with reference to CONDON, LILIENTHAL and others could only be described as "terrorism". He advised DAVIS that he would vigorously attack these and other methods when he introduced HENRY WALLACE at Madison Square Garden on that evening. It is interesting to note that SHAPLEY added that "They set a good table in Atlanta penitentiary for no doubt I shall be in the Communist cell". The men agreed to discuss these matters further at a luncheon at which SHAPLEY will be one of the principal speakers to be held in Washington on April 18, 19, next. The luncheon is under the joint sponsorship of the World Federalist Movement and the Federation of Atomic Scientists.

The above has been furnished the Bureau and the interested field divisions for informative purposes. Any further inquiry is left to the discretion of the Bureau.

BSG:jah

cc: New York

Washington Field

100-2031

100-16321

Mr. Ladd

March 3, 1947

V.S. Kacy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT

For your information, a personnel security questionnaire on Condon was transmitted to the Bureau from the Atomic Energy Commission on February 14, 1947. A perusal of the personnel security questionnaire reflects that the hiring agency is the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. It is known, of course, that Condon is Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Condon is, in effect, a contractor, inasmuch as the Bureau of Standards has been assigned to do some work for the Atomic Energy Commission. This information was obtained from Major W.L. Uanna of the Atomic Energy Commission.

BACKGROUND

Dr. Edward Uhler Condon was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902. He attended the University of California, receiving a Ph. D. degree there in 1926. He was thereafter associated with the Physics Departments of Columbia University, Princeton University, and the University of Minnesota. Since 1937, he has been associated with the Westinghouse Electrical Company, in charge of research at the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Rockefeller Foundation established National Research Council Fellowships just after World War I. Condon was awarded one of these fellowships and studied in Göttingen and Munich in 1926 and 1927.

(62-58854-A; 62-58854-18)

RECORDED

62-58854-38

CONNECTION WITH MANHATTAN ENGINEER PROJECT

From a review of the files of the Manhattan Engineer District, it is noted that Condon was associated with the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos from March 15, 1943, to May 5, 1943. He resigned from this project, giving as his reason that the work held no interest for him.

In September, 1943, he became associated with the Radiation Laboratory, University of California. He remained in this work until January, 1945. On the latter date, he was discharged by Dr. E.O. Lawrence, head of the Radiation Laboratory, as not being of sufficient value to retain on the project. Condon was appointed as a consultant on atomic energy for the United States Senate Committee on Atomic Energy. A review of the files of the Manhattan Engineer District reflect the following comments relative to Condon's serving as an adviser to the Atomic Energy Committee of the Senate: "In his capacity as an adviser to the Atomic Energy Committee, Condon has consistently attempted to secure all possible secret information without regard to whether the Committee needed or even desired same. He has consistently attempted to distort and misrepresent the expressed views of the War Department and its representatives with respect to atomic energy legislation, both to the Committee and the public."

(MED file #201)

JJG:hp

MAY 2 1947

File in 62-58854
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Baw

JJG

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 116-624-2

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP:

In 1944, Edwin W. Smith, head of this organization, announced the formation and membership of the Science Committee. Dr. Edward U. Condon was listed as a member of this committee. It is noted that Dr. Condon, on his personnel security questionnaire, indicated membership in the "American-Soviet Science Society - 1945 to present."

Mrs. Edward U. Condon, wife of Dr. Condon, has since 1943 served as the Corresponding Secretary of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Dr. Condon has been a member of the Board of this Council. This Council is a part of the national organization, which organization is regarded in Communist circles as being controlled by the Communist Party of the United States. (65-46476-9; 62-58854)

Edwin Smith, the then Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, requested Condon to speak at that organization's "World Freedom Rally" on November 14, 1945. Condon informed Smith that he had to "lay low" until his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards had received confirmation. He promised, however, to assist Edwin Smith in obtaining an atom bomb scientist as speaker for the Rally. Dr. Condon offered to get Dr. Urey for Smith. The above information was obtained through a technical surveillance on Edwin Smith. (100-146964-744, page 26.)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC, ART, PROFESSIONAL, AND WHITE COLLAR ORGANIZATIONS:

This organization is a loosely-knit association of approximately twenty-five professional and white collar organizations. A national conference was held on January 11 and 12, 1946, at New York City. A panel discussion was held on January 11, the subject of this panel being "The Sciences and Professions in a Peacetime America." Dr. Condon was listed as one of the participants in this panel.

The National Council of Scientific, Art, Professional, and White Collar Organizations has received donations from the Robert Marshall Foundation of New York City. This Foundation is the financial backer of numerous Communist-sponsored organizations. Some of the officers and leading participants within this organization have Communist affiliations and sympathies. (100-342704-4)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC INFORMATION
FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR CIVILIAN CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY
FEDERATION OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

Father Conway, S.J., Treasurer of the National Committee on Atomic Information, advises that although Condon is not an officer of any of the

above organizations, he is one of those active in formulating the policies of the organizations. He further advises that Dr. Condon has been in favor of the public release of atomic information. Father Conway stated that Condon may be an inherent believer of the Communist Party doctrines. He further advises that when Daniel Melcher was dismissed as Director of the National Committee on Atomic Information, Condon resigned from all committees connected with this organization. He resigned because of the action taken against Melcher. It is noted that Melcher was dismissed for his pro-Communist activities on this Committee. (62-58854-31; 62-58854-33; 65-56402-1187; 100-344452-11; page 45)

It is pertinent to note that Father Conway also advised that Mrs. Condon is very pro-Russian in her views and in her general conversation. He advised that on a recent occasion at a party which she attended, one Rachel Bell, who had been drinking to quite an extent, had a heated argument with Mrs. Condon, concerning the Russian Government and its attitude toward the atomic bomb. Father Conway advised that Mrs. Condon violently defended the Russian attitude on this particular subject.

ASSOCIATES

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL:

A review of Bureau files does not reflect frequent contact between Silvermaster and Dr. Condon. However, they are acquainted. It is known that on February 4, 1946, Silvermaster and his wife attended a dinner held for Russian Relief in Washington, D.C. They were accompanied on this occasion by Mrs. Emily Condon, wife of Dr. Condon. (65-56402-496)

It is further known that on at least one occasion, Mrs. Condon called the Silvermaster residence and asked for Silvermaster. This occurred on March 17, 1946. On this occasion Silvermaster was not in. This information was obtained through a technical surveillance.

Information was also obtained through technical surveillance to the effect that Polia Habicht was talking to Jack Marsalka, a subject in the Gregory Case on May 21, 1946. In the conversation that ensued, Polia Habicht asked Marsalka to come to her Question Group on June 1, 1946. He accepted her invitation, but remarked that as far as the tomorrow meeting (May 22) was concerned, he could not come because he had been invited to dinner by Dr. Condon of the Bureau of Standards.

Heddie Hagdoff, a subject in the Gregory Case, conversed telephonically with a Reverend Tittman. During this conversation, Reverend Tittman was advised that he had been chosen to act as Chairman of Hagdoff's Question Period. Heddie Hagdoff informed Reverend Tittman that she would try to get either Senator McMahon or Dr. E.U. Condon as a speaker on the platform.

DR. EDWIN S. SMITH:

Until recently Smith was head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. Through technical surveillance, it has been ascertained that Smith and Condon occasionally contacted each other and are apparently intimate friends.

Through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Edwin Smith, on May 22, 1945, contacted Gromov at the Russian Embassy. Smith suggested three men as possible candidates to represent the American-Soviet Friendship group in Moscow. Condon was one of the three recommended by Smith. Gromov inquired at that time why Dr. Dunn of the Service Committee would not go. Smith then stated that in his opinion Dr. Condon would be much more suitable. It was then agreed between Gromov and Smith that Condon would represent the group at the Jubilee at Moscow.

It will be noted that the above conversation occurred on May 22, 1945, and in June, 1945, invitations were extended to various scientists in the United States to attend the Science Jubilee in Russia. Dr. Condon was among those individuals who received invitations from the Soviet Embassy. It is known that the War Department attempted to have Dr. Condon defer his trip. However, he seemed determined to make the trip. Condon went to New York for the purpose of boarding a plane to Moscow in spite of the War Department's objection. The War Department brought this to the attention of the Department of State. The State Department requested Condon to turn in his passport to the New York Passport Office. Condon did this on the morning of June 9, 1945. Immediately after receipt of instructions from the State Department to turn in his passport, Condon moved to the apartment of Edwin S. Smith. It is to be noted that Smith is well known as a close contact of Soviet officials in New York City and Washington, D.C. He has been reported as the individual most likely to be the contact man between the political section of the Soviet Embassy and the Communist Party. Gromov, mentioned above, was first secretary of the Soviet Embassy and has been identified as the unknown "Al" of the Gregory Case. Investigation in this case tends to indicate that Gromov, before his departure from the United States in December, 1945, was head of the NKVD. (65-56402-674, page 104)

HARRY GRUNDFEST:

Grundfest is a prominent scientist residing in New York City, and a known contact of individuals involved in the Gregory Case. In the past, he has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Grundfest is known to be a regular contact of the Soviet Consulate, a correspondent with Soviet scientists in the Soviet Union, and a contact for individuals in the espionage ring headed by Arthur Adams.

In January, 1945, Harbert Schimmel of Washington, D.C., asked Grundfest's advice as to persons who could be scientific consultants for Kilgore (believed to be Senator Kilgore). Schimmel suggested the name of Harlow Shapely as a "liberal". Grundfest stated they should consider Condon, who was "decent if not liberal."

The word "liberal" as used by Grandfest is believed to refer to persons of definite Communist Party membership or sympathies. The word "decent" is believed to refer to persons of pro-Soviet sympathies, not necessarily Communist Party membership. (62-58854-21)

MRS. ALEXANDRA PAVLOVNA LEWIS:

This individual is a Russian National, presently residing in Washington, D.C., who married James T. Lewis while the latter was attached to the clerical staff of the American Embassy in Moscow. Mrs. Lewis is reportedly an agent of the NKVD and is known to be in frequent contact with persons involved in the Silvermaster Case. Since her arrival in the United States, she has also been in frequent contact with the Soviet Embassy.

From a technical surveillance on August 20, 1946, it was determined that Jack Karsalka, a subject of the Gregory Case, conversed with Mrs. Lewis. He told her he had an idea as to how she might earn some money. He suggested that she open a kindergarten at the National Bureau of Standards to teach the Russian language. Karsalka said that Dr. Condon wants his children to learn Russian. Karsalka said that she could start on a modest scale with the Condon children and her own and enlarge the school if it looked promising.

HENRY A. WALLACE:

The former Vice President recommended four men for the Atomic Energy Commission; James E. Newman, Charles E. Clark, David E. Lilienthal, and Dr. Condon. According to General Leslie Groves, head of the Manhattan Engineer Project, Dr. Condon received his appointment as Director of the National Bureau of Standards as a result of a deal made between James E. Newman and Dr. Hutchins of the University of Chicago with Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. Groves further stated that Newman was then instrumental in having Senator McMahon appoint Condon Scientific Adviser to the McMahon Committee. (100-190625-2449; 100-190625-2301)

Father Conway, S.J., has indicated that Philip H. Hauser, Aide to former Secretary of Commerce Wallace, wrote part of the letter from Wallace to the President which has been the subject of much public discussion. Hauser is reported to have written that portion of the letter which dealt with the atom bomb. According to Father Conway, he obtained his information from Dr. Condon.

RED FILE REVIEW

The files of the Manhattan Engineer District regarding Dr. Condon were transmitted to this Bureau when the request to investigate Dr. Condon was received. It is noted that RED files reflect considerable information which was obtained through the Bureau. In addition to the information originally

transmitted from this Bureau, the following pertinent information was obtained from the review of these files:

Part of the file reflects an interview with Dr. Chubb, the then Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. Chubb advised a CIC Agent that Condon had received an invitation to attend the Science Jubilee in Moscow, Russia. Dr. Chubb stated that Condon received clearance to make this trip through the State Department, Washington, D.C. Dr. Chubb explained that he did not discuss Condon's trip with the Manhattan Engineer District inasmuch as Condon was not connected with the project at that time. He stated that Condon was to have left around the middle of June, but about June 6, 1945, plans were suddenly hurried as the Russian Government apparently desired the visiting American delegates to participate in preliminary discussions preceding the actual opening of the conference.

The LEB file reflects a letter written by Dr. Condon to the President requesting that the President overrule Major General Groves' decision with regard to Condon's trip to Russia. In this letter to the President, Condon says, "For several years I have keenly felt the importance of establishing cultural relations between American and Russian scientists. I have looked forward to the time when conditions would permit this. I have prepared myself by devoting much time to the study of the Russian language."

This file contains a communication dated November 20, 1945, from Major Pierce to General Groves. This communication requests clearance for Dr. Condon as a consultant for the Metlab. This request came from Dr. Farrington Daniels, who stated that Condon is "now a scientific adviser to the Kellogg Committee which is charged with reviewing the entire field of atomic energy, if Condon is to advise this Committee properly, he should have access to information other than that contained in the Smyth report." Major Pierce desired to know whether General Groves objected to Dr. Condon's being cleared as a consultant. Major General Groves indicated his objection. It is not possible to determine from the file whether clearance was ever given.

Elsewhere in the file, there is a statement that in the early fall of 1945, it was discovered that Dr. Condon was closely associated with Boris Pregel, since charged with conspiracy to defraud the Canadian Government.

This information was obtained by LEB from the Bureau.

The file reflects a communication from General Groves to Colonel Banks on July 11, 1946. The pertinent portion of this communication reads as follows:

"Condon received formal clearance in December 1944. He is reported to be friendly with pro-Russian groups and one confidential informant reports that Condon and his wife made pro-Russian statements and indicated sympathy with Russian foreign policy. At Russian Relief Dinner in February 1946, Condon was in company with principal subjects of a Russian espionage investigation. In his capacity as advisor to the Atomic Energy Committee Condon has consistently attempted to secure all possible secret information without regard to whether the Committee needed or even desired same. He has

consistently attempted to distort and misrepresent the expressed views of the War Department and its representatives with respect to atomic energy legislation, both to Committee and the public."

These files further reflect that the family physician of Dr. Condon in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, reported that Condon and his wife have made pro-Russian statements and have indicated sympathy with the Russian foreign policy. This information is in the Bureau files, and the identity of Condon's doctor is known. He is Dr. Bodie, Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. Bodie has not been interviewed. (MED file #201)

MISCELLANEOUS

Information was received March 19, 1946, from Joseph A. Panuch, Deputy to Assistant Secretary Russell of the State Department. Panuch reported the alleged existence of a huge Soviet espionage ring in high Federal Government circles. This information is highly speculative, and Panuch did not give any particular substantiation for his statements. Panuch listed Undersecretary Acheson, Assistant to the Undersecretary Herbert Parks, and John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, as members of this ring. He also included Assistant Secretary of War Peterson, Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, Dr. Edward Condon of the Bureau of Standards, James Newman of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Paul Appleby and George Schwartzwalder of the Budget Bureau, Alger Hiss and Abe Feller of the United Nations Organization. Newman is listed as the ringleader of this particular group. It is known that Newman and Condon are close friends and have been seen together on a number of occasions. (65-56402-702)

The April, 1946, issue of "Current Biography" contains the background of Dr. Condon. Condon is quoted in this article as taking the leadership in the scientists' fight to throw off military control as regards atomic fission. The article states that he had the backing of Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace in his effort. The article further says, "Condon emphasized the importance of international cooperation through the United Nations, and the importance of closer relations with Russia. 'Foreign scientists, including those of Russia, should be welcomed into American laboratories', he said. 'The question now is not whether we will tell Russia the things we know, but whether scientists can talk to each other. As it is, their work is stymied, both for peaceful purposes or for making better bombs.'" (62-58854-A)

Information was received from the White House that Congressman George E. Oakland of Oakland, California, and John H. Folger of North Carolina recommended Dr. E. U. Condon and James R. Newman for a position in the Atomic Energy Commission. Both of these Congressmen have been subjected to considerable attention by Elizabeth Sausly, a legislative representative for the CIO in Washington, D.C., and a subject in the Gregory Case. Sausly is a known contact of Congressman Oakland's secretary, Mrs. Joanne Elizabeth Anthony, who is a known Communist. It is noted that Mrs. Anthony has entertained in her home Fedor Gagarin, one of the most important Soviet Intelligence Agents. (100-190625-2449)

[redacted] who is in charge of the [redacted] case to the Bureau and conversed with Special Agent D.J. Parsons relative to changes that have occurred in the Bureau of Standards since Dr. Condon became the Director. [redacted] has been acquainted with Agent Parsons for several years and he provided information to Agent Parsons on a strictly confidential basis. [redacted] stated that he knew Dr. Condon had been openly accused of having Communist sympathies, and [redacted] shares this view, although he unable to support it by concrete examples. [redacted] advised that Condon had appointed many new people in Standards whose actions seemed to be pro-Communist in trend. Prior to Condon's appointment, the administration of the Bureau of Standards was handled by small groups in one division of the Bureau. The other twelve or thirteen divisions concerned themselves with various branches of science. The heads of these scientific divisions were usually appointed from among the scientists in the Bureau of Standards. Occasionally men would be brought in from the outside, but when this occurred, the individual involved was always eminent in his particular field. This is no longer true, [redacted] advises. The administration of the Bureau of Standards is now handled by five or six divisions, and top scientific positions are now filled by outsiders who, though sometimes scientists, are unknown and unqualified. [redacted] gave several concrete examples to substantiate the above statement.

b7D

[redacted] mentioned one individual in particular, Hugh G. Odishaw. When he first met [redacted] Odishaw mentioned that he knew a young fellow very much interested in color spectrophotometry. This individual was unknown to [redacted] Odishaw stated that the Bureau of Standards should hire this young man right away and could probably get him for a P-6. [redacted] told Odishaw he would be glad to take the P-6 job. Odishaw then told [redacted] that if he would "get in with the right people, he would get along much better."

b7D

[redacted] also commented that the old Welfare and Recreation Association of Standards has now been abolished and a new organization formed. He said that he noticed in a recent circular soliciting his membership the names of a number of individuals whom he previously regarded as "pink". These names included some of the new high officials in the Bureau of Standards and Odishaw seems to be one of the most aggressive. He further advised that Odishaw is an old acquaintance of Condon, as they worked together at Westinghouse. Odishaw is a Condon appointment. (62-40080-40)

b7D

RECOMMENDATION

(1) It is recommended that Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Banks be interviewed for specific information as to his allegation in the SED file that Condon consistently attempted to secure all possible secret information without regard to whether the Committee needed or even desired same. He has consistently attempted to distort and misrepresent the expressed views of the War Department and its representatives with respect to atomic energy legislation both to Committee and the public."

Information should also be obtained from Banks relative to the statement appearing in the SED file that "Dr. Condon was closely associated

with Boris Pregel, since charged with conspiracy to defraud the Canadian Government."

(2) It is recommended that [redacted] a confidential informant of the Washington Field Office, be re-interviewed for all up-to-date information in his possession regarding Condon, and particularly with reference to [redacted] statement that Condon wanted to make public information regarding the atomic bomb. b7D

(3) It is recommended that a lead be set out for the Pittsburgh Field Office to interview Dr. Bodie, the Condon family physician. This interview can be made to appear routine if Dr. Bodie is recalcitrant. It is noted that Dr. Bodie reportedly heard a conversation between Dr. and Mrs. Condon in which they expressed definite pro-Soviet views.

(4) It is recommended that no other investigation be made regarding Condon, as the information set out in the instant memorandum adequately covers the matter of Condon's associations, character, and loyalty. It is recommended that this information, together with the results of the [redacted] Banks, and Bodie interviews, be made available to the Atomic Energy Commission. It is realized that much of this information cannot be sent outside the Bureau. However, it would appear necessary to provide the Commission with at least general information relative to Condon's association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. This would appear to be necessary because we have previously made this information available to AEC and our failure to make it available to the Commission might be noted by security officers not connected with the Commission. This recommendation is being made in view of the statutory provision that we provide the Commission with all derogatory information known. Your attention is called to the fact that no investigation has been conducted on Condon since July, 1946. However, there appears to be no other logical investigation to be conducted. b7D

(5) A technical surveillance on Condon would perhaps be productive. It is recommended that consideration be given to the taking of such action for a short time at least. We should affect some coverage of Condon, in view of his obvious tie-up with some individuals in the Gregory Case and inasmuch as his work in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission will place him in a position of constantly having access to restricted data.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: 3-25-47

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

There is attached hereto, for your information, a newspaper clipping from the Washington Times Herald, dated March 25, 1947, entitled, "Condon Facing U. S. Probe into Soviet Society Affiliation". This article states that Dr. Condon's leadership in the American-Soviet Science Society would be probed in connection with investigations into the loyalty of Government employees.

Your attention is invited to information received through technical sources on Dr. Condon's residence on March 22, 1947, at which time Dr. Condon in a conversation with James R. Newman, who was discharged from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and who is presently employed by the New Republic Magazine, stated that he, Condon, is considering writing a physics textbook, "If he, (Condon) can get enough dough before the Un-American Committee kicks him out, he will be all right."

On March 23, 1947, through the same sources it was learned that Polya Habicht, a strong pro-Russian individual, who is known to be in contact with the Soviet Embassy, in a conversation with Emily Condon stated that her son, [redacted] desired to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and wanted to know if Dr. Edward Condon could tutor him in physics in preparation for the entrance exams. Mrs. Condon said that her husband was too busy.

Action:

The above is being submitted for additional information on Dr. Condon, supplemental to that already submitted in the material for your use before the House Un-American Activities Committee. The technical logs covering these conversations are attached hereto.

Attachment

Get after Condon investigation
promptly! Also Amer-Soviet
Science Society

RECORDED & INDEXED

335

62-58854-39

5-27 JSS 29

30 MAY 14 1947

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

File

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Condon Facing U. S. Probe Into Soviet Society Affiliation

**Bureau of Standards' Director
Is Vague About His Membership**

By WILLIAM ODLIN JR.

High on the agenda of investigations into the loyalty of Government employees will be a probe of the leadership in the American-Soviet Science Society of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Bureau of Standards chief and one of the nation's top atomic scientists, this newspaper learned yesterday.

Over long-distance telephone from Philadelphia where he is attending a meeting of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, Condon said last night he had been a member of the society since he was associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory and he is either a member of the society's board of directors or executive board; "I don't know which."

The society was formerly the Science Committee of the American-Soviet Friendship Council, but the affiliation between the two groups was dissolved when a number of prospective members looked askance at the political and propaganda activities of the council.

During its affiliation with the American-Soviet Friendship Council the Science Committee received an annual subsidy of approximately \$15,000 from the council. Since the name of the committee was changed to the American-Soviet Science Society it has appealed for a \$25,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Adjacent to Reds

Although the grant was approved by the foundation more than seven months ago, it has not materialized because the society has not received proper certification from the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a non-profit organization. Officials of the group are unable to explain the delay.

Condon said the society is composed of "200 or 300" American scientists but was unable to say with certainty whether any Russian scientists are attached to its offices, which are in the building of the American-Russian Institute, 58 Park Ave., New York city.

The atomic physicist, who also played a major role in the development of radar and rockets, said he had furnished the society with the names of other scientists at the Bureau of Standards but had not "recommended" their joining.

Is Small Organization

"The society is a very small organization established for the exchange of purely scientific data between Russia and this country," Condon said. He added that most of the material came from the Soviet Union and that very little had been furnished the Russians from this country.

Duncan A. MacInnes, acting chairman of the society, said most material exchanged was of a "theoretical nature" and none of it had any military value. But he added no one screened the material to determine if it would be injurious to our national defense plans before it went to Russia.

*TIMES HERALD
PAGE 2.
MARCH 25, '47*

FIVE

62-58854-39

Washington, D. C.
March 22, 1947

MI-SUMMARY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

JIM NEWMAN (ph) to EDWARD G. DON. ED asked JIM what this assignment is that EMILY told him about. JIM said it isn't really an assignment, it is just something he wanted to talk to ED about, as "he" is to make a speech on BBC on science, in April. ED asked when "he" is going over. Around the first of April. JIM said if "he" (HENRY WALLACE) is going to do anything on atomic energy, JIM thought he would do it. JIM said this is "his" only non-political speech, and it will be on a Sunday night, when BBC has its biggest listening audience. JIM said he wanted to talk to ED about it. JIM said he heard ED is writing a book. ED said he is toying with the idea of trying to make some money with a textbook. JIM said he suggested that idea to him two years ago, and offered to collaborate with him on it, and they would have made a lot of money on it, with ED's reputation and JIM's skill. The book ED is planning is to be a freshman college physics textbook. ED said if he can get enough dough before the Un-American Committee kicks him out, he will be all right. JIM said he bets ED will not be kicked out, and will not write the book either. They both laugh. ED asked JIM what he is doing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. JIM said he is going to New York Monday morning and will be gone all week, until Friday, because "I've got to work on these... HENRY (WALLACE?) has a speech in Madison Square Garden March 31st, he has several editorials, he's got 17 speeches to make abroad, and I'm not writing them, but I got to work on them a lot though, I mean I'm... some of them I'm writing together with MIKE STRAIGHT (ph) and so and so forth. I had to write his editorial this week, and probably next week's too." ED said this last one was very good. JIM said by this week, he means the one that has not come out yet, and the one ED refers to was written entirely by MIKE STRAIGHT. ED asked what is JIM NEWMAN (ph) to EDWARD G. DON. (continued) coming up next week, and JIM said he thinks he (WALLACE) is going to stay on the Greece and Turkey topic. ED asked what happened to those monkeys, did they forget Mr. FLANNERY (ph) did they throw him away. JIM said he doesn't know, he never inquired, but next week JIM will make it his business to dig it out. JIM observed that ED could make money very easily as he has four or five articles that he could sit down and write with one-eighth as much effort as the text he wants to write. JIM said he wants to talk to ED and asked if he could come out tomorrow afternoon. ED said that he and EMILY are going to leave tomorrow about noon for Philadelphia for about 3 days for a kind of a UNESCO conference. ED said it is nothing exclusive, as the American representation has about 100 members, and they have sent out invitations to about 1600 to attend this conference. ED said he

ENCLOSURE

62-1056-107

thought he would go, as he received all the agenda material, and an engraved invitation, about several weeks ago, and he threw it on his desk and forgot about it, but yesterday there was a young fellow came to see ED, and he turned out to be a Texas born American named MOLINA (ph) who is a sort of a physicist, mechanical engineer at California Tech on rockets during the war, but who has given up all that to go on the working staff of UNESCO in Paris, and he reminded ED of it, so ED decided to go. ED said he (MOLINA) is still in town, and will ride up with Ed tomorrow in ED's car. JIM said there is only a remote chance of his getting to attend, in case he gets down to Princeton to visit his old friend and former chief, WYNN REEFER (ph). ED said the headquarters of this thing is at the Ben Franklin (Hotel), but ED does not know where he will be staying, as he called the State Dept. and they are handling his reservations. JIM said he would like to cover it and have a little item about it in the "Republic" (The New Republic). ED said he thinks it is a good idea to support these new idealistic enterprises, instead of waiting to see if it is going to be important or not, but we should pitch in and make it be important. JIM mentioned that there is a very good article in this week's "Life" on JULIAN HUXLEY (ph). JIM agreed to come over to see ED tomorrow about 11 am. They resume discussion of ED's writing a textbook, and JIM suggested he help him with it. ED said that OTIS SHAW is kind of working on the thing with him. ED said he doesn't seem to get the spirit of doing anything for the "Republic", although he sees that there was a nice piece this week by PHIL MORISON (ph). ED said he is sort of an imitator, and there has never been anything in the "Republic" on science, but if MORISON breaks the ice for him, ED may do something for the "Republic". JIM said he got MORISON to write that piece. JIM asked what kind of a writer OTIS SHAW (ph) is. ED said he doesn't know, as he has never really seen any manuscript he has turned out, but he has done a swell job on public relations for the Bureau, and "We" are beginning to hit all kinds of scientific and technical trade press and stuff like that so in that sense it is going to pay off. JIM NEWMAN (ph) to EDWARD CONDON (continued)

They continue their discussion on writing text books. ED said what gave him the idea of writing a book to make money was he just got a check for \$900 from Prentiss Hall for 6 months royalties, and that is only two percent, while the guy that wrote the book is getting 15% so he must be cleaning up about \$12,000 a year on it, and all he did was write the book. ED said he needs the dough as it does not seem that the congress is going to raise the salary ceiling on Civil Service. JIM said he could have left a lot of stuff in his book on to BYRON (ph) JIM has a very interesting chapter in that book, written by ED. ED asked him when that book is coming out. Answer, in September or late August. JIM said the lead article in Harper's in May is an article by JIM, based on his first chapter, trying to get the policy stuff across, and he has an article in the Yale Law Journal for May, and he has an article in something called "Law and the Contemporary Mind" for July, and he will probably have another article in the Harvard Law Review, and all these are based on the book, but they do not pay anything, all he wanted to do was get the ideas across. They resume discussion of writing a text book. JIM said he has an

ad in the paper for this automobile of ALEX DASTITZ (ph) that he has to sell. ED asked JIM to try to come over a little early tomorrow. Jim said he would try to get there around 10:30.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd *DL*
 FROM : J. C. Strickland *JCS*
 SUBJECT: EDWARD CONDON
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 7, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

18874

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Beahm _____
 Miss Gandy _____

In order to show the connection between Condon and Michael Vavilov, First Secretary Soviet Embassy, the following conversation, which was obtained from the tech on the Russian Embassy, is being set forth to be placed in the Condon file. This conversation took place April 21, 1947:

EMILY CONDON TO MICHAEL S. VAVILOV (First Secretary) at Soviet Embassy. Mrs. Condon asked Vavilov to send her a copy of the latest Soviet Constitution, also known as the "Stalin Constitution," in English. Vavilov agreed to and acknowledged that he had the Condon's address. They asked each other about the health of their respective children and families. Mrs. Condon mentioned that a family (Wattfords) had been staying at her home last week but had now returned to Pittsburgh.

G.I.R.-9

RGF:mjp

RECORDED & INDEXED
 EX-216
 MAY 9 1947

162-58854-40
 MAY 9 1947

RA

SAC, Washington

May 5, 1947

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC,BAU/DK/TH

DR. EDWARD WILSON GENDON

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

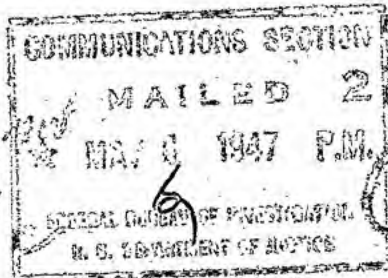
RECORDED

62-58854-41

With reference to your letter dated April 5, 1947, authorization is granted for the technical surveillance on Dr. Gendon to be continued and to conduct physical surveillance to verify and prove information furnished by you and other sources. Authorization is also granted for a mail cover to be placed on his residence, and the information should be reported under the captioned matter.

RGF:cmw

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
 SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE
 DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

DATE: April 8, 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
 ON 08-12-2009

18873

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reference is made to letter to the Bureau dated March 24, 1947, from the Washington Field Division entitled "Technical Surveillance, Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON."

The Bureau's attention is also directed to a letter to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1946, in which a review of the pro-Russian activities of the subject as contained in the files of the Washington Field Office was set forth. From a review of the file entitled "EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Atomic Energy Act Applicant" it is noted that the Bureau has been kept currently advised of certain activities of the subject through Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. The Washington Field Office in this same investigation has furnished the Bureau a letter dated March 25, 1947, and a letter dated April 8, 1947, which reflects background information on some of the persons contacted by CONDON from March 24 to April 4, 1947. A review of this information reflects that CONDON and his wife have been in contact with subjects of the case entitled "GREGORY - ESPIONAGE - R," suspected Communists, persons of pro-Russian and pro-Communist inclination and officials of the Polish Embassy.

b2

Considerable other more detailed information, particularly concerning CONDON's contacts with the Russian Embassy and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was set forth in the report of Special Agent E. H. MOSSBURG dated March 20, 1947, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Atomic Energy Act Applicant.

From a review of the information in the files of the Washington Field Division concerning this subject, it is believed that the technical surveillance now being conducted on CONDON should be continued. It is also requested that the Washington Field Division be authorized to re-open the Internal Security - R investigation of this subject and that authority to conduct physical surveillances to verify and prove information furnished by [redacted] also be given. Authorization is also requested for a mail cover to be placed on CONDON's residence at 3535 Van Ness Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

b2

EHM:BGW
 62-4108

RECORDED

INDEXED

162-58254-41

MAY 14 1947

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 Jay [unclear]
 [unclear]
 [unclear]

Handwritten notes:
 14
 5-5-47
 [unclear]

Handwritten:
 5-R7

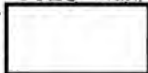
Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

File copy
Have
Turner

MIA SUMMARY

May 20, 1947

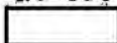
8:10 am



Unidentified man to ELIZABETH SASULY to say that he had just arrived and is at the airport. ELIZABETH said that she called the Burlington Hotel last night and thought she had a room for him. She told man to see either MR. MOORE or MR. WILLIAMS and to tell whoever he sees that he is from the CIO. Man said he would see ELIZABETH at the office at 9:30 A.M.

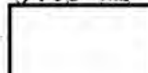
8:45 am

No Cut



Unidentified woman to EMILY CONDON to say MR. TELLER (PH) is there today and invites EMILY to tea this afternoon at 4:00. Accepted. Woman says the only other person who is going to be there is MRS. MARTONE (PH).

9:00 am

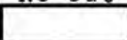


GREG SILVERMASTER to DICK SASULY. HELEN has the mumps. DICK asks GREG if he still wants to go (to the beach). GREG indicates he does and will contact DICK after breakfast as to the time they will start.

b2

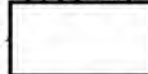
9:28 am

No Cut



Eastern Airlines to ELLA SHALIT to say they had a seat for DAVE WAHL on flight 518, seat 8, to Newark, New Jersey on Thursday morning, May 22nd, at 7:50 (daylight saving time) and arriving in Newark at 9:27 A.M.

9:35 am



HERB FIERST to DAVID WAHL. DAVE told HERB that he (DAVE) went to a U.S.A. dinner last evening and "We had really an amazingly successful collection considering that it wasn't a great big crowd." HERB said, "I might go on Thursday night with EDITH—you not going to go there? You're not in that category anymore?" DAVE asked, "Er—which one is Thursday night?" HERB replied, "Government." DAVE continued, "Oh, yes no, I am not in that category." HERB said, "You might as well be." (laughter)

HERB said that he spoke with PHIL (BERNSTEIN?) about three times over the weekend and yesterday and that his (PHIL's) original plans were to come here on Wednesday and leave on Friday but then decided to postpone it because of his having to testify before the House Committee. DAVE asked if PHIL had made arrangements "for such testimony." HERB said that PHIL called him (HERB) about the difficulties that he (PHIL) understood they were having over there based on his telephone conversation with Frankfurt (Germany?), and exfiltration. HERB said that PHIL was wondering if it would be advisable to take the thing up here "at a high level." HERB said that he had made some inquiries "and so on", and found out that the problem is not one back here but "over there." HERB said that he advised PHIL yesterday that he (PHIL) ought to go back as soon as possible and do whatever he can with "his own personal friends." DAVE agrees and said that PHIL has done everything possible here to bring it to the attention of the "high levels here," and that he (DAVE) now thinks it requires a lot of coordination "over there." HERB said that PHIL will be here tomorrow afternoon and probably remain until Friday afternoon. DAVE said that he was asked to be up in New York on Thursday but he thought he would cancel the trip and stay here. HERB thinks that DAVE and himself ought to get together with him (PHIL) tomorrow afternoon or the first thing Thursday morning. DAVE agreed.

File
mg

"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA SUMMARY CONTINUED

May 20, 1947

9:50 am [] DAVE WAHL to MR. SOBELL, in New York City, Lexington 2-5200. DAVE said he received a call from BEN GOODMAN yesterday urging him (DAVE) to "come in" (New York) as ~~soon~~ early as possible. DAVE said that he is all tied up and won't be able to get away from Washington until Friday. SOBELL suggests that DAVE get up to New York as early as possible on Friday morning. DAVE said he would try to get there by 9:30 A.M. on Friday.

9:52 am [] DAVID WAHL to MARY JANE KENEY to say that he is now leaving for the hill and that he will see MARY JANE when he is finished "up there," about noon.

9:53 am [] DAVID WAHL to ELEANOR [] in New York City, Academy 2-5150. (This is apparently ELEANOR LOWENTHAL). ELEANOR said, "He's (MAX LOWENTHAL?) on his way to Washington, just for the day. You'll find him with the senator (MED)." DAVE told ELEANOR that he will probably be up in New York Thursday evening. ELEANOR invites to her place for dinner and to spend the night Thursday evening. DAVE accepts and will let ELEANOR know if he can't make it in time for dinner. ELEANOR says he (MAX) is leaving 8:30 A.M. Eastern Standard Time, which would put him in Washington at 1:30 P.M. Washington daylight saving time.

10:15 am [] CARL GREEN for DAVID WAHL. ELLA told CARL that DAVE had gone out and that she did not expect him back until about noon. ELLA mentioned that she could not get in touch with DAVE where he went. CARL said he was very anxious to talk to DAVE before he (CARL) "goes." CARL said he was leaving "the station" at 1:00 P.M. CARL said he would not get to the station until about 11:30 A.M. and would wait for DAVE to call there (radio station?).

10:18 am [] Unidentified woman (with Slavic accent--MRS. REDFERN?) to EMILY CONNOR. The woman offered to pick EMILY up in a taxi to take her to a tea with women are going to at the "LAWGS" (Ph) at about 4:00 P.M. today.

10:20 am [] DICK SABULY for MR. HOBBS (Ph) at Republic 1935. Unidentified woman said HOBBS was out.

10:21 am [] DICK SABULY to ISADORE LATTMAN. DICK told ISADORE about ETHEL GOLDEN LIGON seeking a job with UNESCO. (See entry at 2:50 P.M., 5-19-47.) LATTMAN said he knew someone in UNESCO and agreed to try to help ETHEL get a job. LATTMAN told DICK to have ETHEL call him Monday after he has had a chance to talk to his contact. DICK told LATTMAN that he is going to leave for New York again today unless he receives some word to the contrary before noon.

10:25 am [] DICK SABULY to ARTHUR STEIN. (See AS Summary).

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA SUMMARY CONTINUED

May 20, 1947

10:30 am DICK SASULY for MRS. ETHEL GOLDENWEISSER, who was out. DICK left message at switchboard of unidentified apartment house for ETHEL to call DR. LATTMAN, National 2312, on Monday. b2
No Cut
[]

10:35 am DICK SASULY to ELIZABETH SASULY at "Food and Tobacco Workers." DICK told ELIZABETH that he would be leaving at about noon or 1:00 P.M. today unless he heard otherwise and that so far he hasn't heard anything which means he is going (to NYC). DICK told ELIZABETH he would call her to let her know only if he does not go.
No Cut
[]

10:50 am DAVE WAHL, at Capitol to ELLA SHALIT. DAVE asked ELLA to look in his appointment book to see if he had anything for 6:30 P.M. tomorrow night. b2
No Cut
[] ELLA checked and then told DAVE that he had nothing for that time. DAVE then told ELLA to invite "Congressman BENDER" in for that time. ELLA told DAVE that he had an appointment for lunch with HERB SCHIMMEL at Fan and Bill's at 1:00 P.M. today and she wondered if he was remembering it. DAVE said he would keep it. ELLA told DAVE about CARL GREEN being so anxious to get in touch with him and DAVE told ELLA to tell CARL to call him on extension 1442 at the Capitol if he should call again within the next half hour or so.

11:46 am EDITH WAHL to ELLA SHALIT to ask when DAVE will be going to New York. ELLA says she supposes Thursday night as he has an appointment for 9:30 A.M. Friday in New York. b2
No Cut
[]

11:50 am DAVID WAHL to ELLA SHALIT to ask who it was who called ELLA about lunch at 1:00 today at Fan and Bill's. ELLA says she supposed it was HERB SCHIMMEL though the man didn't give his name. She said the man said he had a tentative lunch date with DAVE for today and SCHIMMEL was only one indicated in DAVE'S book. He says it isn't SCHIMMEL. ELLA will check with HERB FIERST to see if it were he. DAVE says he wants to be down at Union Station at 1:30 today and would rather not keep the lunch date. DAVE is going to MARY JANE'S now and will call from there and if ELLA hasn't found out by then who it was he supposes he will have to go to Fan and Bill's at 1:00. b2
No Cut
[]

11:53 am ELLA SHALIT to HERB FIERST to ask if he contacted her earlier today regarding a lunch date with DAVE for 1:00 today. He did not.
No Cut
[]

11:54 am ELLA SHALIT for CHARLIE FLATO, who is in New York. b2
No Cut
[]

11:55 am ELLA SHALIT to secretary of MR. (MARCOUS) COHEN to ask if he called to make a lunch date with DAVE for today. He did not.
No Cut
[]

BI/TO/JOH

MIA-171

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA SUMMARY CONTINUED

May 20, 1947

12:15 pm
No Cut

DAVE WAHL to ELLA SHALIT. DAVE told ELLA that he could not possibly keep the luncheon appointment at Fan and Bill's at 1:00 P.M. today as he (DAVE) had to see somebody else up at "the hill" at 12:30 P.M. today and then wanted to get to Union Station at 1:30 P.M. to meet the 8:30 A.M. train from New York City. They speculated over who the man might be with whom ELLA unwittingly confirmed the luncheon date with DAVE for today. DAVE said it couldn't have been "IZI" STONE, who had wanted a luncheon date with DAVE today because DAVE saw him this morning. DAVE also said it couldn't be COLEMAN (ROSENBERGER) because he also saw COLEMAN this morning. DAVE said it couldn't have been who he originally thought it was (HERB SCHIMMEL?) because he (DAVE) had been with him most of the morning. ELLA suggested DAVE call CARL GREEN at Radio Station WQQW. DAVE asked ELLA to go to Fan and Bill's at 1:00 P.M. to find the man and explain to him. Agreed. b2

1:04 pm

EMILY CONDON to DOBRASKA (PH-HAJSMAN?). DOBRASKA said she is working very hard on a translation; that the Twentieth Century Fund has just completed a survey of the economic life of the United States in 1950 to 1960. She is translating from English to Czech. DOBRASKA said her husband is in New York. EMILY asked DOBRASKA to lunch on Friday at 12:30. DOBRASKA accepts the invitation. EMILY said she is inviting a Mrs. HOGATE (BETTY) whose husband is the local representative of the McGraw-Hill Book Company. DOBRASKA said DR. CONDON mentioned talking with him. EMILY said they are about the leading publishers of scientific books and periodicals in this country. DOBRASKA says she knows this. EMILY said she thinks they are very anxious to get business in Czechoslovakia. EMILY said she doesn't know how much Mrs. HOGATE knows about this but thinks she and DOBRASKA ought to know each other anyway. EMILY said she will try to have Mrs. HOUDAK and Mrs. HUNG, also.

1:06 pm

EMILY CONDON to Mrs. (BETTY) HOGATE. EMILY invites BETTY to lunch on Friday at 12:30 of this week. BETTY accepts. EMILY said she is asking Mrs. HAJSMAN whose husband is here at the embassy. EMILY said she (Mrs. HAJSMAN) is an engineer and her husband is a physicist; that they are very much interested in scientific publications, so she thought it would be nice for BETTY to get together with them. BETTY asks if HELEN MOODY said anything to EMILY about coming to a meeting at her house. EMILY said not. BETTY said EMILY may see HELEN tomorrow night. BETTY said HELEN is having a little meeting of people on Friday at 3:30 "about these German women that she has had all these letters from you know." EMILY said she (EMILY) isn't interested in German women and says she thinks it is just horrible that any American woman would have a bleeding heart about them. BETTY said she (HELEN) has corresponded with six or seven of them and "she" asked "me" some time ago to come out and talk. BETTY said she told her that if she had time she would run in for a little while. BETTY continues, "So I can see how it works out. I thought I would find out what he had to say anyway." EMILY said, "You know I think it is just sickening the way our hearts are bleeding for the Germans and no one gives a damn about the Germans' victims, apparently." EMILY goes on to say that according to the U. S. Post Office information that four times as many packages have gone to Germany as to any of the victim countries. They go on to discuss this at great length. EMILY said she knows one D. A. R., who

BI/TO/JOH (continued)

MIA-172

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA SUMMARY CONTINUED

b2

May 20, 1947

1:06 pm

EMILY CONDON to MRS. (BETTY) HOGATE. (CONTINUED)
sends packages to Germany. BETTY said that is one reason why she wants to go to this meeting; to see what it is all about and see how much sympathy they bring out. EMILY said, "Well, of course, it is the anti-communism they.... Some of these old elderly D.A.R.s just love the Germans because they are anti-communist, you see. There is a little of that in it." EMILY said it is very mysterious; that she doesn't understand the emotion. BETTY said she could understand it a lot more if it were the French or the English instead of the Germans. BETTY confirms that EMILY is going to be at Mrs. PINCHOT's tomorrow night and EMILY said she is going to bring professor and Mrs. KENARD (PH). BETTY said she has invited four girls from George Washington University who are quite interested in foreign affairs, "so that will be a help." They agree there will be quite a little crowd. EMILY said, "Well, I am sorta looking forward to hearing what BOB has to say. I am just afraid he can't say very much. He has to sorta hedge around, I think, and I don't think he will be able to say anything about the international aspects of it." BETTY said she doesn't think they can talk even to a small group; that they can't give away secrets. EMILY said they can't give away the situation either. EMILY says, "I mean they can't.... The thing is that it is sort of a stalemate, and there isn't anybody that is going to make the least.... I mean you just can't do anything. You just have to wait to see what happens and I don't know.... I don't know just how long this is going to last. I am getting awfully impatient but something has to break sometime."

1:16 pm

EMILY CONDON for MRS. ATHANASSOV, who is not at home. EMILY will try later.

1:24 pm

EMILY CONDON to MRS. (HELEN) MOODY. EMILY invited her to lunch on Friday at 12:30. EMILY said she thought of having BETTY HOGATE and a few of the people from the United Nations Forum. EMILY said a man is coming out from the War Department in regard "to those German letters" and she thinks she couldn't make it. EMILY said she wanted BETTY to meet some of the women from the Czech Embassy and that she knows a nice girl from the Bulgarian Legation. EMILY decides to change the lunch to Monday at 12:30. BETTY said she can make it then and accepts.

1:32 pm

EMILY CONDON to MRS. (BETTY) HOGATE to change the luncheon from Friday to Monday at 12:30.

b2

1:35 pm

EMILY CONDON to unidentified woman (DOBRAKKA HAJMAN?) to change the luncheon from Friday to 12:30 on Monday.

BI/TO/JOH

MIA-173

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA SUMMARY CONTINUED

May 20, 1947

1:45 pm

EMILY CONDON to Mrs. HANC, inviting Mrs. HANC to lunch next Monday, May 26 at 12:30 PM. Mrs. CONDON said that she is inviting some ladies from the United Nations Forum to meet some of the ladies from "behind the iron curtain." They continued:

- H - I see. Yes, that nice lady I met at your house there.
C - Well, she's behind the iron curtain (laughter).
H - She's behind it very very much so.
C - Yeah (laughs).
H - If you have read yesterday's papers or today's papers.
C - No.
H - Yeah. We are -- somebody is -- some correspondent was saying that we are the least Communistic country so I don't feel behind the iron curtain very much.
C - Oh, but I know that correspondent, MARKHAM.
H - Yeah, MARKHAM.
C - I know him and he's -- he's er he's not a friend of Czechoslovakia either.
H - No, I know, we know him from Boston.
C - He just says that so that he can blacken the Czechs a little bit.
H - Yeah.
Cc - If they're the least Communistic, why that -- he's still implying that they are Communistic.
H - Well, we are (laughs). We have -- oh, Communistics have majority in our Parliament.
C - Yeah.
H - We cannot hide that.
C - Yes, but then that means -- that just shows how strong this so called Communism is.
H - Yes, but you see sometimes it is rather awkward to explain it here you know.
C - Well, I tell you, I can explain it. I gave you the explanations the other day.
H - Well, I know but --
C - This Russophobia -- the Russophobia is really a form of -- it's a concealed of pro-Germanism.
H - That is your theory. I think really that they are genuinely afraid of Communism here. You see they are frightened by that.
C - Yes, but what is it really?
H - Well, it's another form of living, you know, and they are frightened by that.
C - But it isn't very different.
H - Well --
C - I mean that difference has been exaggerated and has been made to look terrifying and actually it isn't very different. Of course, there is a big difference in the fact that some of those countries haven't been developed as industrially as we have and there are terrific social changes taking place but that doesn't mean that those changes need to take place here.
H - Well, you see for instance in our country how is it that we nationalize those industries.
C - Britain did the same thing.
H - You see, what could we do because already the industry was in German hands.

TO/GH

MIA-174

(Continued)

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA-SUMMARY CONTINUED

5-20-47
1:45 pm
(Cont'd)

EMILY CONDON to Mrs. HANC (Cont'd).

- C - Yes, well but --
H - Should we return it to Germany now?
C - Yes, well, that's just -- you're simply proving my thesis, that the fear of Communism is a pro-German thing. Why is it that the Pro-Germans in this country aren't afraid of British socialization?
H - They are going slower over there you see.
C - There is no fear of British socialism in this country and there's no hatred of Britain because they socialized their minds, but there is a terrible hatred of the Slavic people because they socialized their resources and the people that are losing by it, the ones that are getting -- are being pushed away -- from whom it's being taken, they are Germans.
H - Yes, I know.
C - And their friends and sympathizers in this country instead of saying frankly 'well, I don't like it because it's pushing the Germans out!', they're saying 'Oh, it's Communism, it's terrible!'.
H - Well, it's funny -- it's so funny (laughter) for instance now those Daughters of American (Revolution) er --
C - Yes.
H - IF you read the papers today they are two hundred of blue blooded (laughs) --
C - Yes, but you know -- those are -- I know several of those DAR's who are sending packages to Germany.
H - I know, but you know they send 250 to orphans or somebody to England -- what does it mean to them, 250 dollars
C - Oh, well they should have been sending a lot more than that to England but actually they are the -- the D.A.R.'s that I have known are very pro-German. I don't understand it. I don't know why they are.
H - I don't know but I say --
C - Even before the war, even before this Communism came up, they were quite pro-German.
H - I don't know why either. I don't know who started it.
C - I think it's well to study it and keep inquiring and keep observing and don't get excited and don't feel too bad.
H - But for instance now how English people are cleverly doing er -- going away from Suez Canal and leaving it to Americans now and still nobody says anything you know. (laughter). It means such an expenditure for America.
C - Oh yes, why it's not only \$400,000,000, it's a whole lot more.
H - Yes.
C - Why it's probably the blood of our sons. Well, don't give up.
H - No, well we cannot.
C - I'd like to come back 150 years from now and see how it's turned out.
H - well, it's something funny how that anti-Slavic feelings were already a long time ago.
C - well, I'll tell you I suspect that we have more anti-Slavic feeling in America right now than there is in Germany right now.
H - And in England too.
C - well, I don't know whether it's in England. I haven't suspected it in England and I _____.
H - well, I spoke the other day with these English people who are now here at the

TO/GH

MIA-175

(continued)

Washington, D. C.
May 20, 1947

MIA-SUMMARY CONTINUED

5-20-47
1:45 pm
(Cont'd)

EMILY CONDON to Mrs. HANC (Cont'd).

England National Bank here and they say that it is only here, you know because English people mixed much more during the war.

C - I haven't noticed -- I must say that most of the English people that I know are very friendly to the Slavic peoples and they understand the situation much better than it is understood in this country. I really think they're beginning to realize that the Slavic people are really the people of the future and if they want to have a friend on the continent it will have to be the Slavic people.

H - It's only CHURCHILL who makes it rather troublesome, you see.

C - Yes, but then he's out.

H - Oh, he still has a great following.

C - Yeah, but then if you look back a hundred years how much better it is now.

H - Why indeed, at least we are on the go now.

C - Certainly.

H - We are recognized now.

C - Certainly.

H - Just now it is the era of Slav people.

C - Yeah, it's the beginning of it.

H - At least the beginning, they are afraid of us (laughter).

C - Well, don't despair.

H - Well, Mrs. CONDON, it was very kind of you to ask me to this lunch and I hope that we shan't have any fights.

C - Oh no, no, no, these are all very sweet ladies.

H - I see.

C - They are very nice and they mean well and they're anxious to learn.

H - Uh huh.

C - So you'll like them.

H - I hope so.

C - All right fine.

H - All right, good bye, thank you very much.

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 10-13-2008

Director, FBI

May 19, 1947

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington

Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
Internal Security - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(S)

[redacted] whose identity is known to the
Bureau, advised on April 18, 1947, that Mrs. A. I. KRYNITSKY, 502 Cumber-
land Avenue, Somerset, invited EMILY CONDON to lunch on April 22, 1947.

A review of the files in the Washington Field Office reflects
HELEN I. KRYNITSKY, 502 Cumberland Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was an
applicant for the position of translator with this Bureau in August, 1944.
The files further reflect she and her husband ALEXANDER I. KRYNITSKY were
born in Russia. He was custodian of the Russian Embassy from 1925 to 1934
and has been employed as a metallurgist at the Bureau of Standards since
1917.

This information is being brought to the attention of the Bureau
inasmuch as it is not known by this office whether or not Mrs. KRYNITSKY
is a Bureau employee.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-57654-43
FBI
MAY 29 1947

10-18

~~SECRET~~

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b2
b7D

G.I.R. 9

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 67-596516-18



THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH



Honorable Tom C. Clark
United States Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

My dear Mr. Clark:

This is to request that all available information in
the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning
Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of
Standards, be made available to the Department of Commerce.

It would be appreciated if these reports could be
forwarded to Mr. Thomas J. Scanlon, Investigations Officer
of the Department, who was designated liaison officer with
the Department of Justice in my letter to you of April 17,
1947.

Sincerely,

L. H. Hanin

Secretary of Commerce

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
108
EX-40

62-58854-44
F B I
31 JUN 10 1947
MRQ



Dr. Edward U. Condon - Recommendation

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: 5/3/48

FROM : CLYDE TOLSON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT:

DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

George Washington, in the Solicitor General's Office, called stating that the President personally has the original Condon letter and the Commerce Department copies. A question has arisen as to whether he should ask the Department of Justice for its copy and for the FBI copy. Mr. Washington stated that the President plans to ask Congress not to hold up the appropriations for the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice in connection with the Condon matter since he personally has possession of the copies of the Condon letter and therefore they are not available in the Commerce and Justice Departments.

After speaking to you I told Mr. Washington that you had no views in this matter; that it was entirely up to the Attorney General. He then asked that we take our copy to the Attorney General's Office since the Attorney General plans to see the President at one o'clock and at that time will hand to the President the Department of Justice and FBI copies of the letter.

I am having Mr. Ladd take our yellow carbon copy of the Condon letter to Mrs. Stewart and he will advise her that it is being furnished to the Attorney General at the request of Mr. George Washington.

Done - 11:50 am

CT:DSS

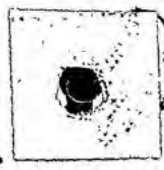
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62-58854-44X
FBI

67 MAY 8 1948

257
54 MAY 8 1948



[Handwritten initials]

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Carson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gurnea	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hendon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Pennington	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Quinn Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Nease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Director
5-7-47
al

Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant to the Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alien Enemy Control Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alien Property Section	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Solicitor General	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, FBI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Director of Prisons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director, Office of Alien Property	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	<input type="checkbox"/>
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Division of Accounts	<input type="checkbox"/>
Division of Communications and Records	<input type="checkbox"/>
Division of Supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pardon Attorney	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parole Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board of Immigration Appeals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Librarian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Director of Public Information	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Morison	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Darsey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Ford	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Kennedy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Hyatt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Coblentz	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mrs. Stewart	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss O'Donnell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss McCarron	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Healy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mrs. Kroll	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Adams	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Doyle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss Dennis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mrs. Purvis	<input type="checkbox"/>

SAC - Washington

July 1, 1947 *dh*
1-5.1

Director - FBI

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-12-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated May 5, 1947, to your office. A review of the Bureau file reflects that no report has been received from your office since this communication.

It is noted that Dr. Condon has been investigated by your office for a position with the Atomic Energy Commission and you should summarize the information contained in that investigation and include it in a report under the above caption.

FLJ:mpd

G.I.R.-5

RECORDED

EX-6

62-58854-45
F B I
68 JUL 9 1947

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6

JUL 1 1947 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

m
JUL 17 1947

Eaton

Logan

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Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Office
Room 1706, Washington 25, D. C.

WCR:JAG
62-4108

July 24, 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-12-2009

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Re: EDWARD U. CONDON
Internal Security - R

There is enclosed herewith information furnished by [redacted] relating to a conversation between Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and an individual believed to be MARTIN AGRONSKY, a newspaper and radio commentator, which occurred on the morning of July 24, 1947. It has been noted the matter discussed by Dr. CONDON and the unknown individual concerned recent newspaper articles reflecting on the loyalty of Dr. CONDON.

Of particular significance, it is noted Dr. CONDON makes reference to an alleged luncheon attended by Major General LESLIE R. GROVES, Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS, and the Special Agent in Charge of the Newark Office of the FBI. It should be further noted the individual believed to be AGRONSKY indicates the information regarding the luncheon attended by General GROVES might be the subject of a news article.

Very truly yours,



S.A. Van Ryan, WFO, advised that field office has now definitely determined that Condon was talking to Agronsky
Enclosure
Joe

Very truly yours,
Walter
62-58954-46
JUL 26 1947

- Mr. Tolson.....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
- Mr. Clegg.....
- Mr. Glavin.....
- Mr. Ladd.....
- Mr. Nichols.....
- Mr. Rosen.....
- Mr. Tracy.....
- Mr. Egan.....
- Mr. Gurnea.....
- Mr. Harbo.....
- Mr. Mohr.....
- Mr. Pennington.....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
- Mr. Nease.....
- Miss Gandy.....

58 AUG 11 1947 166

Excerpt from MIA Summary, 7-24-47

8:40 am

MARTIN AGRONSKY?, Michigan 0269, to EDWARD CONDON. They exchange greetings and then MARTIN reads to CONDON an article that he says he has done on civil liberties. It is as follows. b2

MARTIN. The House Committee on Unamerican Activities produced a witness on Russia yesterday, who apparently had only one good thing to say for the Soviet Union and that was that he himself was no longer living there. The witness was a gentleman named VICTOR KRAVCHENKO, a former Communist official who broke with Moscow while stationed here in Washington during the war. Since his publicized break with Russia, MR. KRAVCHENKO has made a satisfactory capitalistic career of denouncing the Soviet Union in books and newspaper articles. His testimony yesterday provided more of the same. He denounced all Soviet envoys as spies and warned the Congress the Kremlin didn't want peace and said if Russia had the atom bomb, no one would dare meet as they were doing now in Congress and concluded the Russians were operating a giant spy ring here in Washington under the cloak of diplomatic immunity. Fear and suspicion literally stalked the committee room as MR. KRAVCHENKO spoke. An adequate bit of drama was provided by the special guard provided for Mr. KRAVCHENKO by the F. B. I. and the local detectives and police. Russias master spies if they were looking for a crack at KRAVCHENKO never had a chance. The witness himself was taking no chances. He wore dark glasses, made a special request that no photographers be allowed to take his picture. The request was acceded to by the committee chairman, MR. J. PARNELL THOMAS of New Jersey. MR. THOMAS also stated KRAVCHENKO requested the press refrain from using any pictures they might have in their files. He explained the reason for that request was that the witness' apartment house neighbors didn't like his picture to appear in the newspapers. MR. KRAVCHENKO's neighbors, said MR. THOMAS, got nervous when his pictures appeared in the press because they feared their building would be bombed. Hiho, Stalin, and away. What with the press of the kind of spine-chilling comments that MR. KRAVCHENKO provided, very little attention was paid yesterday to a sober analysis of witch hunting and character assassination provided for the Congress by Democratic Representative HOLIFIELD (CHET) of California, MR. HOLIFIELD came to the defense of the Bureau of Standards Director, DR. EDWARD CONDON. DR. CONDON, who is a distinguished nuclear physicist formerly employed by Westinghouse Electric, has been subjected to a particularly nasty kind of attempt at character assassination by the local Times Herald, a newspaper published here by MRS. Cissy PATTERSON. He has also been the subject of articles written for national magazines by Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS himself. The newspaper articles and MR. THOMAS' articles all specialize in the technique of implying a lack of patriotism on DR. CONDON'S part, by indirection. They casually link the distinguished physicist with Russia for example by mentioning that he is a member of the American-Soviet Science Foundation. This organization, though the attacking article don't mention it, is so subversive in character that it was constituted and in good part supported by funds from the ROCKEFELLER Foundation. The whole technique of the articles written by the Times Herald and the House Unamerican Activity Committee Chairman are bound in this kind of unfair innuendo. MR. HOLIFIELD warned the Congress it was this kind of action which threatened civil liberties in this country. He also made it clear that he saw in it yet another attempt to discredit civilian administration in control of atomic energy in this country, and an attempt to reinstate military control. Congressman HOLIFIELD's documentation of both

12 OCT 27 1947

EX-101

18347

the stupidity and inaccuracy of the attacks on DR. CONDON provided irrefutable evidence of CONDON'S character, loyalty and usefulness to the nation. Yet, because it provided no sensation it is unlikely to receive much national attention. It is against the background of this kind of witch hunting atmosphere which the scare headlines on KRAVCHENKO'S testimony yesterday provide, and the lack of headlines which greet the sober analysis of Congressman HOLIFIELD that the REECE Loyalty Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives should be considered. The REECE Bill overwhelmingly passed by the House and now waiting Senate approval subjects to scrutiny and suspicion every one of the government's 1,600,000 employees. In each case where departmental loyalty boards see fit any one of these employees could be held before the board on charges of anonymous accusers. Anyone who had ever belonged to an organization, which the Attorney General at his personal discretion could name as subversive could be automatically suspected, and the F. B. I. would be empowered to make an intensive check on his background. It is estimated the cost of just the preliminary investigations would be about ten dollars, which seems a shocking waste of money as only an infinitely small number of government employees could be regarded as truly suspicious. The Washington Post summed it up well in an editorial recently by declaring the bill is extravagant in another more serious way. The Post remarks it squanders not only money, but also the heritage of personal freedom, which has been the peculiar glory of the Anglo-American political tradition.

- C. That is very good, That is wonderful.
- M. You see, I tied the whole business in and.....
- C. Say, MARTIN, do you know a fellow in town that works for...named SYLVESTER (PH) ---that works for the Newark Evening News?
- M. No.
- C. His name is, I think, ALEXANDER SYLVESTER (PH). Anyway, he is listed in the phone book under Newark Evening News. He told OTTISHAW (PH) a rather remarkable thing that I don't know whether it would be usable or not, but namely he, SYLVESTER, had written a piece for his paper about a week ago, about, you know, tying GROVES and PARNELL THOMAS together and claiming that they were responsible for this outburst of recent par (PH) leaks, and the New York Sun, etc. (?). It was an anti-GROVES and anti-PARNELL sort of piece and that was published in the Newark Evening News with pictures of GROVES and PARNELL THOMAS, a front page throw about a week ago, and according to him the next day GROVES and the Newark--- the head of the Newark office of the F. B. I. invited the editor of the Newark News out to lunch and raised hell with him, and....
- M. This was in Newark?
- C. In Newark.
- M. You mean GROVES went to Newark?
- C. GROVES made a special trip to Newark for this purpose, raised hell with them, but the editor of the Newark News raised hell with them back and as I understand it got a written apology from the F. B. I. man for butting in to what was none of his God damn affairs, and GROVES was told also to go to hell. The Newark News played the HOLIFIELD story yesterday on the front page, and so on, but I don't know whether there is a story in the such as that or not if you could get the Newark News to tell it.
- 2

- 18863
- M. Why my God, it is the most flagrant abuse of....
- C. It is the sort of thing that people often have said about GROVES. You see I wouldn't say it myself, especially since this wire is probably tapped, but you do hear it said and GROVES ought to somehow answer it. But I think you might be amused to get ahold of this fellow. I don't know him personally, but OTISHAW (PH) was talking to him and he seems like a nice guy and is playing it straight, and he told OTISHAW that story.
- M. Well, I certainly will check on it.
- C. Yeah, you might be able even to use it.
- M. Oh, Christ yes, I certainly will use it.
- C. Uhuh, Well, lets see what else do you know.
- M. That is about all, ED.
- C. That is certainly a nice job, and I appreciate it MARTIN.
- M. Well, I didn't do it just for you. I, I....I mean it is just for this whole stinking thing. It is just all wrong.
- C. Oh, yes. Well, I kinda have a feeling that maybe the toad will turn after awhile. It is just too wrong to last you know. You know damned well it is going to turn sometime in America. We are not going to have that kind of country forever.
- M. Well, ED, GROVES has just been appointed as you know.
- C. What is that?
- M. MR. GROVES has just been appointed to direct these new atomic bomb experiments. Did you know that?
- C. No, what...what's that? I mean is that some new position...some title?
- M. The Atomic Enrgy Commission. It just released yesterday in its report to the Congress the fact that it is going to conduct experiments in the Pacific...atomic experiments...atomic bomb experiments, and DR..... GENERAL GROVES has been named as one of those who will conduct the experiments.
- C. Uhuh. Well, he is one of those, yeah.
- M. One of the two directors.
- C. Do you know who the other fellow is?
- M. Wait a minute. Let me find it. Hold on.
- C. Say, it isn't important, because I ought to run now.

DO-6.

OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 24, 1947

Please note the attached conversation between Martin Agronsky, a newspaper man and radio commentator, and Dr. Edward U. Condon.

Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____

Note particularly the marked portions of the conversation on Page 2.

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment

gan
see serial 46
10-21-47
agm

I am afraid we have
not heard the end of
the McKee phase
yet.

RECORDED

EX 64

162-58854

1944

64

345

1942

10 OCT 22 1947

1947
W. L. G. J.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

19024

~~SECRET~~
FILE NO. 62-4108

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-28-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10; 5/10, 13-18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28; 6/20, 21, 24-28; 7/7/47	REPORT MADE BY E. HYATT MOSSBURG EHM:MCP
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background investigation regarding subject set forth showing his birth, education, family, early employment, etcetera. During World War II he served as Adviser to the OSRD and to DR. VANNIEVAR BUSH regarding Atomic Energy. He was appointed Director of Bureau of Standards by HENRY WALLACE, where he is presently employed. Persons interviewed state generally that he is not qualified as a Scientist or as an Administrator in his present position. In summer 1946, served as Scientific Adviser to Senator BRIEN McMAHON, Atomic Energy Commission. He has associated with known Communists and persons believed to be members of an alleged Russian Espionage ring operating in this country. He and his wife are in frequent contact with Czechoslovakian Embassy personnel in Washington, D. C., whose Government is pro-Russian. CONDON has been in social contact with an official of the Russian Embassy. CONDON is described as pro-Russian by several persons interviewed in Washington, D. C. He is known to have been in contact on several occasions with IGNACE ELTOWSKI, representative of Polish Government. CONDON recently failed to obtain a new position at the University of Stanford, California.

(U)

Classified by **QNS-CK-30**
Declassify on: **OADR 8/9/85**
245999

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 5-59-4-8	
COPY IN FILE COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Boston 2 - Buffalo 2 - Knoxville 2 - Los Angeles 2 - Newark		2 - New Haven 2 - New York 2 - Pittsburgh 2 - San Francisco 2 - Wash. Field	RECORDED INDEXED EX-67 SECRET

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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- I. Background information and summary of the investigation conducted re DR. EDWARD U. CONDON in 1940.
- II. Summary of investigation conducted re DR. EDWARD U. CONDON from 1940 to Spring of 1947.
- III. Current activity of subject. Information furnished by confidential informants and mail cover. Results of physical surveillance set forth.
- IV. Information furnished by Confidential Informant and results of indices check and investigation of persons with whom Dr. CONDON and his wife have been in contact.

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REFERENCE: Washington Field Office letters to Bureau dated August 27, 1946, December 4, 1946 and April 8, 1947; Bureau letters to Washington Field Office dated May 5, 1947 and July 1, 1947.

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I.

Major GEORGE L. RAMSEY, Adjutant General, New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, requested the Pittsburgh Field Division, on July 11, 1940, to conduct an expeditious investigation to determine the loyalty of DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, inasmuch as CONDON was under consideration for employment as a Scientist type Adviser in matters pertaining to the War Department, in which capacity CONDON would have access to highly secret matters.

[redacted] Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, advised that CONDON was at that time employed as Assistant Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories at East Pittsburgh, under the supervision of Mr. L. W. CHUBB.

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[redacted] of the Company at East Pittsburgh, furnished Dr. CONDON'S file, which contained the following information:

A letter dated July 1, 1937, addressed to CONDON at 16 Pelham Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey, signed by the Director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company Research Laboratory, which dealt with the subject of Professor CONDON coming from Princeton University to the Westinghouse Laboratories. The file also contained an announcement dated December 16, 1937, signed by the Vice President of the Westinghouse Company, that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was Assistant Director, responsible for the technical direction of fundamental research and physics, in charge of all new work under the Westinghouse Research Fellowship Plan. According to the announcement, CONDON came with the Company on September 1, 1937, from the faculty of Princeton University. He was described as a graduate of the University of California (A.B. 1924 and Ph.D. 1926). In addition, it was set forth that CONDON had considerable experience as a Professor and research worker in theoretical physics at the Universities of Minnesota,

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Columbia and Princeton. This file also contained information that in February of 1938, CONDON was recommended by Mr. J. H. BELKNAP, Manager of Technical Employment and Applicant Training, to Professor H. E. DYCHE, Head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, for the appointment of Dr. CONDON as a Westinghouse lecturer at the University of Pittsburgh.

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[redacted] Research Laboratories, Westinghouse and Electric Manufacturing Company, was confidentially and discreetly interviewed by an Agent of the Pittsburgh Office, at which time he stated his records reflected that Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON was born March 2, 1902, at Alamogordo, New Mexico; that CONDON was a member of the faculty, lecturer on Physics at the Columbia University in 1928, and a Professor of Physics at Princeton University in 1928 and 1929. He was a Professor of Physics at the University of Minnesota, 1929 and 1930, and a Professor of Physics at Princeton University from 1930 to the summer of 1937. CONDON entered the employ of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories as Assistant Director in the Fall of 1937. [redacted] stated Dr. CONDON had been a Research Fellow, and that the Fellowship of CONDON arose through the National Research Council, which body it is understood was created by Congress about 1916 to act as Advisory Council on Scientific Research to the United States Government. [redacted] stated that the Research Fellowship Plan which Dr. CONDON has developed and supervises in Westinghouse Research Laboratories covers approximately ten Research Fellowships. [redacted] stated further that some of the more important fields of research supervised by CONDON at the Laboratories were in mass spectroscopy atomic power and physics of metals. Dr. CONDON was popularly known as having charge of the atom smashing machine at the Westinghouse Laboratories. [redacted] also exhibited an article that he had written concerning CONDON, reflecting CONDON had experience in theoretical physics, particularly quantum mechanics of atomic, molecular and specular physics, and devoted a great deal of time to nuclear physics.

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[redacted] Industrial Relations, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, furnished additional information that Dr. CONDON attended the University of Gottingen and the University of Munich in Germany (it is believed in 1926 and 1927). [redacted] described CONDON as a brilliant physicist and as a very opinionated man; that he has been given practically complete control at the Research Laboratory. [redacted] stated CONDON is not the type of man who would balance well with industrial management, since CONDON is a poor scientist and self-opinionated and uncompromising where any question develops between balancing industrial relationships and management with scientific research.

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[redacted] University of Pittsburgh, was confidentially interviewed by an Agent of the Pittsburgh Office with regard to Dr. CONDON. He advised that Mr. and Mrs. CONDON had a strong sympathetic interest for Czechoslovakia and that Mrs. CONDON is of Czech descent.

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[redacted] at the University of Pittsburgh, advised that he had known CONDON since 1937 and that his, [redacted] wife is of Czech descent and is naturally friendly with Dr. CONDON'S wife, also of Czech descent. [redacted] stated he gathered Dr. CONDON'S father was in business, it is believed in the West, its nature being unknown; that CONDON is believed to have been brought up by his mother in the West, somewhere near San Francisco, California; that Dr. CONDON'S father and mother are believed to have separated when CONDON was a boy and that his mother was employed, possibly in some secretarial capacity. It is [redacted] belief that Dr. CONDON was married before finishing his education at the University of California. [redacted] stated that he believes Dr. CONDON'S wife, EMILIE, was of Czech descent and was born in the United States; however, he was not positive of this fact. [redacted] advised that at the present time (1940) he understands that CONDON'S family consists of his wife and three children, the oldest of whom is a girl about thirteen years of age; and Dr. CONDON'S mother. [redacted] furnished no information as to the descent of CONDON'S parents, although he observed that possibly Dr. CONDON'S mother's maiden name, UHLER, indicated her descent was German.

Through the President's office at the University of Minnesota, an Agent of the Minneapolis Office was permitted to examine the personnel file of Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON. The file reflected CONDON was employed at the University as a Professor of Theoretical Physics from September, 1929 to June, 1930, at a salary of \$5,000 per annum. He resigned in the Spring of 1930 to accept a teaching position at the Princeton University. The file further reflects he attended the Fremont High School at Oakland, California, from 1914 to 1918. In 1926 he received a Fellowship from the International Education Board and, as a result, spent a year in Germany studying at the Universities of Gottingen and Munich. He returned to this country and obtained employment as a lecturer in Physics at the Columbia University, in New York City, during the Spring of 1928. Subsequent to that, he was employed as Assistant Professor of Physics at Princeton during the winter of 1928 and 1929, and during the summer session of 1929 was an Assistant Professor of Physics at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. CONDON was also employed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City, as a member of their technical staff from October, 1927 to January, 1928. The file reflects that CONDON was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and received

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Emilie Condon

Fellowships in the American Physical Society and the American Association for Advancement of Science, and was a member of the Board of Editors of the Physical Review.

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 *Confidential Informant [] made available to Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL the passport file of EDWARD UHLER CONDON, in which he requested a passport for travel and study for a period of two years in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark and Switzerland, intending to leave New York on September 11, 1926, and the passport to include his wife, EMILIE HONZIK CONDON, born in Chicago in 1899 and their minor child, [] born in [] b6 b7C

In lieu of birth certificates as evidence of American births of CONDON and his wife, there were attached to the passport application two affidavits dated August 3, 1926, one executed by CARRIE U. CONDON, of 2815 - 38th Avenue, Oakland, California, testifying to the birth of her son, EDWARD U. CONDON, on March 2, 1902, in New Mexico, and one from CHARLES HONZIK, 2520 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, California, testifying to the birth of his sister, Mrs. EMILIE H. CONDON, on May 25, 1899 at Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. C. L. WADE, Chief Clerk of the National Research Council, Academy of Sciences Building, Washington, D. C., advised an Agent of the Washington Field Office that CONDON was the representative of the American Physical Society to the Division of Physical Sciences of the National Research Council in 1940.

Mr. W. B. REA, Assistant Dean, University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, advised that CONDON attended a Physics Symposium started by the University in the summer of 1929. b7D

[] of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, furnished the records of his office relative to Dr. CONDON, which reflected that CONDON was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics in April, 1928 and resigned in October, 1929 to go to the University of Minnesota. The records further reflected that CONDON was appointed an Associate Professor of Physics at Princeton University in January, 1930 and held that position until he resigned in June, 1937. Additional information contained in this file is identical with that previously set forth in this report.

J. T. PETERSON, Assistant Registrar, University of California, examined the records of that institution, and advised that Dr. CONDON had been enrolled as a student in the Department of Physics between 1924 and 1926. He majored in Physics during his undergraduate course, and he was awarded a Degree of Bachelor of Arts on June 12, 1924, with highest honors in Physics.

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The records further disclosed he was awarded a Ph.D. Degree in Physics on December 18, 1926.

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Dr. R. T. BIRGE, Chairman of the Physics Department, University of California, described CONDON'S work in the field of physics, while a student, as brilliant. He declared that while CONDON was an undergraduate he had been employed as a newspaper reporter in the Bay area. BIRGE stated he was personally acquainted with the wife of Dr. CONDON and that they were married while the two were undergraduates in Berkeley, California, prior to 1926. He stated that during the time Dr. CONDON was a member of the faculty at Princeton, he visited CONDON at his home, and he had been poorly impressed with the mode of living of the CONDONS. He described their household in Princeton as being a "pig sty". He stated that at the time CONDON received his Doctor's Degree from the University of California, a position as a member of the faculty had been tendered him but he had turned it down when offered a more lucrative position at Princeton University. He explained it was a policy of the University of California to never offer a second opportunity for a position to its faculty to a man once offered a position to become a member thereof.

The office of the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City, furnished the file of Dr. CONDON to an Agent of the New York Office in September, 1940, which reflected that Dr. CONDON had been a lecturer in Physics during the spring semester in 1928.

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II.

Colonel F. S. DOLL, Director of the Intelligence Division, 3rd Service Command, furnished the Baltimore Office with a memorandum containing the following information regarding Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. A synopsis of this memorandum dated March 13, 1946, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is set forth below:

"On March 13, 1946, Mr. FREDERICK W. DUNKLE, former special agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps previously stationed in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, appeared at the Pittsburgh field office of the CIC. DUNKLE at that time was employed by the Common Pleas Court in Pittsburgh. DUNKLE was specifically questioned regarding the source of his information that Dr. CONDON, a well known scientist who allegedly contributed materially to research which ended in the development of the atomic bomb, was very much in sympathy with Russia and its foreign policies and had endeavored to return to Russia during the summer of 1945. DUNKLE stated his original source of information regarding CONDON came from DAVID B. FAWCETT, Assistant District Attorney, Allegheny County, Pittsburgh. DUNKLE stated the original informant from whom FAWCETT obtained his information is a family physician of Dr. CONDON and his wife who heard Dr. CONDON and his wife talking regarding the Russian situation. According to FAWCETT, this physician is a highly reputable member of the medical profession. At a recent school board meeting in Oakmont, Pennsylvania, FAWCETT told DUNKLE about the alleged Communist sympathies of Dr. CONDON. DUNKLE stated that according to information he had been able to get from FAWCETT, CONDON is very sympathetic with Russian policies and with Communist doctrines. He indicated that Dr. CONDON was highly disgruntled because he was unable to obtain a passport to Russia last summer. Dr. CONDON is said to have visited Russia before, to be of Russian extraction, and his wife is further alleged to be of Czechoslovakian birth."

On May 2, 1946, Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG of the Washington Field Office attended the first of a group of lectures sponsored by FRANK E. HOWELL at Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University. Dr. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards, gave a lecture entitled "Restoring International Cooperation in Scientific Research". CONDON was introduced by a member of the George Washington University engineering staff as "the scientific adviser to Senator McMAHON's Committee on Atomic Research". In certain highlights of the speech CONDON pointed out that "to have lasting

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"peace it was necessary to have international scientific cooperation by countries throughout the world". CONDON explained "War research is not true science. In fact, war research is the using of science that has already been developed." CONDON stated, "True science cannot progress under compartmentalization". He stated a higher authority during World War II decided what each scientist should know so that in the event any one scientist should prove disloyal to his country, he would not have in his possession all the details of any particular field which he could convey to the enemy. CONDON stated in his opinion the atomic bomb had made international scientific cooperation imperative. He stated at the present time the United States is forming legislation in Congress to withhold this information but that it was only a temporary measure.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that CONDON was technical adviser to the Senate subcommittee established on October 22, 1945, to study the development, use, and control of atomic energy under the chairmanship of Senator BRIAN McILHON, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director of the Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. CONDON's wife, EMILIE CONDON, in 1943 was Corresponding Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. According to the files of this office, Dr. CONDON in the past has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship.

Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that CONDON, in June, 1945, was invited by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to attend the science jubilee in Moscow, Russia, commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Science. Dr. CONDON did not make this trip because the War Department requested the State Department to prevent the issuance of a passport to him to execute this travel.

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On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance was maintained on the residence of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was noted that SILVERMASTER is the key subject in an alleged Soviet espionage ring. At 6:35 P. M. on this date Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER were observed to leave their home and travel to the residence of Dr. EDWARD CONDON, 3324 Military Road, N. W. The SILVERMASTERS were joined by Mrs. CONDON and they proceeded to the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., where they attended a dinner given by the American Society for Russian Relief.

T-1 advised that it had received information from a highly confidential source describing Dr. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C., as being "nothing more or less than an espionage agent in disguise". This source related that Dr. CONDON served as adviser to the

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Senate Committee on Atomic Energy and that he contacts NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER directly on matters of a technical nature pertaining to atomic energy. CONDON has been observed on several occasions by Agents of the Washington Field Office in the company of JAMES R. NEWMAN, former legal adviser of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and who also, according to this source of information, is an espionage agent who sends information regarding atomic energy through SILVERMASTER to the USSR.

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~~Confidential Informant~~ [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that CONDON was active on the National Committee of Atomic Information, which organization is mainly composed of a non-scientific group of organizations which has as its purpose the dissemination of atomic information for public understanding. This informant has advised that CONDON is in favor of the public release of atomic information and the informant believes that he might be an adherent of Communism. This informant stated further that Mrs. CONDON is very pro-Russian in her views and in her general conversation. She will not permit anything to be said against the Russian Government or the Russian way of life. Informant advised that on a recent occasion (summer of 1946) Mrs. CONDON violently defended the Russian attitude toward the atomic bomb.

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~~Confidential Informant~~ [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on May 21, 1946, POLIA HABICHT was talking to JACK MARSALKA, both suspects of an alleged Soviet espionage ring, at which time he advised her that he would not be able to attend her discussion group on June 1, 1946, as he had been invited to dinner by Dr. CONDON of the Bureau of Standards.

~~Confidential Informant~~ [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON attempted to reach Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER, referred to above, on March 17, 1946, and was advised they were not at home at this time.

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~~Confidential Informant~~ [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised on March 13, 1946, that BEADIE MAGDOFF informed a Reverend TITTMAN that she would ask Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON to be a speaker on the panel forum. It is noted that BEADIE is the wife of HARRY MAGDOFF, who, according to Confidential Informant T-17, is a member of a Soviet Espionage Ring in the United States.

~~Confidential Informant~~ [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that J. ZAK MARNOCAR, Consul of the Czechoslovakian government at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, contacted the Czechoslovakian Ambassador at Washington, D. C., on October 25, 1945, and Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was the subject of this contact. The Consul gave the Ambassador a clipping from the "Pittsburgh Post Gazette" dated October 30, 1945, in regard to the appointment

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(U) of Dr. CONDON to head the Bureau of Standards. The Consul informed the Ambassador that "Dr. CONDON, through the influence of his wife who is a zealous Czech and Russophile, has been very sympathetic toward us and has taken part in many Czech and Slovak undertakings. He is always ready to help with advice on questions in his field of knowledge as one of the members of the Board of Technicians that work on atomic energy and radar. Dr. CONDON is a very modest man, in many ways naive. I have been informed confidentially that recently he was invited to attend a convention of technicians in Moscow. He made all of his plans in spite of the fact that the War Department had discreetly brought it to his attention that they did not approve of this trip. He departed for New York ready to go on board when it was discovered that his passport had been misplaced by the War Department. He could not understand what had happened so he phoned his employer, Westinghouse, asking advice." The Consul informed the Ambassador that he was giving him this information in anticipation of the fact that when CONDON arrives in Washington, he and his wife would certainly call on the Ambassador.

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(U) Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised on November 11, 1946, that Dr. CONDON had the following conversation with Major HAJSMAN of the Czechoslovakian Embassy. CONDON informed HAJSMAN that he had received a letter from the Institute of International Education and the letter had been mislaid and he had not answered it as yet. CONDON said the letter was written to inquire into the possibility of one JOHN RUZEK (phonetic) of Czechoslovakia coming to work at the Bureau of Standards. CONDON said, "My position on this thing, as I've got a definite one, is that of general friendliness toward having people from your country come and work here but our limitations are such that we can't finance them except in so far as that you can think of it as a contribution when we allow them to use the laboratory and materials. That has some money value"

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In 1946 CONDON wrote an article entitled "The New Technique of Private War" in the book entitled "One World or None", a report to the public on the full meaning of the atomic bomb, edited by DEXTER MASTER and KATHARINE WAY. In this article CONDON explained that the saboteur of the next war will be able to destroy a vast amount of property in comparison to former wars. "Within the volume of a small watermelon is stored the energy of about 20,000 tons of high explosive. The saboteur can carry on his person more destruction than the Eighth Air Force could bring to Germany in ten raids of maximum effort." CONDON asked the question in his article, "Could an atomic bomb in the hands of a saboteur be detected at a distance by its radiations?" CONDON then gave ROBERT HOFFENHEIMER's answer to a Senate Committee wherein he stated there was no instrument which could detect the presence of an atomic bomb. CONDON concludes his article by stating that an atomic arms race must be prevented by international control of atomic energy.

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In regard to the authors of the above publication in which CONDON's article appeared, it is noted that [] advised this office that DEXTER MASTERS, also known as WATERS, was a member of the Communist Party in New York City in June, 1943.

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*CONF. INFT [] furnished this office with a number of handwritten pages in the files of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1943, which apparently pertained to the transfer of Party members and various actions regarding members and possible members:

"6. Still waiting on Chicago: DEXTER WATERS (or MASTERS) Consumer's Union, New York City."

A highly confidential source advised this office that on April 26, 1945, DEXTER MASTERS attended a party at the residence of ALAN ROSENBERG. In attendance were MARY JANE KEENEY, DAVID and EDITH WAHL, PHILIP and LILLIAN DUNAWAY, Jr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, all of whom are subjects or suspects in an alleged Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C., and New York City.

In regard to the other author of the above named book, KATHARINE WAY, T-2 advised on July 10, 1945, Metlab announced to its employees that a committee had been appointed to hear views of employees on social and political implications of the atomic bomb. During this time KATHARINE WAY circulated a petition stating that the rights of free speech and assembly were being denied scientists at Metlab and criticized the Army for banning meetings of employees at Metlab.

T-3 advised that KATHARINE WAY was Publicity Director of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago and in August, 1945, she circulated petitions calling for no more bombs on Japan.

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*Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, informed this office that on August 19, 1946, JACK MARSALKA, a suspect in an alleged Soviet espionage ring under investigation by this Bureau, told JENNIE MILLER, wife of ROBERT T. MILLER, III, a subject in the same case, that while on his way to the residence of "the CONDONs" he had taken a group of children for a ride in his car. At this same time, according to the informant, MARSALKA suggested to JENNIE MILLER that they arrange a shopping tour down town for ELLIE CONDON "to try and get her straightened out". MARSALKA stated, "She is just one of those damned Czechs, you know, who holds on to every nickle and all that".

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*CONF. INFT. Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that on February 15, 1947, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, a

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a key subject in the alleged Soviet espionage ring referred to above, contacted AARON GORDON at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. GORDON advised SILVERMASTER that he was "down here doing some business and for the papers too." He also informed SILVERMASTER he was going to see Dr. CONDON at 11:00 A. M. on February 15, 1947, and would return at 2:00 P. M.

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In regard to AARON GORDON, [] advised that on February 25, 1947, EMILIE CONDON informed HELEN SILVERMASTER, wife of the above named GREGORY SILVERMASTER, that her friend AARON GORDON was in town the other day. She said she had known him since going to school with him at the University of California in 1917. HELEN SILVERMASTER said she had known AARON GORDON for twenty years and that her husband went to school with him in 1915. EMILIE CONDON then accepted an invitation to dinner at the SILVERMASTER residence on March 15, 1947.

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that BEADIE MAGDOFF, wife of HARRY MAGDOFF, subject of the same above referred to Soviet espionage ring, invited VEET BASSIE, a suspect under investigation in the same case, for dinner on February 22, 1947. BASSIE declined, stating that they were having ED CONDON and some other guests on that date.

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[] advised on March 13, 1947, that Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON told GREGORY SILVERMASTER they would come to his house on Sunday but that it would be a little late because EDWARD had a conference that would not be over until 5:00 P. M. They decided on 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock as the time for dinner. They then discussed SILVERMASTER's book which he explained is a serious work on economics. SILVERMASTER remarked, "Somebody once said you can never have a real democracy until each housewife is capable of stepping into the government and running the country." Mrs. CONDON said that "it is awful to intimate that the government should be something like the mother of a family." SILVERMASTER said, "If we had that kind of a situation, we would have a more national government." Mrs. CONDON said, "Sure we would but you can never convince some people of that."

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A physical surveillance was conducted on March 16, 1947, by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER of the Washington Field Office and EDWARD U. CONDON, his wife, and two sons were observed entering the residence of GREGORY SILVERMASTER at 6:35 P. M.

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, informed this office that on September 21, 1946, the Russian Embassy contacted the Bureau of Standards to obtain the address of EDWARD U. CONDON. The informant advised that on November 5, 1946, Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON informed M. S. XAVILOV at the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., that she and her husband would be unable to attend the Embassy reception (on November 7, 1946), that Dr. CONDON had to give a speech in Philadelphia on that date.

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(U) This same informant advised this office that on December 6, 1946; Mr. V. I. ~~VINOGRADOV~~, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards, told F. T. ~~OREKHOV~~, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, that Dr. ~~CONDON~~, the Director of the Bureau of Standards, had asked him to discuss with ~~OREKHOV~~ the problems of exchanging books, pamphlets, and other written material. He added it was to be an informal conversation on the matter because otherwise "he" would have to go through the State Department. ~~OREKHOV~~ said he would be glad to talk to ~~VINOGRADOV~~ on the following day and suggested he have lunch with him. ~~S~~

~~CONF.~~ ~~[redacted]~~ stated that on December 27, 1946, Mrs. ~~EDWARD U. CONDON~~ invited M. S. ~~VAVILOV~~ of the Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., for tea at her home at 3:30 P. M. on December 29, 1946. ~~VAVILOV~~ said that "they" had a previous engagement for that time but that it was "such a rare opportunity that they would make it a point to call on the ~~CONDONS~~". Mrs. ~~CONDON~~ suggested he bring his wife and three children and if he could not come, to call her. ~~S~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Informant ~~[redacted]~~ advised that Mrs. ~~EDWARD U. CONDON~~ had contacted the Polish Embassy on several occasions. On January 3, 1947, she requested of the Polish Embassy a copy of "a list of things that Poland wanted included in the German peace treaty". On January 7, 1947, she again contacted the Polish Embassy and talked to ~~HELEN HARRIS~~, former Secretary to the American Soviet Science Society of which Dr. ~~CONDON~~ was an Executive Board member. Informant advised that she again contacted the Polish Embassy on January 14, 1947, and asked one ~~STAWINSKI~~ to send her the Embassy publications about German reparation and Polish recommendations to the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Moscow. ~~S~~

(U) Informant stated that on March 3, 1947, ~~HELEN HARRIS~~ of the Polish Embassy arranged with Dr. ~~EDWARD U. CONDON~~'s secretary for ~~JANUSZ ZOLTOWSKI~~, Financial Counselor of the Polish Embassy, to call on Dr. ~~CONDON~~ at 10:00 A. M. March 4, 1947, at the Bureau of Standards. ~~S~~

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III

On May 10, 1947, a mail cover was placed on the residence of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON of 3535 Van Ness Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. with the Bureau's approval. This mail cover was replaced on June 17, 1947. The results of this cover are set forth below:

FROM	TO	POSTMARK
Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Easton Rd. London, NW1 1	Prof. Condon	London April 30
The Institution of Clerttical Engineers Sonog Place Victoria Embankment London WC2	Mr. E. U. Condon	Great Britain 5-15-47
Books Abroad University of Oklahoma Press Norman, Oklahoma	Mrs. E. U. Condon	2nd class matter
45 E 65 Street, NYC	Mrs. E. U. Condon 1420 Walnut St. Pittsburgh, Pa.	forwarded to 3535 Van Ness St. N. W. New York 5-22-47
The American Council of Learned Societies Member of International Union of Academies 1219 16th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.	Mr. E. U. Condon	printed matter
PLI Newspaper	Mrs. E. U. Condon	2nd class matter
The Republic 40 E. 49th St. NYC	Mr. E. U. Condon	2nd class matter
Anc Flock Ltd. 4 Ohio Square London	Mr. Edward U. Condon	London 5-14-47
732 6th Street. S. E. Washington, D.C..	Mr. E. U. Condon	Washington 6-28-47

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It is noted that 732 6th Street, S. E., Washington, D.C. is the location of the Rainbow Cleaning and Dying Firm. The Credit Bureau of Washington, D.C. contains a credit report dated October 31, 1941 which reflects that Mr. ~~BERNAT~~ and LENA ~~WEISS~~ own and operate a cleaning and dying firm, the Rainbow Cleaners, and employ 60 persons at 732 6th Street, S. E. Mr. WEISS has been in the cleaning business in Washington, D. C. for the major part of his life. The indices of this office contain no information regarding ~~BERNAT~~ and LENA WEISS.

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On April 10, 1947, a physical surveillance was conducted by Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG in the lobby of the Hotel 2400 Washington, D. C. [where it is noted: ~~IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI~~, Polish Representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee resides. On this date [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that at 6 PM, ZLOTOWSKI entered his apartment. At 6.50 PM ZLOTOWSKI was heard using the typewriter, according to the informant.]

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At 7.08 PM Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and his wife were observed entering the Hotel 2400 by Special Agent MOSSBURG. They proceeded to ZLOTOWSKI's apartment via the elevator and were observed entering his apartment at 7.12 PM. According to [] the CONDONS engaged in the following conversation with ZLOTOWSKI. ZLOTOWSKI discussed a book he had recently read concerning the 1944 Democratic Convention from which he gathered that ROOSEVELT was a shrewd politician. Mrs. CONDON advised ZLOTOWSKI that she had recently finished a book that she enjoyed very much by MAURICE ~~HINDUS~~. Mrs. CONDON commented that one chapter in the book called "The Historical Heritage" was absolutely wonderful.

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At 7.15 PM Special Agent MOSSBURG observed the CONDONS and ZLOTOWSKI leaving ZLOTOWSKI's apartment and proceed to the dining room in the Hotel 2400 where they began their dinner. At 8.40 PM on the same date ZLOTOWSKI and Mr. and Mrs. CONDON were observed to enter ZLOTOWSKI's apartment by Special Agent MOSSBURG. ZLOTOWSKI and CONDON then laughingly discussed the fact that a Soviet National was working in the household at the British Embassy. CONDON stated "We ought to tell DREW PEARSON". ZLOTOWSKI answered "How did he get out of Russia". Mr. CONDON laughingly advised "by diplomatic pouch". CONDON suggested to ZLOTOWSKI that he read a novel called "BLACK MISCHIEF". Mrs. CONDON returned to the room, according to [] and she was advised of the fact that a Soviet National was working in the British Embassy at Washington, D.C. Mrs. CONDON then stated "I'll bet he is a darn good valet and probably does the best job of dressing". Mrs. CONDON advised that ~~KERR~~, phonetic, was in Moscow for several years and that he brought this valet with him when he left Russia.

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CONDON then explained to ZLOTOWSKI the background of the book entitled: "Black Mischief" by IVAN NAUGH. ZLOTOWSKI then advised that he had met Dr. HUDEK and given him some information on radio sources—that is how to give radio scripts. Mrs. CONDON commented that HUDEK was a fine man. Mrs. CONDON then commented that ZLOTOWSKI should meet Captain JAN HAJSMAN Assistant Air Attache of the Czechoslovakian Embassy and Madam HAJSMAN, that they are both physicists and very nice people. ZLOTOWSKI advised that he met them at the Soviet Embassy last November when MOLOTOV was there. CONDON advised that MADAM HAJSMAN was working at the Bureau of Standards and she has a degree in Mechanical Engineering and formerly worked at the Skoda Works. CONDON stated "I don't know the circumstances of their coming out of Czechoslovakia during the War but he was in the Czech Army and she was over in this country working at Sperry Gyroscope. When the War was over he was stationed over here and they got together." CONDON advised that he was wondering "how behind the Iron Curtain is Poland sort of settled up in the common ordinary economic way?" ZLOTOWSKI informed him that up until now the problem was how to get as much help as possible for "the man." "But at this time" ZLOTOWSKI explained, "We're doing our best not to get help but getting help it becomes more and more embarrassing in a sense, that right now the State Department policy is very clear and they are determined not to stop now but to help a little bit just enough to be in the picture, to wait".

(U) CONDON says "It's sort of like the American Medical Colleges, always have the Jewish students". ZLOTOWSKI says "that's right, Vassar College every year had two or three negro girls".

(U) CONDON - Enough just to say in the Introduction of the Catalog that there are girls of all creeds and colors there.

(U) ZLOTOWSKI advised one of them (State Department?) was quite blunt when he talked to me in a very unofficial way "that is "our" policy" now and "who will say that we are going to wait. We will help now a little because we want all the people in Poland to know that we have not gotten over their contribution to the Second World War and to our independence but soon the Russians will be forced to take the Red Army out of Poland and when they get out we will be ready to spend 10 times as much money. So there, it makes sense."

(U) Mrs. CONDON - "Who is this man?"

(U) ZLOTOWSKI - "He is a devoted Catholic and that is the reason he got that job. Because the State Department thinks that the Catholic Church needs good American support and BLISS LANE was not a good person for it."

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(U) First of all as a Protestant it was rather difficult and then, of course, he represents a rather important Wall Street firm. So that he has some money to offer too and this same fellow told me he said, "You see why don't you send a good Socialist to Washington, like the French Government, we would like to talk to a man like that."

(U) CONDON - "You don't hear any more news of the Times Herald did they - - - - -"

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(U) ZLOTOWSKI - "No."

(U) Mr. CONDON - "There has been nothing happen so far so they must be finding it kind of difficult."

(U) ZLOTOWSKI "Nothing worked".

At 8.55 PM ZLOTOWSKI and Dr. and Mrs. E. U. CONDON were observed to leave ZLOTOWSKI's room and proceed by CONDON's automobile to the residence of JAMES R. NEWMAN who at the present time is one of the Assistant Editors of the New Republic Magazine.

The program of the Washington Meeting of the American Physical Society held May 1-3, 1947 reflects that Dr. E. U. CONDON presided over the joint session of the American Meteorological Society and the American Physical Society at the Department of Commerce Auditorium.

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was the recipient of an invitation to participate in the Steering Committee of a group to press for legislation regarding the National Science Foundation headed by Dr. H. R. SHAPLEY.

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Confidential Informant T-4 advised an Agent of the New York Division that in connection with the application of Dr. MELBA NEWELL PHILLIPS for employment at Brooklyn College as a Physics Professor, PHILLIPS listed Professor EDWARD U. CONDON of Princeton University as one of her references. It is noted that at this time Dr. MELBA NEWELL PHILLIPS is a subject of an alleged espionage case in the New York Office.

Confidential Informant T-5 advised that he had seen CONDON on May 13th at a dinner that CONDON attended with several other scientists from the Bureau of Standards at the Columbia Country Club.

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T-5 stated that he is still decidedly suspicious of Dr. CONDON but he feels that Dr. CONDON is incompetent in his position as Director at the Bureau of Standards. T-5 advised that CONDON was undoubtedly invited to this particular dinner by Dr. F. J. ~~BATES~~ a former employee of the Bureau of Standards because ~~BATES~~ had to keep on good terms with CONDON in order to continue to enjoy his use of the Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards. The informant stated that CONDON was supposed to have left Washington several days ago for a trip West where he would visit several university centers and that he would be gone about a month.

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The informant further stated that from good authority he had been informed that CONDON was paying his own way on this trip West and that CONDON was looking for another job. Informant advised that it was his opinion that CONDON may have heard of an investigation being conducted concerning him which is undoubtedly the reason he is paying his own way. The informant advised that another instance of interest which happened recently at the Bureau of Standards was when Mrs. HARRY TRUMAN and Mrs. FARRIMAN, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, were visitors at the Bureau of Standards and were not shown around by the Director which was the custom, but instead by Dr. EUGENE C. CRITTENDEN, Associate Director. According to the informant it is his belief that Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT SAHN and Dr. D. I. ~~VINGRADOFF~~ are residing at CONDON's residence, 3535 Van Ness Street, N. W. He was unable to advise whether any of these people were paying for this privilege. The informant further stated that rumors were now rampant at the Bureau of Standards that CONDON is going to "tear all the scientific sections apart and set them up in a different manner."

He stated that the personnel "does not know which way to jump". The informant advised that he is definitely convinced that the Bureau of Standards occupies second place in CONDON's interests.

On May 24, 1947, T-5 advised that CONDON had left Washington, D. C. on May 20, 1947 for Seattle, Washington where he would possibly be given a degree at the University of Washington. His itinerary after leaving Seattle was Portland, Oregon; Albany, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Palo Alto, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Chicago, Illinois, and would return to Washington, D.C. on June 6, 1947.

Informant also advised that CONDON has recently created an entirely new section composed of 125 nuclear physicists and that he would make himself Chief of this section. The informant said that this was a highly unusual procedure and that there was, of course, too much work involved for a Director to be Chief of a Division. Informant stated that CONDON had transferred two excellent research men to continuous work on subjects which are "uncles" to nuclear physics and their job will be to publish articles supporting

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CONDON for the existence of this section. The informant stated that CONDON makes himself the only man in the Bureau of Standards who will be in full control of all information regarding nuclear physics and atomic energy. Informant advised further that he could not draw any definite conclusions from the following fact but that following the Times Herald attack on Dr. CONDON, Dr. VINOGRADOFF, Associate Director appointed by CONDON had a severe attack of indigestion and had been away from work for about two weeks. ~~SECRET~~

In regard to HUGH ~~MODISHAW~~, CONDON's publicity man, according to the informant, has not been seen around the Bureau of Standards for sometime. (Informant advised that the personnel at the Bureau of Standards is still upset in regard to CONDON's order of shifting work from one division to another and that in his opinion it was highly absurd and wasteful. Informant advised that CONDON must have some ulterior purpose for these moves, that as far as he knows CONDON talks it over with no one and the informant advised that he had never heard of a man operating an establishment like the Bureau of Standards in this manner.)

(Informant advised further that Dr. VINOGRADOFF, CONDON's right hand man handles all foreign visitors and all foreign mail and that he personally takes up each scientific matter in the mail with the heads of the various sections.) The informant advised that J. E. DONOVAN, former Head of the Personnel Section of the Bureau of Standards had recently been replaced by CONDON by R. L. ~~RANDALL~~ who, according to the informant, had been brought to the Bureau of Standards by CONDON. The informant advised that DONOVAN was an exceedingly able man and had the reputation of "standing on his own two feet".

A Post newspaper clipping in Washington, D.C. dated June 6, 1947, reflects that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards and Dr. DETLEV W. ~~BRANK~~, Chairman of the National Research Council have accepted membership in the Scientific Advisory Committee of Brookhaven National Laboratory. The article describes the Laboratory as a Government financed project concentrating on basic research and peace-time application of atomic energy operated by the Associated Universities Incorporated under contract with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. It will serve as a training and research center for universities and other institutions of the Northeast.

An article in the Times Herald newspaper, Washington, D.C. on March 23, 1947, headlined "CONDON FACING U. S. PROBE INTO SOVIET SOCIETY AFFILIATION" by WILLIAM ~~ODLIN~~, Jr. reflects the following information.

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High on the Agenda of investigation into the loyalty of government employees will be a probe of the leaders in the American Soviet Science Society on Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON. CONDON advised the Times Herald reported that he had been a member of the American Soviet Science Society since he was Associate Director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory and at the present time he was a member of the Society's board of Directors or Executive Board. CONDON said the Society was composed of 200 or 300 American scientists but was unable to say with certainty whether any Russian scientists are attached to its offices which are in the building of the American-Russian Institute, 58 Park Avenue, New York City. CONDON who also played a major roll in the development of radar and rockets said that he furnished the society with the names of other scientists at the Bureau of Standards but had not recommended their joining it. CONDON described the Society "as a very small organization established for the exchange of purely scientific data between Russia and this country". He added that most of the material came from the Soviet Union and that very little had been furnished the Russians from this country.

DUNCAN A. MAC KENZIE, Acting Chairman of the Society said most of the material exchanged was of a "theoretical nature" and none of it had any military value but he added that no one screened the material to determine if it would be injurious to our National Defense plans before it went to Russia.

The Times Herald newspaper of Washington, D.C. dated March 23, 1947, carried an article in which Dr. E. U. CONDON told a reporter of the newspaper that he had never heard of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Previous to the time that he had allowed his name to be used as a sponsor of that organization he had no knowledge of it. He stated that he was advised that Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT had agreed to serve as sponsors and he could see no harm in allowing his name to be used.

Physical Surveillances

On March 19, 1947, a physical surveillance was conducted at the residence of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON by Special Agents VINCENT HUGHES and E. HYATT MOSSBURG. At 2:57 PM Mrs. D. NORMAN CRAIG, arrived at the CONDON's residence driving a 1938 Chevrolet Sedan, DC tags 86-135. It is noted that Mrs. CRAIG resides at 6513 Barnaby Street, N. W. The indices of this office contain no information regarding her.

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At 3.15 PM an unidentified woman driving a 1940 gray Buick sedan, Connecticut license 8/Z 41, 1947 tag, entered CONDON's residence. She is described as 5'10" in height; weight 150 lbs; brown hair worn in a short bob, long nose; full face; about 35 years of age. At 4 PM an unidentified man and woman drove up to CONDON's residence in a 1940 black Buick sedan owned by the subject. The unidentified man was described as 5' 10"; weight 140; prominent ears; dark hair; about 25 years of age. The surveillance was discontinued at 6 PM no further activity being noted.

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R2 A spot check of the subject's residence was made on March 22, 1947 from 12.45 PM to 1.45 PM by Special Agents JOHN BUSCHER and E. HYATT MOSSBURG. At 12.50 PM Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and his two young sons drove to the front of his residence and entered. [At 12.55 PM IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI, Polish Representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee arrived at the CONDON residence driven by chauffeur in a car bearing diplomatic tag 622. ZLOTOWSKI entered the residence and the car waited for him. At 12.57 PM ZLOTOWSKI came out, dismissed the chauffeur, who drove away. ZLOTOWSKI re-entered the CONDON residence.] At 1.45 PM no activity having been noted, the surveillance was discontinued, (U)

On May 19, 1947, a surveillance was conducted beginning at the subject's residence by Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG. At 7 PM the surveillance began in the vicinity of the subject's house. At 7.30 PM the subject and his wife, two sons and an unidentified man entered CONDON's car and drove to the Department of Commerce. At 7.48 PM the subject and his family entered the main entrance of the Department of Commerce and proceeded to the Auditorium where they attended a Science Fair sponsored by Science Service, Incorporated. It is noted that this was a Fair for young children in the District of Columbia who had exhibited their inventions. It is noted that CONDON's youngest son had an exhibit regarding atomic energy for which he did not win a prize. At 9 PM CONDON and his family accompanied by the unidentified man, left the Commerce Building and proceeded to their residence. The surveillance was discontinued at 11 PM, no further activity being noted.

R4 Confidential Informant T-6 advised that he knew CONDON slightly through his association with the National Committee of Atomic Information and that he recalled that CONDON and his wife were close friend of DANIEL MELCHER, former Director of the NCAI who was dismissed from this position by the Board of Directors of this organization for his Communistic tendencies. Informant stated that CONDON terminated his association with the NCAI at the same time MELCHER resigned giving as his reason his lack of time to devote to outside activities.

5 T-6 stated that he had no doubt, however, that the dismissing of MELCHER was at least part of the reason for the termination of CONDON's association with the NCAI. T-6 advised that CONDON was a member of the American Soviet Science Society.

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According to this informant he had met ^{Emilie} ~~EMILIE~~ CONDON on a couple of occasions and she had impressed him as having "twisted ideas". He stated that about a year ago at a Federation of American Scientists gathering which she attended as a visitor she had seemed very critical of this government's policy concerning atomic energy. He stated she has supported and defended Russia's policies in this regard and seemed to him violently pro-Russian.

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In addition during a dinner given by the NCAI sometime in the Summer of 1946 at which Mrs. CONDON was also present, her conversation was violently pro-Russian. The informant stated that several Congressmen had also been at this luncheon and had heard Mrs. CONDON's conversation and that he later determined these Congressmen voted against the McMahon Bill and although he did not know what their real reason was, he definitely could never forgive Mrs. CONDON for her pro-Russian attitude on that occasion. He advised that whether or not Mrs. CONDON was aware of it she had certainly expounded the Communist Party line on Atomic Energy at that time.

The files of the Passport Division of the Department of State reflect that CONDON was issued passport #276310 on October 11, 1926 on his application to travel and study in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Denmark, and spend a period of two years. The passport included his wife ~~EMILIE~~ HANZEK born May 25, 1899 at Chicago, Illinois; married November 9, 1922.

The files further reflect that a passport was applied for by Dr. CONDON on June 4, 1945, for a six months trip to Russia and necessary countries en route for education and scientific purposes. In this application Dr. CONDON stated he resided in Germany from September 1926 to August 1926, Passport #14590 was issued June 4, 1945, for one year valid for travel to the USSR to attend the Anniversary Exercises of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The file reflects that pursuant to a request from the War Department this passport was withdrawn and CONDON so notified; whereupon he returned the passport on June 9, 1945.

A letter from the War Department contained in this file dated June 8, 1945, advised the security of the nation in matters in which the War Department was interested required that Dr. CONDON not be permitted to complete his travels to the USSR.

T-7 advised that there was a rumor that CONDON was illegally living in a government house at the Bureau of Standards and that he had illegally moved out certain facilities at the Bureau of Standards from the residence and had it renovated at government expense. The informant also advised

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that there was a great deal of criticism regarding Dr. CONDON's management of the National Bureau of Standards. He suggested that HARRY E. WENSEL, a former employee of the Bureau of Standards now employed by the United States Army at the Pentagon Building could furnish information regarding this matter. The Informant pointed out that WENSEL was eased out of a job by CONDON.

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Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised an Agent of the St. Louis Office on March 26, 1947, that he was unable to state that Dr. CONDON had resigned from the NCAI because of the dismissal of DANIEL MELCHER; however it is alleged by the informant that Mrs. EMILIE CONDON was thoroughly opposed to MELCHER's dismissal and it is believed she wrote a letter to ALFRED EINSTEIN in an effort to obtain subject's support for MELCHER. The informant expressed the opinion that Mrs. CONDON may have influenced her husband in MELCHER's behalf.

Dr. LYMAN G. BRIGGS, retired Director of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., advised that in his opinion Dr. CONDON was impulsive and showed lack of judgment in some matters as Director of the Bureau of Standards. As an example of this he brought in additional personnel which he placed over more experienced and qualified men which caused considerable discontent and dissension among Bureau of Standard employees. Dr. BRIGGS stated that one of the persons appointed by CONDON was Dr. D. I. VINOGRADOFF whom he believed to have been born in Russia and who speaks English with a strong accent.

BRIGGS stated VINOGRADOFF is Assistant to CONDON and he has been placed in charge of foreign relations in the Bureau of Standards, entertaining the visiting officials of foreign governments. According to Dr. BRIGGS immediately prior to his retirement the Visiting Committee set up by Congress to review the work of the Bureau of Standards each year and report to the Secretary of Commerce, approached Secretary HENRY WALLACE and asked him if he desired them to suggest the names of a successor to BRIGGS. WALLACE said that he did. However before the Committee could act WALLACE appointed CONDON without the Committee's recommendation.

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that Dr. H. T. WENSEL had formerly been employed at the Bureau of Standards and had occupied the position of Acting Chief of the Heat and Power Division. According to the informant shortly after CONDON took over as Director he removed WENSEL. Informant stated that it was his belief that CONDON dismissed WENSEL because WENSEL would not request the United States Army to furnish additional money in connection with atomic energy experiments being conducted by the Bureau of Standards after CONDON had told WENSEL that the money received from the army on this request would actually be used by the Bureau to finance other matters.

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Dr. HAROLD T. WENSEL, General AURAND's Office, Pentagon Building, advised that he had worked on the atomic energy project under Dr. LYMAN BRIGGS and Dr. VANNEMER BUSH during World War II. He returned to the Bureau of Standards as Acting Director of the Heat and Power Division. WENSEL advised that his appointment was not made permanent when CONDON became Director of the Bureau of Standards but instead CONDON removed him and placed at the head of this section Dr. F. J. BRICKWEDDE, in WENSEL's opinion an incompetent person who did not have the best interests of the Bureau at heart.

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According to WENSEL, BRICKWEDDE was a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. CONDON before CONDON became Director. WENSEL advised that in his opinion CONDON lacked judgment. As an example he had converted office space which was scarce at the Bureau of Standards into a private residence for himself at 3535 Van Ness Street. WENSEL advised that CONDON's actions as Director have resulted in upsetting the esprit de corps of the entire Bureau of Standards. WENSEL stated he personally knew six men with twenty years experience as scientists who would resign immediately because CONDON is Director if a comparable position were available in outside industry.

Confidential Informant T-9, a prominent and renowned United States scientist in the field of Atomic Energy who worked with CONDON during World War II advised that he felt it was very important that any derogatory information concerning CONDON be investigated thoroughly prior to his being given access to confidential information relating to atomic energy. He described CONDON as "a bit of a damnfool". He advised CONDON seldom holds any assignment for a very long period of time as his past record indicates. In his opinion CONDON's biggest failure is his lack of judgment. The informant advised that if Dr. VANNEMER BUSH had had anything to do with the Bureau of Standards personnel which were brought under his supervision in the early part of 1940 in directing atomic energy experiments CONDON would not have been included. Informant stated Dr. BUSH would not have included CONDON because of his lack of judgment and as a matter of fact Dr. BUSH did not use CONDON on anything of importance during the experiments on atomic energy because of this fact.

Informant T-9 advised that he had been a member of the Visiting Committee of the Bureau of Standards who had asked Secretary HENRY WALLACE if he desired the Committee to suggest the name of a successor to succeed Dr. LYMAN G. BRIGGS, former Director of the Bureau of Standards. The informant stated that before the Committee could act WALLACE recommended CONDON and CONDON's name was approved by the Senate. Informant stated that HENRY WALLACE former Secretary of Commerce had appointed Dr. CONDON to be Director of the Bureau of Standards at the request of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY.

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T-9 stated that in regard to SHAPLEY he was "a joiner of questionable Communist organizations" and that he was also "a bit of a damnfool in this regard."

R^v The informant stated that another example of CONDON's poor judgment is his association with JAMES R. NEWMAN, former legal advisor to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and now employed by the New Republic.

Dr. EUGENE C. CRITTENDEN, Associate Director of the Bureau of Standards advised that he has known CONDON since November 1945 when CONDON was made Director. He stated that CONDON would not "intentionally injure the United States by furnishing confidential information to anyone". He advised CONDON is a strong advocate of friendly exchange of scientific information with other countries.

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4 Confidential Informant T-10, a prominent Scientist, employed at the Bureau of Standards, advised that in his opinion Dr. CONDON has shown himself to be indiscreet, to lack good judgment in his official capacity, in fact he advised CONDON's act of allowing his name to be used in connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare showed lack of judgment and was typical of his everyday decisions. The informant stated that in his opinion both CONDON and his wife were sympathetic to Russia but he did not know their motives in this regard. Informant stated he heard Mrs. CONDON make the statement on several occasions "We should be more sympathetic toward Russia because of the difficult period which she has been through" and CONDON has been in agreement with her.

5 Confidential Informant T-11, former high official in the Bureau of Standards and who still keeps in active touch with the personnel employed there, advised that CONDON's activities as Director have destroyed the esprit de corps at the Bureau of Standards. In his everyday actions he has shown a complete lack of judgment in dealing with personnel. The informant questioned the loyalty of D. I. VINOGRADOFF and HUGH ODISHAW and J. A. CURTISS, CONDON appointees. Informant stated that he had heard ODISHAW and CURTISS make statements indicating that they were anti-capitalistic. He recalled on one occasion that they both said "Thank the Lord somebody is doing something against free enterprise." The informant advised feeling is running so high at the Bureau of Standards because of CONDON's mal-administration that numerous excellent scientists were now looking for other positions.

6 Confidential Informant T-12 advised that he was not positive of CONDON's loyalty to the United States Government, that he does not believe CONDON would furnish any confidential information coming into his hands to an unauthorized person but he feels that CONDON in his position might make it easier for someone else to get the confidential information. The informant advised CONDON showed lack of judgment in appointing DI. VINOGRADOFF a man born in Russia with a decided Russian accent as the Bureau of Standards envoy in handling scientific visitors of foreign nations and other guests of the United States Government.

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Informant also questioned the loyalty of J. A. CURTISS and HUGH ODISHAW both Assistants to CONDON. He described ODISHAW as CONDON's publicity man who makes something important that isn't. The informant stated that he does not know CONDON's wife but has heard that she and Mrs. BRICKWEDDE are active in Russian relief and he knows from talking to CONDON that he is pro-Russian. Informant stated that anytime a Russian Scientist's name is mentioned or when any conversation on Russia comes up while the informant is around, CONDON always takes a favorable view toward them in his conversation. Informant stated it is peculiar CONDON never speaks in this manner about any other country, only Russia.

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BERNARD L. GLADIEUX, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce furnished the personnel file of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON reflecting that he was nominated Director of the Bureau of Standards in October of 1945, by HENRY WALLACE and his appointment approved by the Senate November 2, 1945. His beginning salary as Director was \$8750. The names of his three children are [redacted] and JOSEPH HENRY. CONDON is the son of WILLIAM EDWARD and CAROLYN BARR UHLER CONDON. The file reflects that on November 20, 1945, he was promoted to \$9800 per annum "in conformance with an agreement made at the time of Dr. CONDON's original appointment."

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On July 17, 1946, CONDON was promoted to \$10,000 per annum. Mr. GLADIEUX also furnished a copy of an agreement between CONDON and the United States Government as represented by Secretary of Commerce HENRY WALLACE which, according to GLADIEUX, gave CONDON the legal right to occupy the premises at 3535 Van Ness Street within the Bureau of Standards grounds. GLADIEUX advised that he knew CONDON believed that scientists of all countries including Russia should engage in free exchange of scientific information if science was to progress. GLADIEUX advised that he did not hold such a view against Dr. CONDON. GLADIEUX stated that HENRY WALLACE, former Secretary of Commerce, had desired to have CONDON reside on the grounds of the Bureau of Standards and this was the motivating factor for the moving out of the office workers so that CONDON could make the property his residence. In addition WALLACE desired to have CONDON in extremely close contact with the work and also to have a place where local and foreign scientists could be entertained during their visits to the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. GLADIEUX advised further that nothing had come to his attention to indicate that any structural changes had been made or any unusual expenses made in the taking over of this residence by CONDON.

*CONF. INF [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau advised that on March 29, 1947, the Credit Bureau of Washington, D. C. inquired of Mrs. CONDON if Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT CAHN of 3535 Van Ness Street were known to her and

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if they were renting from her. Mrs. CONDON advised that they were her guests. A check at the Credit Bureau with the Credit Manager of the Hecht Company, reflects that in the credit application filled out by Mrs. MARJORIE S. CAHN she indicated on the form that she was renting at this address.

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The indices of this office reflect that ALBERT CAHN and his wife were in frequent association with SYDNEY and MARTHA DANCOFF. CAHN and his wife were also known to be friendly with PHILIP and EMILY MORRISON. SYDNEY DANCOFF and PHILIP MORRISON were both employees on the DSM Project. The DANCOFFS were determined to be Communist sympathizers and followers of Communist philosophies. Both PHILIP and EMILY MORRISON were subjects of an MED investigation which determined that they were suspected of Communist affiliation.

From March 1942 to October 1943 CAHN was employed by the Institute of Meteorology at the University of Chicago. CAHN is married, and his wife's name is MARGERY STERN CAHN.

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The following information was furnished this office by [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. The identity of the persons named by the informant has been established by investigation where possible and information contained in the files of this office regarding those persons is also set forth.

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On March 15, 1947, RUTH ~~NEWMAN~~, wife of JAMES ~~NEWMAN~~, invited EDWARD and EMILY ~~CONDON~~ to come over to her home on that evening.

On the same date EMILY CONDON asked her husband if he wanted to go to NEWMAN's home that night, and he advised he was over there on Monday evening, and he supposed they would have to go, and they agreed to keep this appointment.

JAMES ROY ~~NEWMAN~~

T-13 advised on March 27, 1946, a confidential source had advised JAMES R. ~~NEWMAN~~ was a member of a group of individuals involved in furnishing the Soviet Union with information regarding atomic energy. Also listed in this group was Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, etc. An investigation by the Washington Field Office and the New York Office disclosed in 1940 and 1941 NEWMAN was the employer of MICHAEL ~~ENDELMAN~~, New York City, who is the subject of an alleged Soviet espionage ring in New York Office and who associated with one JOSEPH ~~ECKHART~~, an alleged NKVD agent. This source also advised CONDON was "an espionage agent in disguise." A physical surveillance conducted by agents of the Washington Field Office during the spring and summer of 1946 reflected Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON was seen on numerous occasions with JAMES R. ~~NEWMAN~~.

Through [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, it was determined NEWMAN was in close contact with Rabbi IRVING F. ~~REICHERT~~. The San Francisco Office advised REICHERT and his wife are known communist followers and contribute financially to the Communist Party.

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The informant advised on the same date HELEN ~~AGRONSKY~~ advised EMILY CONDON she was attempting to track down the formula of a pill used in K-Rations in the Army. Apparently she intends to secure a patent on this project inasmuch as she advised she already has a patent on a chemical heating bag.

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HELEN AGRONSKY

From additional information subsequently furnished by [] it was determined HELEN AGRONSKY is the wife of MARTIN AGRONSKY. The indices of this office contain no information regarding her.

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The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect MARTIN AGRONSKY and his wife reside at 5609 Greenway Drive, Green Acres, Maryland. He has been employed by WMAL as a commentator since 1943 after coming to Washington, D. C., in 1941 from New York City. Through a highly confidential source, it was ascertained the name and telephone number of MARTIN AGRONSKY were found in the personal effects of DAVID WAHL, an important contact of a group of alleged Soviet espionage agents presently under investigation.

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*CONF. INFO: [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised on February 6, 1947, IRVING KAPLAN, subject of the above referred to Russian espionage group, conversed with HERMAN EDELSBERG advising MARTIN AGRONSKY was going to devote an entire program to a discussion of Senator CLAUDE PEPPER's recent speech. (U)

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On the same date EDWARD CONDON advised JAMES NEWMAN he would be over to his house on that evening. According to informant, a Dr. HALL (phonetic) told Dr. CONDON he had talked to LARRY HAFSTAD about arranging an evening date with CONDON but HAFSTAD was tied up until Friday. CONDON informed HALL Friday night would be o.k.

LARRY R. HAFSTAD

*CONF. INFO: (S) [] advised LARRY R. HAFSTAD is in charge of the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Lab at 8621 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, where during the war work was done on the proximity fuse. Informant said he personally knew HAFSTAD and could recommend him as a hundred per cent loyal American citizen. (U)

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The personnel records of Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C., reflect HAFSTAD was employed as a physicist from 1928 to 1942 with a brilliant record of achievement. The OSRD records reflect HAFSTAD was a consultant for that agency. Numerous persons interviewed during the investigation of HAFSTAD by this office when he was an applicant for a position with the Atomic Energy Commission highly recommended him as to character and loyalty.

On March 16, 1947, WILLIAM ASHELMAN informed Mrs. CONDON he would attend the concert.

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On the same date FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE told CONDON he would like to talk to him. CONDON said he had been very busy with hearings (appropriation hearings), and he is just going out with JAMES NEWMAN, and he has to go out to a tea (at NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER's) after that. BRICKWEDDE said the important thing he desired to talk to CONDON about was RAYMOND WILSON whom he wants to hire in the Thermometer Laboratory.

FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE

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The Bureau of Standards telephone directory lists Dr. FERDINAND BRICKWEDDE as chief of the Heat and Power Division of the Bureau of Standards. The records of the Credit Bureau reflect he was appointed as a senior physicist at the Bureau of Standards in 1926. His wife MARIAN LANGHORNE HOWARD BRICKWEDDE is also employed as a physicist at the Bureau of Standards having been appointed in 1931. Additional information regarding BRICKWEDDE has previously been set forth in this report.

RAYMOND WILSON

Personnel records at the Bureau of Standards reflect RAYMOND WILSON will enter on duty June 15, 1947, in the Bureau of Standards. At the present time he is employed as a professor of physics at George Washington University. He was born in Salem, Oregon, August 20, 1915. From June, 1942, to May, 1946, he was employed by the Navy Department in the Puget Sound Navy Decaussing Section, Bremerton, Washington. In June, 1946, he was employed by the University of Washington. He obtained his A. B. degree from Reed College in June, 1937, and his Ph. D. in physics in 1941 at the University of Washington, Seattle. The indices of this office contain no information regarding RAYMOND WILSON.

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On March 17, 1947, informant advised BRICKWEDDE invited CONDON to attend the lectures at the Applied Physics Laboratory on that date. He indicated he had previously called CONDON's secretary Miss DOROTHY KINGSBURY to check on CONDON's schedule.

DOROTHY KINGSBURY

Miss KINGSBURY was secretary to Dr. LYMAN G. BRIGGS, former director of the Bureau of Standards. T-12 advised KINGSBURY is absolutely loyal to Dr. CONDON and thinks he is a great scientist. The indices of this office contain no information regarding KINGSBURY. The New York Office advised in a teletype dated April 5, 1947, that DOROTHY KINGSBURY is not a relative of JOHN ADAMS KINGSBURY.

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On March 18, 1947, informant advised inquiry was made to determine if Mr. WEISSKOPF was coming to CONDON's residence the next day.

JOSEPH JORDAN WEISSKOPF

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From information subsequently furnished by [] to the effect that WEISSKOPF was employed at UNRRA, it is believed the person referred to was JOSEPH JORDAN WEISSKOPF.

Mrs. E. M. MOLLER, personnel division, UNRRA, advised WEISSKOPF was appointed June 29, 1945, as a medical officer in UNRRA. In July, 1945, he served as medical officer in the U. S. zone in the Displaced Persons Branch in Germany. He returned to the United States in April, 1946, where he was appointed chief medical supply specialist. His personnel file reflects he came to UNRRA from the Czechoslovakian Embassy.

His application for employment reflects he was born May 8, 1904, in Kojetin, Moravia, Czechoslovakia, and was naturalized in Washington, D. C., November 7, 1944, certificate No. 6,371,454. His wife's name is BOZENA JORDAN WEISSKOPF. From 1928 to 1938 he was employed as a physician in Czechoslovakia. In 1939 he was an examining physician for the Union Health Center in New York City. From 1939 to 1941 he was a college physician at St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland. In November, 1941, he was employed as medical officer at the Czech Embassy. He is a member of the Czechoslovakian-American National Alliance and Institute for World Organization.

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Mrs. DOBRASKA HAJSMAN asked EMILY CONDON on March 18, 1947, if "it" was tomorrow and EMILY answered yes. Mrs. HAJSMAN stated she wanted to check before she called Mrs. HABER. Mrs. HAJSMAN said she is still working in the laboratory at the Bureau of Standards, and the work is interesting but she is afraid she will have to discontinue it "because I just got a letter from Czechoslovakia from one of the nationalized iron and steel industries asking whether I would work for them here collecting literature and information from similar companies."

DOBRASKA HAJSMAN

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She is the wife of Staff Captain JAN HAJSMAN, assistant military and air attache at the Czechoslovakian Embassy. [] advised on April 30, 1947, Mrs. HAJSMAN was working in the Bureau of Standards and was in a position to arrange visits and interviews at the Bureau of Standards through Dr. EDWARD CONDON.

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Informant stated on March 19, 1947, EMILY CONDON invited HELEN SILVERMASTER for tea on that date, but HELEN declined. At the same time

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HELEN remarked she had enjoyed EMILY's visit and EMILY's children. EMILY advised she had asked a couple of Czechoslovakian women to the tea and one of them had just come to this country. HELEN advised she talks in Russian to the Czechs and the Czechs talk to her in their tongue, and they understand each other perfectly. HELEN asked EMILY if she knew anyone who would be interested in buying their home, and EMILY remarked the BACHERS might be interested (ROBERT F. BACHER, AEC). HELEN remarked her brother was staying with her until Friday or Saturday.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

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[] advised on March 13, 1947, Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON told GREGORY SILVERMASTER, subject of an alleged Soviet espionage ring now under investigation by this Bureau, they would come to his house on Sunday but it would be a little late because EDWARD had a conference that would not be over until 5 p.m. They then discussed SILVERMASTER's book which he explained is a serious work on economics. A physical surveillance conducted on March 16, 1947, by Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER reflects EDWARD U. CONDON, his wife, and two sons were observed entering the residence of GREGORY SILVERMASTER at 6:35 p.m. on March 16, 1947.

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On March 19, 1947, informant advised JOHN TURKEVICH (Princeton, New Jersey) informed CONDON that ARTIE KAZAYLAUS, a Swede who is chairman of the Swedish National Research Council, had been in Princeton and was on his way to Washington. JOHN said ARTIE would like to get in touch with CONDON, and he wanted to talk about some international collaboration. TURKEVICH isn't sure exactly what he had in mind. It was agreed CONDON would call KAZAYLAUS at the Statler Hotel on Friday. TURKEVICH advised KAZAYLAUS had spent a year at Princeton previously, and that he was a good friend of LANSON.

On this date CONDON attempted to see Senator J. WILLIAM FULLBRIGHT of Arkansas with negative results.

On March 20, 1947, [] advised Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT invited the CONDONS to have dinner with her and Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN at the Democratic Club as Senator GLEN TAYLOR was going to speak. The invitation was accepted.

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Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT

She was a delegate of the American Delegation to the International Women's Congress in Paris, France. In 1945 she was vice president of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. She is a member of the League for Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C. [] advised Mr. and Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT are members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. [] advised Mrs. PINCHOT is active in Americans for Democratic Action and the United Nations Forum.

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Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN

Through a highly confidential source, the Philadelphia Office determined Mrs. HARRIMAN was a member of the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc. She is described by this source as a former diplomat and former envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Norway in 1937. She is former manager of the New York State Reformatory for Women.

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The files of this office reflect on February 4, 1946, Russian War Relief gave a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of Mrs. HARRIMAN. The Soviet Embassy was represented at this function by F. A. ~~HARRIMAN~~. [redacted] advised Mrs. HARRIMAN is a member of the United Nations Forum and Americans for Democratic Action.

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On the same date Mrs. CONDON advised Mrs. HARRIMAN she and her husband would attend the dinner at the Democratic Women's Club on that date.

On March 21, 1947, EMILY CONDON told VIRGINIA WOERK at the Polish Embassy to inform Mrs. WINIEWICZ she would be there at 10:30 a.m. and would bring RAYMOND WILSON. EMILY said prior to coming to the Embassy she was going to the Capitol to talk to Senator THOMAS (on this conscription thing). EMILY said she had been asked to "head up" the church forces.

VIRGINIA WOERK

She is a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy, and the files of this office contain no information concerning her.

Mrs. JOSEF WINIEWICZ

Mrs. WINIEWICZ is the wife of the Polish Ambassador to the U. S.

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On March 21, 1947, EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. LUDWIG RAJCHMAN and her husband to have lunch at the Seafare Restaurant on that date. EMILY advised she was also having FRANK POLINA from UNESCO at the luncheon.

Mrs. LUDWIG WITOLD RAJCHMAN

Mrs. RAJCHMAN is the wife of Dr. RAJCHMAN who is in charge of the Polish Purchasing Commission in the U. S. An active investigation is being conducted by the Washington Field Office regarding RAJCHMAN because of his pro-Russian activities.

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FRANK MOLINA

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T-14, advised FRANK MOLINA is assistant to Dr. MAURICE NEEDHAM of the Natural Science Section, UNESCO. According to informant, MOLINA went to Paris in April of this year.

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[redacted] advised MOLINA was born in Texas of Czechoslovakian parents and raised in Czechoslovakia. He was employed at the California Institute of Technology during World War II where he specialized on rocket work. Dr. MERRILL TUVE, director of the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institute, D. C.; advised MOLINA formerly worked at California Tech on guided missiles for the Joint Army Navy Research Council. He stated MOLINA is particularly interested in world improvement. He is intelligent and has handled highly confidential government information. TUVE stated he recalled there was some question concerning MOLINA's clearance for highly confidential work because of certain activities he engaged in at Cal Tech. He was unable to elaborate further in this regard.

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The indices of the Washington Field Office contain no information regarding this individual.

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On March 21, 1947, CONDON made arrangements through the State Department to obtain hotel reservations for the UNESCO conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On the same date LILLIAN K. WATFORD questioned EMILY CONDON as to what happened to her on that morning. EMILY advised EDWARD had brought a guest in from UNESCO (MOLINA). WATFORD stated she had had a very interesting time and ZLOTOWSKI was there. EMILY explained MOLINA was a Texas-Czech. She advised he was educated in Czechoslovakia. EMILY said he was a scientist and worked on rockets during the war. She advised WATFORD he was going to be secretary of UNESCO, and he was leaving for Paris in a few days. EMILY advised she was going to Philadelphia to the UNESCO meeting and suggested WATFORD also go. WATFORD said she could go as a representative of the United Council of Church Women or the Northern Baptist Convention as she represents both. EMILY said she and EDWARD were going to be in Philadelphia Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. WATFORD said she had to be in Syracuse, New York, on Friday.

Ignored

LILLIAN K. WATFORD

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[redacted] advised LILLIAN K. WATFORD was a close friend of EMILY CONDON. The program of the Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy held at Washington, D. C., July 15 and 16, 1946, reflects WATFORD is secretary of the Tri-State Atomic Information Committee and a member of the

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National Committee of Atomic Information. She was a speaker on this program with MARY McCLEOD BETHUNE and ANNA LORD STRAUS and others. [] advised in his opinion LILLIAN K. WATFORD of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was regarded as a mere suspect in the communist infiltration of the FAS.

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(S) [] also advised Mrs. WATFORD's home address is P. O. Box 129, RD 7, Pittsburgh 2. She is also active in the Tri-State Convention of Churchmen, Educators, and Scientists.

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On March 21, 1947, Informant advised JAMES R. NEWMAN tried to arrange to see CONDON on that date but was advised by Mrs. CONDON he was dining at the Cosmos Club. NEWMAN asked EMILY to have EDWARD get in touch with him and mentioned he wanted CONDON to write a speech for HENRY WALLACE on the BBC. NEWMAN said he also wanted to discuss the SMITH Bill with CONDON.

On March 22, 1947, Miss HARRIS of the Polish Embassy advised Dr. CONDON that Minister ZLOTOWSKI would pick CONDON up at his home at one o'clock and take him to lunch. (It is noted a physical surveillance has been reported in instant case, reflecting ZLOTOWSKI entered CONDON's residence on that date.)

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HELEN M. HARRIS

HELEN M. HARRIS is the subject of investigation by the New York Office because of her pro-Russian activities. The New York Office has advised during the course of the investigation of the American Soviet Science Society, it was determined she was secretary of this organization and had been secretary during the period the American Soviet Science Society was known as the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

~~CONF. INFO~~

In October, 1946, [] advised HELEN HARRIS stated she was leaving the American Soviet Science Society to work at the Polish Embassy in Washington. It is the belief of the New York Office that HARRIS received her position through IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI, a Polish scientist, who was executive secretary of the ASSS. This informant reported HARRIS was also active in securing other trustworthy employees for the Polish Embassy.

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On October 26, 1946, this same informant stated HELEN HARRIS conferred with ZLOTOWSKI and he asked her for a list of thirty or forty of the top ranking scientists in this country.

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IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI~~SECRET~~

(U) The files of this office reflect ZLOTOWSKI is the Polish representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Committee. He is under investigation by this office as the subject of a registration act and internal security - R case. ~~C~~

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On March 22, 1947, EMILY CONDON informed an unidentified individual by the name of EILEEN that CONDON was working on a book. She also informed her JAMES NEWMAN was coming over to have lunch with the CONDONs on that date.

On the same date EMILY informed Mrs. GLEN H. TAYLOR she enjoyed the Senator's talk at the Democratic Women's Club, and she was one hundred per cent with him on what he had to say about Greece.

On March 22, 1947, JAMES NEWMAN advised Dr. CONDON "he" (HENRY WALLACE) is to make a speech on BBC on science in April, that he was going over to England around the first of April. He informed CONDON that WALLACE was going to make some talk on atomic energy, and that this will be his only non political speech and it will be on Sunday night when BBC has its biggest listening audience. NEWMAN said he wanted to see CONDON in regard to this speech.

CONDON said he is at present writing a book on freshman college physics and he hopes he will be able to get enough "dough" before the un-American Committee kicks him out. NEWMAN bet CONDON he wouldn't be kicked out and he wouldn't write the book either. NEWMAN said he was going to New York Monday morning and would be gone all week until Friday because he had to work on these ----- (speeches). NEWMAN said HENRY A. (WALLACE) has a speech to make in Madison Square Garden on March 31, 1947, and he has several editorials to write. He also has seventeen speeches to make abroad.

NEWMAN said he wasn't writing WALLACE's speeches but he had to do a lot of work on them. However, he was writing some of them with MICHAEL STRAIGHT. NEWMAN informed CONDON he had written WALLACE's editorial this week and probably would write next week's too, (New Republic). CONDON said the last editorial was very good. He said this week's editorial means the one that hasn't come out yet. NEWMAN said the editorial that CONDON refers to was written entirely by MICHAEL STRAIGHT.

CONDON asked NEWMAN what was coming up next week (in the editorial?), and NEWMAN said he thought WALLACE was going to stay on the Greek-Turkey topic. CONDON asked what happened to those "Monkeys." Did they forget Mr. FLANNERY, did they throw him away? NEWMAN said next week he would make it

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R' his business to dig out that fact. CONDON informed NEWMAN he and EMILY were going to Philadelphia tomorrow for about three days to attend the UNESCO conference. CONDON then advised NEWMAN he hadn't intended to go to this conference but a young man by the name of MOLINA had reminded him of it, and he had decided to make the trip. CONDON described MOLINA's background to NEWMAN. NEWMAN said he would like to cover this conference and have a little item about it in the New Republic.

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CONDON said it was a good idea to support these new idealistic enterprises, to pitch in and make it important. NEWMAN and CONDON agreed there was a very good article in this week's Life on JULIAN HUXLEY. NEWMAN offered to help CONDON write his text book, but CONDON advised NEWMAN that HUGH ODISHAW is helping him with it. CONDON said he doesn't seem to be able to get the spirit of doing anything for the Republic although he feels it is a nice piece of work this week by PHIL MORRISON. CONDON said inasmuch as MORRISON had broken the ice for him he might do something for the Republic. NEWMAN said he had asked MORRISON to write that particular piece. CONDON advised NEWMAN that HUGH ODISHAW had done a swell job on public relations for the Bureau of Standards.

According to informant they again discussed writing a book to make money and CONDON said he needed the "dough" as it didn't seem that Congress was going to raise the salary ceilings on Civil Service.

*This guy was
made contact
with Condon
check original
source.*
MICHAEL STRAIGHT.

Through a highly confidential informant it was determined MICHAEL STRAIGHT's name appears on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and North American Spanish Relief Committee as of January, 1942. According to informants of the New York Office, STRAIGHT's mother, Mrs. LEONARD K. ELMHURST, was said to have contributed approximately two and a half million dollars to the publication New Republic.

PHILIP MORRISON

Highly confidential informants of the San Francisco Office have advised MORRISON is a close personal friend of CHARLOTTE SERVER, a known communist sympathizer in California. Personnel records at the DSM Project reflect in 1946 MORRISON was employed as a scientist working on atomic energy. The program of the Institute on World Control of Atomic Energy held in Washington July 15, 1946, reflects Dr. MORRISON is a professor of physics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and is a member of the Federation of American Scientists.

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HUGH ODISHAW

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect ODISHAW resides at 3216 Oliver Street and is employed as Chief of Information, Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Standards, \$6,000 per annum. He came to Washington from 201 Swindale Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as technical writer and editor, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Corporation of Pittsburgh. The indices of this office contain no information regarding ODISHAW.

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Informant advised on March 23, 1947, POLYA HABICHT informed EMILY CONDON her son [] wanted to enter MIT and wondered if Dr. CONDON could tutor [] in physics. EMILY said her husband was too busy but suggested ANATOLE VOLKOV. POLYA said ANATOLE was returning to the University of North Carolina on that date.

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b7CPOLYA HABICHT

Confidential Informant T-18 advised that POLYA and HERMANN R. HABICHT were believed to have been contacted on several occasions by Russian agents in this country after the HABICHTS returned from Russia for the purpose of having them engage in espionage against the United States for the USSR. Beginning in 1944, HERMANN HABICHT, according to [] was in frequent contact with VASSILI M. ZUBILIN, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy until HABICHT left the United States in September 1944 for FEA business in England. VASSILI M. ZUBILIN is believed to have been a key NKVD agent and espionage agent for the USSR while in this country. (S)

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ANATOLE VOLKOV

The files of this office reflect VOLKOV is the son of Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER by her first marriage. It is noted Mrs. SILVERMASTER is the subject of an alleged Soviet espionage ring now under investigation by this Bureau. VOLKOV was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and is presently attending the University of North Carolina. While at that University, he regularly received copies of the Communist publication, the Daily Worker. He is reported to have attended the district convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, in 1944.

On August 26, 1945, highly confidential informants of the New York Office advised VOLKOV while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel in New York City was requested to be present at a gathering at the home of RUTH BRANSTEN who is well known in connection with Communist activities.

On March 25, 1947, Mrs. J. HOWARD DELLINGER invited Mr. and Mrs. CONDON to an informal buffet on March 28, 1947.

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Dr. JOHN HOWARD ~~DELLINGER~~

~~SECRET~~

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency reflect DELLINGER and his wife CAROL have resided in Rollingwood, Maryland, since 1938. He is approximately 65 years of age and has been employed as a physicist, chief of radio section, Bureau of Standards, since 1907. The indices of this office contain no information regarding Mr. DELLINGER.

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Informant stated on March 26, 1947, an unidentified woman believed to be Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT informed PAUL at the CONDON residence there would be a Union for Democratic Action meeting at 8 p.m. at St. John's Church and there was going to be a vote on the amendment for joining the Americans for Democratic Action.


Informant stated on March 27, 1947, HELEN HARRIS of the Polish Embassy told EMILY CONDON Mr. ZLOTOWSKI was anxious to meet Mr. JAMES NEWMAN and would like to arrange the appointment for Friday afternoon. EMILY advised her NEWMAN was in New York but suggested that HARRIS ask Mrs. NEWMAN to make the appointment and in addition suggested that Mr. ZLOTOWSKI and Mr. NEWMAN meet at her house for tea at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

On the same date LILLIAN TATFORD advised EMILY CONDON she was stopping at Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT's for a reception of the Women's Action Committee and would visit EMILY later in the day.

On March 29, 1947, HELEN MOODIE and EMILY CONDON discussed the UNESCO conference at Philadelphia. Both agreed they enjoyed Mrs. MacLURRAY and Mr. RUBY and mentioned a meeting they would both attend on Monday night. Mrs. CONDON said she did not think Mr. CONDON would be able to attend.

HELEN ~~MOODIE~~

(S)

 advised HELEN MOODIE is secretary of the United Nations Forum, a local organization in Washington, D. C., which holds four or six forums a year on whatever topic is of particular interest at that time concerning the United Nations.

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The indices of this office contain no information regarding Mrs. MOODIE.

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On the same date, the Informant advised that R. S. ~~DILL~~, an employee of the Bureau of Standards, asked for an appointment to see CONDON, advising that his personal relations with Dr. BRICKWEDDE had not improved, and that Dr. ~~PAUL R. WACKENBACH~~ was leaving as he had an offer of a higher paying job. CONDON said he had had a conversation regarding this same thing with H. L. ~~DRYDEN~~ and would like to discuss it further with DILL.

RICHARD S. ~~DILL~~

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The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflect that DILL and his wife, LOUISE, reside at 1603 Springwood Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland. He has been employed at the Bureau of Standards as an engineer since 1929. He and his wife came to Washington from North Carolina. The indices of this office contain no information regarding him.

H. L. DRYDEN

WFO 62-4108
DRYDEN is Associate Director of the Bureau of Standards. The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflect that HUGH L. ~~DRYDEN~~ and his wife, MARY L., reside at 2020 Pierce Mill Road, Washington, D. C. Since 1918 he has been employed by the Bureau of Standards as a Scientist. In 1940, he was Chief of Mechanics and Sound Division, Bureau of Standards.

The Washington Star for December 2, 1942, stated that DRYDEN was elected President of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

The indices of this office contain no information regarding DRYDEN.

Informant advised that on March 30, 1947, Mrs. ~~HUBERT HAUSHOFER~~ invited the CONDONS to dinner on April 4, 1947. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. ~~HANC~~ were coming and she would try to get a Mr. ~~COFFEY~~.

Jan 1948
Mrs. ~~HUBERT HAUSHOFER~~,
~~WFO~~ of the Czechoslovakian
Embassy, Washington, D. C.

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The indices of this office contain no information regarding her.

Madam and Mr. JOSEF HANC

The State Department Blue Book reflects that JOSEF HANC is a Counselor at the Czechoslovakian Embassy.

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(U) A highly confidential source advised the New York Office in June, 1946 that JULES KORCHIEN, a contact in an alleged Soviet Espionage ring now under investigation by this Bureau, maintained a small note book in which were several names, among them being PHILIP O'KEENEY, a subject in the above alleged Soviet Espionage ring, and JOSEF HANC.

The Washington Evening Star of November 18, 1946 contained a clipping headed, "Talk of War Deplored by Soviet Diplomat at Student Day Rites". HANC was one of the speakers, and he urged international cooperation among students to develop a truly international mind.

Informant stated that on March 31, 1947, ROBERT OPPENHEIMER engaged in a conversation with EDWARD CONDON and DR. I. I. RABI. CONDON informed OPPENHEIMER that he would be glad to have OPPENHEIMER stay at his home the next time he was in town. OPPENHEIMER then informed RABI that he had tried to reach the Justice that morning (FELIX FRANKFURTER). They then discussed when they could get together for an appointment to see the Justice. Inasmuch as RABI was leaving town at 5:30, it was agreed that they would get together and see him at a later date.

JULIUS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Former Director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, D.S.M. Project. Considered a leading Scientist in the development of the atom bomb.

Confidential Informant T-15 advised that prior to World War II he was connected with the activities of numerous Communist-front organizations in San Francisco, and associated with known Communists. In 1943, Confidential

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X Conf. Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised STEVE NELSON, Communist Party organizer on the West Coast, advised that OPPENHEIMER was formerly pro-Communist, but was now being weaned away from the Party by his important work. In May, 1943, [] advised that OPPENHEIMER and his wife had formerly been "Comrades". In June, 1943, [] advised that KITTIE OPPENHEIMER, his wife, had been a former Communist Party member.

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Confidential Informant T-9 advised that he was fully aware of OPPENHEIMER'S former Communist Party affiliations, but he believed he had broken off entirely with social contacts and political ideas of that type.

I. I. RABI

Confidential Informant T-16 advised that RABI was one of the Scientists who worked on the atom bomb at Los Alamos and was one of those who could furnish considerable information concerning the atom bomb; that he was then at Los Alamos but would be employed at Columbia University in New York City.

American Men of Science contains background description of RABI, which reflects that his full name is ISIDORE ISAAC RABI; employed at Columbia University, New York City and born July 29, 1908. He was awarded various prizes for research and experiments in nuclear physics, electron beams, etc.

On the same date, an unidentified woman, first name ~~ROSE~~, was advised by EMILIE CONDON that they would not be able to come on Thursday, as EDWARD had a conference at that time. Mrs. CONDON asked if ROSE was coming to the "League" (League of Women Shoppers?) on April 1, 1947. They then discussed a "League" report regarding Turkey. EMILIE remarked that Turkey was rolling in wealth and only the poor people were in bad straits there.

On that date, according to the Informant, Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT discussed the recent UNESCO Conference at Philadelphia with Mrs. CONDON. EMILIE informed Mrs. PINCHOT that they had an enormous job of rewriting

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textbooks, but they haven't gotten far because they haven't let themselves get on a common ground of understanding with the Russians; that she spent the whole day in Mr. GEORGE B. SCHUSTER'S Section (that he is in charge of Philosophy and Humanity) and that he is a German Catholic Russ-phobe. EMILIE said it was bad on the part of the Americans to have a man like that in that position. EMILIE said the purpose of the conference was that citizens could make suggestions but that "they" didn't want to listen to any suggestions which might possibly lead to the Russians and us getting together on philosophy. Mrs. PINCHOT and Mrs. CONDON agreed that it appeared that GEORGE EARL, whom they said testified to the fact that in five years there would only be ten percent of Americans left alive, would be in a nice safe "looney" house at that time. They then discussed the United Nations Forum meeting on March 31, 1947. Mrs. PINCHOT advised she didn't know if ELEANOR ROOSEVELT would be able to stay for the Forum, but that she was in Washington Friday and Saturday at the A.D.A. meeting. Mrs. PINCHOT said that she would love to have Mrs. CONDON come to dinner before the Forum meeting to meet Mrs. ROOSEVELT, but it couldn't be arranged. ~~OK~~

Mrs. PINCHOT said she had a long talk with RAYMOND GRAHAM SWING. She said that SWING feels that until we get a stronger United Nations we have to sacrifice just as much as Russia. EMILIE CONDON said she feels the important "honest to God" thing "to us" is not Greece democracy, but the Near East oil. EMILIE said we are grabbing it and we are afraid RUSSIA will grab it from us so we invest four million dollars in Greece. Mrs. PINCHOT said she thinks Russia ought to have a warm water port. Mrs. CONDON agreed with her. Mrs. CONDON said "in time of war Russia has always been in the position of being attacked because Turkey has always let Russia's enemies through, and it isn't a matter of internationalizing the port--the port has been internationalized all along and look what it has done to Russia". EMILIE said that if we want naval bases in Greece, we should let Russia have naval bases. Mrs. PINCHOT said, "Well, I think the worst thing we ever did was just grab off those" EMILIE said that's the kind of thing that causes war. They agreed to see each other again at the United Nations Forum.

~~UNITED NATIONS FORUM~~

Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, Assistant Manager, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., advised that the United Nations Forum had conferences at the Shoreham Hotel on March 17 and March 31, 1947, and that Mrs. ROOSEVELT spoke at the conference on March 17th. along with ALGER HISS. T-17 has advised that ALGER HISS is a member of a Soviet espionage ring operating in the United States. ~~OK~~

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On the same date, the Informant advised that ~~HELENA BRONSKY~~ invited the CONDONS to dinner at her house on April 1, 1947, which was accepted.

Informant stated on April 1, 1947, a ~~DR HOLCARD~~, of Leiden, Holland, arranged to see Mrs. CONDON at her home on that date.

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On April 1, 1947, ~~HELEN HARRIS~~ advised ~~EMILIE CONDON~~ that ~~ZLOTOWSKI~~ had just returned from New York and wanted to see CONDON ten minutes about a very important matter. It was agreed that ZLOTOWSKI would meet CONDON at his home at 5:30 P.M.

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On April 3, 1947, ~~BETTY RANDALL~~, wife of ~~RAYMOND L. RANDALL~~, employed at the Bureau of Standards, invited the CONDONS to a party at her home on Sunday evening. It was arranged that the CONDONS would visit the RANDALLS on April 13, 1947, at 7:30 P.M.

~~RAYMOND L. RANDALL~~

The records of The Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contain a credit report dated April 18, 1947, which reflects that ~~RAYMOND LEWIS RANDALL~~ and ~~BETTY RANDALL~~ reside at 5430 30th Street, N. W. He came to Washington from 201 Jasper Street, Syracuse, New York. He has been employed at the Bureau of Standards in the Personnel Office since December, 1946.

On April 4, 1947, ~~EMILIE CONDON~~ advised Mrs. ~~GLEN TAYLOR~~, wife of Senator ~~GLEN TAYLOR~~, that she had some clippings and material on the Near East oil situation and that she would mail them to her at a later date.

~~TOM DAKIN~~ informed ~~EDWARD CONDON~~ on April 5, 1947, that he was in town and visiting his wife's folks in Chevy Chase on Northampton Street. He mentioned he had been in Washington one summer working with the Geological Survey. DAKIN said he would like to see CONDON on that date.

~~THOMAS WENDEL DAKIN~~

The personnel records of the Geological Survey, Department of Interior, reflect that ~~THOMAS W. DAKIN~~ was employed as Junior Chemist during the summer of 1940.

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He was born May 15, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His legal residence was East Lansing, Ingham, Michigan. His mother, Mrs. LENA H. ~~DAKIN~~, resided at 3717 Girard Avenue, South Minneapolis. American Men of Science contains a biography of ~~DAKIN~~, which reflects that in 1946 he was employed by Westinghouse Research Laboratory, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The indices of this office contain no information regarding ~~DAKIN~~.

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According to the Informant, on April 6, 1947, EMILIE CONDON indicated that she would like to get in touch with JAMES NEWMAN.

On the same date, MARION ~~HETZEL~~ advised that OTTO would be over to CONDONS' tomorrow morning.

MARION DUBOIS ~~HETZEL~~

The records of The Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., reflect that MARION DUBOIS ~~HETZEL~~, wife of RALPH DORN ~~HETZEL~~, JR., resides on Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Virginia. She was formerly married to OTTO VANAR ~~SPRINKEL~~. She came to Washington from 785 Madison Street, New York City. Mr. ~~HETZEL~~ originally came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father is President of Pennsylvania State College. He was formerly secretary to JOHN L. LEWIS when LEWIS was President of the CIO.

The Dies Committee indices reflect that MARION DUBOIS ~~HETZEL~~ was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Her husband, RALPH ~~HETZEL~~, JR., is mentioned in Dies indices as follows: 1939 - speaker at the fourth convention of American Student Union. The Daily Worker of January 1, 1938, reflects ~~HETZEL~~ sent greetings to the National Negro Congress. He was a speaker at the National Conference of Workers Alliance of America, on March 20, 1938, and a member of the Washington Book Shop.

(U) On April 10, 1947, RUTH NEWMAN invited the CONDONS to her home for that evening. Mrs. CONDON advised her that they had a date with ZLOTOWSKI, "the very man I have been trying to get JIMMIE to see". It was arranged that the CONDONS would have dinner with ZLOTOWSKI and bring him to NEWMAN'S house at 9:00 P.M.

Ignace

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Marion Dubois Hetzel

On that date HELEN HARRIS informed EMILIE CONDON that she believed that ZLOTOWSKI had seen NEWMAN in New York City, and she also mentioned that when ZLOTOWSKI returned from New York he was "so excited and wanted to speak to EDWARD CONDON quickly". EMILIE said that she would then advise ZLOTOWSKI that night, when they were having dinner together, that it was possible for him to see the NEWMANS if he so desired. (U) (Information furnished by Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, regarding the conversation which took place on the evening of April 10, 1947 between the CONDONS and ZLOTOWSKI has previously been set forth in this report.)

On April 13, 1947, OLYA MARGOLIN conversed with LILLIAN WATFORD at the CONDONS' residence. Mrs. WATFORD said that the CONDONS are such "wonderful friends". Mrs. WATFORD mentioned during the conversation that she was sorry that DAVID HAWKINS was not on the Liaison Committee.

OLYA MARGOLIN

A highly confidential source has advised that OLYA MARGOLIN is a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT T. MILLER, III, subjects of an alleged Soviet Espionage ring under investigation by this office. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that she was born April 29, 1898, at Dorpat, Estonia, Russia. She married EUGENE MICHAEL KUISCHILER at Rostoy, Russia, in December, 1915. In his Alien Registration Form of June 5, 1941, KUISCHILER describes himself as a Russian refugee and a Research Scientist.

Confidential Informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that OLYA MARGOLIN was a close friend of ROSE GREGG, subject of the above alleged Soviet Espionage ring. This Informant advised in November, 1946 that she advised Mrs. ROBERT MILLER, III that she had been in New York on business and her business had put her in contact with all of the big Atomic Scientists. It was also noted that she is active on the National Committee of Atomic Information. The Congressional Record of May 12, 1947, reflects that OLYA MARGOLIN is a registered lobbyist for the National Council of Jewish Women.

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DAVID HAWKINS

The Washington Field Office files reflect that from May 7, 1943 to August 12, 1946, HAWKINS was employed at D.S.M. Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico, and while there had access to highly classified information.

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SF Confidential Informant [] advised HAWKINS is listed as a Communist Party member and has been closely associated with his wife's brother, LEONARD TRAINER POCKMAN, a known Communist. According to Informants of the San Francisco Office, in October, 1942, HAWKINS' wife was a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco. HAWKINS is presently employed by the Atomic Energy Commission as a Consultant at the University of California.

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On April 14, 1947, Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT spoke to Mrs. CONDON and asked if Dr. CONDON would sit at the head table at a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel sponsored by the World Federalists, Inc., and Federation of American Scientists. Mrs. PINCHOT said she didn't know if Dr. CONDON would want to or not as Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, who would be one of the speakers, is now being accused of being a Communist. Mrs. PINCHOT stated that they had asked SHAPLEY to talk on the Government Financing of Research. Mrs. PINCHOT said that CORD MYER would be at the luncheon. Mrs. PINCHOT stated that the idea of the luncheon was to get different organizations who were not necessarily pledged to World Government and they would discuss their particular angles. EMILIE asked if Mrs. VIRGINIA BACON had called the Federation of American Scientists. Mrs. PINCHOT said she would invite some of the young scientists to the luncheon; however, Mrs. BACON was angry with HARLOW SHAPLEY and would not come to the luncheon and further would denounce SHAPLEY because he was a Communist. EMILIE CONDON scoffed at the remark that HARLOW SHAPLEY was a Communist. Mrs. PINCHOT informed her Mrs. BACON said she would denounce SHAPLEY and was going to write him a letter. Mrs. PINCHOT said that Mrs. DAISY HARRIMAN sort of took over the luncheon and that VIRGINIA BACON was very angry and refused to attend the luncheon. Mrs. PINCHOT said that what made VIRGINIA BACON angry was that HARLOW SHAPLEY had spoken with WALLACE. EMILIE satirically remarked, "That is enough to make you a Communist". Mrs. CONDON said that she would call WILLIE (WILLIAM HIGINBOTHAM) and SCHLECHT and a few of the young people. Mrs. PINCHOT remarked that she would buy tickets for Mr. KUSH and Mr. HIGINBOTHAM, of the American Federation of Scientists, and put them at CONDON'S table. EMILIE said this was a good idea.

William~~SECRET~~

VIRGINIA BACON

Credit Bureau report of January 13, 1947, reflects that Mrs. ROBERT L. (VIRGINIA) BACON, of 1801 S Street, N. W., is approximately fifty years of age and a widow, who came to Washington from Connecticut. Her late husband, who was well-to-do, died in September, 1938, and served as a member of the United States Congress from the 68th to the 75th Session. He was later a member of the New York Republican Committee. The records of this Credit Bureau reflect she is a trustee of the Washington Chapter of Americans United for World Organization, whose object is the promotion of education and a national program for the organization of peace among nations.

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Confidential informants of this office have advised that Mrs. BACON took an active part during World War II in raising relief for Finland, and she has also been active in entertaining persons of the diplomatic set in Washington, D. C.

~~X~~ FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS

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[redacted] advised this office that Federation of American Scientists is an organization composed of over 2,000 persons, predominately scientists, interested in educating the American public concerning atomic energy and its importance in the world today. Informant has advised that some Communist Party members have associated themselves with this organization, but to date it is not dominated by the Communist Party.

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b7D~~X~~ UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS

The records of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., reflect that the Washington Chapter of the United World Federalists and the Federation of American Scientists sponsored a luncheon at this hotel for 250 persons on April 19, 1947. The arrangements for this luncheon were made by Mrs. BARBARA LUTHER, of 1710 - I - Street, N. W., Office of United World Federalists, Washington Chapter.

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The indices of this office contain no information regarding Mrs. LUTHER or the United World Federalists.

WILLIAM SCHLECHT

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The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., contain a credit report dated February 13, 1947, which reflects that WILLIAM G. and RUTH SCHLECHT reside at 1908 Belmont Road, N. W. He is thirty-eight years of age and has been employed at the Geological Survey, Department of Interior since 1931 as a Chemist.

Confidential Informant [] advised that on April 19, 1947, there was a luncheon sponsored by the above-named organizations, at which Dr. HOWARD SHAPLEY and CORD MYER, of Boston, Massachusetts, gave talks. Informant advised that W. A. HIGINBOTHAM was present at this luncheon and also Mr. WILLIAM SCHLECHT, but neither of them sat at CONDON'S table, and it was Informant's belief that CONDON did not attend this luncheon.

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On April 14, 1947, EDWARD CONDON informed his wife that he would be unable to attend the United Nations Forum meeting at the Shoreham. She told him she would go by herself, and that WAYNE BOY is going to talk on How the Press Treats the United Nations.

On April 15, 1947, LILLIAN WATFORD visited with a Mrs. STONE, of the League of Women Shoppers, at CONDON'S home. On the same date, Mr. A. E. CASGRAIN informed LILLIAN WATFORD that he had talked with Dr. MINNET and JOSEPH H. SCHAFFNER, of HART, SCHAFFNER & MARK; CASGRAIN advised that JOHN from the Washington Chapter of Federation of American Scientists and SIMPSON from the Chicago Chapter of Federation of American Scientists would attend an all day session with MINNET and SCHAFFNER, LILLIAN said she would try to be at this conference.

(S) [] advised that on April 21, 1947, Mrs. WATFORD and A. E. CASGRAIN, of the National Committee of Atomic Information, met with Dr. MINNET, of the Oak Ridge Group Association of Scientists.

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(U) for Atomic Education, and Mr. JOSEPH H. SCHAFFNER, of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, to discuss budgets for the above-named organizations.

A. E. CASGRAIN

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Mrs. Ardoin E. Casgrain

[] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised this office on January 22, 1941, that ARDOIN E. CASGRAIN, of 1421 Massachusetts Avenue, attended the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and made contributions to the Party. A highly confidential source advised the Washington Field Office that Mrs. A. E. CASGRAIN is a member of the Socialist Party, D. C. Cooperative League, and also a member of the Capital City Forum.

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On April 15, 1947, an EDITH FISHER contacted EMILIE CONDON and advised her that she was anxious that three or four of "you", who are working actively with the World Government Project, may be identified at the end of the meeting in order to answer questions. She advised Mrs. CONDON that DR. CLIFFORD GROBSTEIN was making a talk at this meeting.

DR. CLIFFORD GROBSTEIN

A member of the Federation of American Scientists, who resides at 5550 Connecticut Avenue. The indices of this office contain no information regarding GROBSTEIN.

Again on that date, EMILIE CONDON invited GRACE SMITH to come to her house for tea at 4:00 P.M., on April 16, 1947.

GRACE SMITH

Washington Field Office

*Confidential Informant [] advised that GRACE and GEORGE HORSLEY SMITH, of 1121 - 17th Street, N.W., who may be identical with the above-named GRACE SMITH, are members of the Citizens' Committee Against War and of the Keep America Out of War Congress. Informant advised that the membership list is maintained in the Washington Headquarters

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of the Socialist Party of America. A highly confidential source has advised that the names of GRACE and GEORGE HORSLEY SMITH were listed as members, in 1941, of the Capital City Forum, a radical lecture group in Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. A. I. KRYNITSKY, 502 Cumberland Avenue, Somerset, invited EMILIE CONDON to lunch on Tuesday and advised her that the meeting would start at 2:00 P.M.

Mrs. A. I. KRYNITSKY

The records of The Credit Bureau, at Washington, D. C., contain a credit report dated November 3, 1940, which reflects that ALEXANDER I. and HELEN KRYNITSKY, of the above address, have resided in Somerset, Maryland, for about eight years. He has been employed at the Bureau of Standards as a metallurgist, having been appointed in 1918. He was formerly employed as a Custodian at the Russian Embassy. She was employed as a Clerk in the Library of Congress in 1926.

The indices of this office reflect that Mrs. A. I. KRYNITSKY was an applicant for the position of Translator in this Bureau during World War II.

On April 19, 1947, Informant advised that Mrs. EMILIE CONDON informed the Executive Secretary of the United World Federalists that Dr. CONDON'S secretary had made a mistake and that CONDON would be at the dinner today. Mrs. CONDON advised her that Dr. CONDON was not a member of the Federation of American Scientists.

EDWARD CONDON informed his wife on April 21, 1947, that they would arrange a Tea Party on the lawn for the Physical Society on the following Friday afternoon, and that HUGH ODISHAW would assist in the arrangements.

On this same date, CONDON attempted to reach DR. (PHILLIP) ~~HAUSER~~, with negative results.

Informant advised further that on April 21, 1947, EMILIE CONDON asked MICHAEL S. VAVILOV, First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy, to send her

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(U) a copy of the latest Soviet Constitution, also known as the "Stalin Constitution", in English. VAVILOV agreed to send this material and acknowledged that he had CONDON'S address. They inquired concerning the health of their respective families.

PHILLIP M. HAUSER

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Confidential Informant [] advised this office in September, 1946 that PHILLIP M. HAUSER, aide to former Secretary of Commerce WALLACE, was a strong backer of WALLACE since his resignation. He stated that HAUSER had written a part of a letter to the President, which was the subject of much public discussion. He stated the particular part that HAUSER wrote was that portion of the letter bearing on the atom bomb and its use in connection with international affairs. Informant [] stated that PHILLIP HAUSER obtained his information concerning the atom bomb and atomic energy from Dr. CONDON, Director, Bureau of Standards. Informant further stated that 500,000 copies of the letter from WALLACE to the President are being printed up in pamphlet form by LEON HUBERMAN for distribution throughout the country.

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On April 22, 1947, Mrs. CONDON discussed a Tea that she was having at her house on Friday (referred to above) with an unidentified woman, and EMILIE asked this woman if D. I. VINOGRADOV has a samovar.

DIMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOV

(U) [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that VINOGRADOV, Assistant to Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, contacted Captain A. F. BELIKOV, Assistant Naval Attache at the Russian Embassy, and introduced himself as having met BELIKOV at MARSALKA'S. (He was undoubtedly referring to JACK MARSALKA, a suspect of an alleged Soviet Espionage ring now under investigation by this office.) At that time, VINOGRADOV asked BELIKOV to obtain clearance from the Navy Department, in order that VLADIMIR P. LINIK, an astronomer, could be shown around the Naval Observatory. VINOGRADOV is the subject of investigation by this office because of his pro-Soviet activity, and information concerning him has previously been furnished to the Bureau.

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On April 25, 1947, according to the informant, Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT informed Mrs. CONDON that she would like to hear (HENRY) WALLACE engage in speeches or debates when he returns from England. Mrs. CONDON commented that he is a slow thinker and doesn't talk well on his feet. Mrs. PINCHOT said that at a meeting of the Forester's Group last night at her house, the main speaker represented the lumbermen in the forest service, and he sneered at everything bigger and broader than the New Deal. She advised that every group should work for the joy of working. The speaker did admit that \$3.50 monthly pension was too small for an Italian steel worker, and to that extent he was a Bolshevik. Mrs. PINCHOT said she got up and said, "This is a strange doctrine to hear in the home of a man who called out troops to protect the right of strikers." Mrs. PINCHOT said, "I was sorry to speak up, but he had no reason to come to my house and use it for his Fascist doctrines." ~~X~~ 4

On that date, Mrs. ATHANASSOV informed Mrs. CONDON that she had received her letters and that she had some of the material that EMILY wants and expects to mail it to her this weekend. EMILY said that would be fine as she wanted it for Tuesday of next week at a meeting of the League (of Women Voters) who are making a study of the International Bill of Rights. EMILY said "and I wanted to be right there with the countries behind the iron curtains (laughs)." Mrs. ATHANASSOV said that she thought all of the ladies would see that there is not much of an iron curtain (they both laugh)." EMILY said she didn't know whether they would or not, as she thinks it is in their minds and in their hearts. EMILY said all she wanted is what is analogous to our Bill of Rights. EMILY said she had secured the Czechoslovakian Yugoslavian and Russian papers. Mrs. ATHANASSOV said that what she is translating is the draft Constitution which is being worked on now because the old Constitution is no longer valid. EMILY remarked that next week she was having the American Physical Society to a big tea at her home and later she will plan a luncheon with some American ladies in the U.N. forum. Mrs. CONDON said that the last United Nations Forum at the Shoreham was terrible and she had nothing to do with it. She stated that RUBIN MARKHAM had spoken at the last Forum. Mrs. ATHANASSOV said she knew him very well and could imagine what he had to say. Mrs. CONDON said that it was terrible because he discussed women being dismembered in Yugoslavia because they weren't Communists, by Communists. EMILY said the worst part of it was "The Press looks at the United Nations" was the topic, and no one talked about the United Nations at all. They all talked about how they hated Russia and EMILY advised, "Maybe that is what the UN is," and they both laughed. ~~X~~

[MRS. FEO ATHANASSOV] ~~X~~ 4

(U) Mrs. FEO ATHANASSOV is the wife of BOYAN ATHANASSOV, head of the current Bulgarian Mission to the United States. State Department files reflect he is head of Bulgarian Mission to the United States. The State Department files reflect that ATHANASSOV was admitted to the Bulgarian Diplomatic Service in December 1935 despite a letter from his father to the Bulgarian Foreign Office informing them that his son was a member of the Communist Party. ~~X~~

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ATHANASSOV at that time claimed to have ceased connections with the Communist Party. [] advised ATHANASSOV was openly in favor of Communism at this time. Through physical surveillance by this office, ATHANASSOV has been observed with MARY JANE and PHILIP O. KEENEY, DAVID WAHL, MARTIN POPPER, LARRY TODD, ALLAN ROSENBERG and PHILIP DUNAWAY.

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On April 26, 1947, Professor BRANSON of Howard University inquired of CONDON concerning his promise to speak at the Institute of Science at Howard University on the following week-end. CONDON explained to him that it conflicted with the Physical Society meeting, but that perhaps he could make it on the following year and maybe he can come to Howard and speak on some other occasion this Spring.

On April 27, 1947, CHECKER EISENHART (phonetic) advised EMILY CONDON that his father, (Dr. LUTHER P. EISENHART) will be in Washington until Wednesday and therefore he would like to have the CONDONS for dinner on Monday evening. Mrs. CONDON accepted the invitation. EISENHART advised that they would like to go to the Science Fair at the Commerce Auditorium later that evening. EMILY said their son JOE is going to have an exhibit at the fair. Mrs. CONDON also invited the EISEHARTS to a tea at her home on Friday which is being held for the American Physical Society.

On April 28, 1947, Mrs. ATHANASSOV advised EMILY CONDON that she had finished the draft of the Constitution for Bulgaria and would bring it to Mrs. CONDON'S house that afternoon. Mrs. CONDON also invited Mrs. HANC to come over to tea with Mrs. ATHANASSOV that afternoon.

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On the same date, according to the informant, EDWARD CONDON informed EMILY CONDON that HELEN and Dr. I. I. RABI would like to spend the week-end with them while they were in Washington attending the Physical Conference. The CONDONS agreed that would be all right because ESTERMAN was not coming and BUDMILLE and TURKEVICH wanted to stay from Wednesday to Friday morning.

On the same date, JEAN BACHER (wife of ROBERT F. BACHER and a close friend of J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER) invited the CONDONS to their home for an informal party on Thursday evening where she said a group of the Los Alamos scientists were getting together. EMILY accepted and in turn invited the BACHERS to her house for the tea on Friday afternoon.

According to the informant, EMILY asked EDWARD CONDON if he had finished the letter he was writing to ADRIAN FISCHER. EMILY said she thought maybe it sounded "too evasive to say that we learned this by indirect means" and that "it would be better to let ADRIAN FISCHER know how we did find out."

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EMILY remarked that EDWARD had already mentioned where "we" met "these people" to ADRIAN. EDWARD said he would tell ADRIAN and that is that. (It is believed that this particular conversation may relate to the fact that the CONDONS were aware that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, subject of an alleged Soviet espionage ring, was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office April 15, 1947, and that the SILVERMASTERS probably informed CONDON that they had been questioned concerning their acquaintanceship with the CONDONS.

ADRIAN S. FISCHER

The Times Herald newspaper of May 23, 1947, reflects that ADRIAN S. FISCHER was named to the loyalty board of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

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On April 30, 1947, according to this informant, Mrs. CONDON informed Mrs. WEISSKOPF that she would be too busy giving a tea for the American Physical Society to take her Czechoslovakian lesson this week. Mrs. WEISSKOPF mentioned that she had been helping write a letter in Slovak for Mrs. CONDON to her parents. Mrs. WEISSKOPF said her husband appreciated EMILY'S offer, but inasmuch as it would be necessary for him to have a license, he thought he would stay with UNRRA as long as he could.

Mrs. CHESTER B. WATTS at the Naval Observatory invited the CONDONS to a picnic on Saturday, May 17, 1947.

On May 5, 1947, JOHN HIPPLE informed CONDON that he had planned to go to Pittsburgh to find out about a patent situation. HIPPLE informed CONDON that Westinghouse would like to get the patent rights on everything that he invented "on this project." CONDON asked HIPPLE what kind of a deal Westinghouse had with the Navy. CONDON said that the understanding has always been that inventions went to the Government if they are done with "your actual assigned work" even though he was with Westinghouse, but that if he invented something that was in no way connected with his work, the Government would not make an attempt to grab that. CONDON informed HIPPLE that the only thing he could do was to stall and promise not to make any inventions. HIPPLE said that he thought the magnet would cost about \$35,000. HIPPLE asked CONDON how he had made out and CONDON replied "Well, I can put another fifty grand into this; we didn't do so badly, but no so well, either." CONDON said, "Officially, we don't know until noon, so don't talk to anybody until noon, but we got a total of \$7,415,000 in the form of a million for

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operation and maintenance and six million for actual working activities." CONDON said "they" are really set up swell for going into the high voltage X-ray game. They did not get the radio building, but they did very well in view of the big economy axe.

JOHN MERTON ~~HIPPLE~~

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In May 1942, HIPPLE was investigated for a position as principal industrial specialist, Office for Emergency Management. He had been employed by Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, from 1898 to 1942. His present salary is \$13,000 per annum.

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On May 6, 1947, informant advised that an unidentified woman spoke to EMILY CONDON, at which time the woman informed Mrs. CONDON about a Supreme Court decision in the morning Washington Post and commented, "It upheld five to four the right of the FBI to ransack homes without a search warrant." EMILY said, "Oh, oh, oh, oh!"

Mrs. BLANCA REDFERN conversed on May 7, 1947, with Mrs. CONDON in Czechoslovakian and then, according to the informant, Mrs. REDFERN asked Mrs. CONDON if she would attend with her the U. N. Information Center in the Roger Smith Hotel. Mrs. REDFERN mentioned that she was now living close to Mrs. CONDON, at 3018 Porter Street, N. W.

BLANCA ~~REDFERN~~

The records of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., reflect that GILBERT ~~REDFERN~~ was employed from 1942 to 1945 as Administrative Assistant to the Director of Relief to Prisoners of War. He was born in October 1887 in Manchester, England, and was naturalized May 18, 1918 at Spartanburg, South Carolina, naturalization No. 1015420. Prior to his employment with the American Red Cross, he was employed from 1939 to 1941 by the Polish Relief Commission, Inc., of New York City, in Vilna, Poland. Prior to this, from 1921 to 1933, he was employed by the Department of Commerce of the United States in Bucharest and Warsaw. His wife's name is BLANCA.

The personnel records of UNRRA, Washington, D. C., reflect that he was appointed in October 1945 as a Chief Publications Officer in Warsaw, Poland. He resigned July 1946 while still in Poland. The file reflects that he married.

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his present wife in Prague. The indices of this office contain no information regarding REDFERN or his wife.

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On May 8, 1947, according to the informant, LILLIAN WATFORD was informed by EMILY CONDON that ALFRED CAHN had been trying to reach her all day at the Dodge Hotel. LILLIAN informed EMILY that she would see CAHN that evening.

On May 12, 1947, informant advised that Mrs. FREDERICK BATES invited the CONDONS to dinner on the following evening at the Columbia Country Club. The CONDONS accepted and CONDON advised he had to catch a train to Boston on the following evening.

On May 13, 1947, HELEN AGRONSKY advised EMILY CONDON that she didn't have a job at the present time but that she and her husband would like to get together and see the CONDONS. Mrs. CONDON advised her that Dr. CONDON was very busy and that he was going to the West Coast for two weeks and was leaving for Boston that evening.

According to the informant, on May 14, 1947, EMILY CONDON and Mr. and Mrs. WEISSKOPF attended the March of Time film on Russia at the Department of Interior May 7, 1947.

On May 15, 1947, EMILY CONDON advised RUTH NEWMAN, wife of JAMES R. NEWMAN, that they would visit the NEWMANS on Saturday night before Dr. CONDON began his Western trip.

EDWARD CONDON advised LAURISTON TAYLOR to come over and talk to him if he liked for a few moments before TAYLOR left town this afternoon.

LAURISTON SALE TAYLOR

Records of the Personnel Department, Bureau of Standards, reflect TAYLOR has been employed as a physicist in the X-ray research field from 1927 to date. The records of ONI, MID, and this Bureau contain no information regarding TAYLOR.

On May 18, 1947, BETTE HOGATE advised EMILY CONDON that the United Nations Forum meeting was Wednesday night and that Dr. HIGGENBOTHAM had secured Dr. ROBERT BACHER, who talked on problems facing the Atomic Energy Committee.

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BETTY HOGATE

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The records of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., reflect that DONALD D. and ELIZABETH HOGATE, who may be identical with the above BETTY HOGATE, reside at 7006 Glenbrook Road, Bethesda, Maryland. He is reported by the Credit Bureau to be employed by the General Motors Company, Public Relations staff. He came to Washington from Cleveland, Ohio, and prior to that resided at 20455 Briarcliff Road, Detroit, Michigan. The indices of this office contain no information regarding BETTY HOGATE or her husband.

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On May 18, 1947, Mrs. CONDON informed her husband that a Mr. STOHL (phonetic) had been trying to reach him. CONDON advised her that he is one of the attorneys from the Department of Commerce who probably wants to talk to him about testifying tomorrow before the Appropriations Committee.

On May 19, 1947, MARY WATERMAN invited the CONDONS to dinner on May 25. Mrs. CONDON declined, stating that her husband was leaving for California and would be gone for three weeks.

On May 20, 1947, EMILY CONDON was informed by DOBRASKA HAJSMAN that she was working very hard on translation that the 20th Century Fund has just completed on a survey of the economic life of the United States in 1950-1960. She is translating it from English to Czechoslovakian. EMILY asked Mrs. HAJSMAN to tea and advised her that Mrs. BETTY HOGATE, whose husband is a local representative of the McGraw-Hill Book Company, would also be there. EMILY said she would also try to reach Mrs. HOEDEK and Mrs. HANC. According to the informant, Mrs. CONDON also asked Mrs. BETTY HOGATE to attend the luncheon at her home on the coming Friday and informed her that she would like to have her meet Mrs. HAJSMAN, whose husband is in the Czechoslovakian Embassy.

EMILY then informed BETTY HOGATE that HELEN MOODIE was having a meeting of people at her home "about these German women that she has had all the letters from." EMILY said she isn't interested in German women and thinks it is terrible that any American woman would have a bleeding heart for them. EMILY said, "You know, I think it is sickening the way our hearts are just bleeding for the Germans and no one gives a damn about the Germans' victims, apparently." EMILY said, "Some of these elderly DAR'S just love the Germans because they are anti-Communist, you see."

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[Mrs. VLADIMIR HOUDEK] X 4

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Mrs. HOUDEK is the wife of the First Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C. Her husband has come to the attention of this office because of his frequent contacts with DAVID WAHL and MARTIN POPPER. Through physical surveillances in this office and through other highly confidential sources it has been determined that both WAHL and POPPER are close associates of a group of individuals who, according to T-17, are members of a Soviet espionage ring operating in the United States. X

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On May 20, 1947, EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. HELEN MOODIE to luncheon at her home on the following Monday, and informed Mrs. MOODIE that she wanted Mrs. MOODIE to meet a nice girl from the Bulgarian Legation (Mrs. ATHANASSOV). EMILY CONDON then advised BETTY HOGATE and DOBRASKA HAJSMAN that the luncheon was changed from Friday to Monday. X 4

Mrs. CONDON also invited Mrs. HANC to her luncheon on Monday and informed her that she was inviting some ladies from the United Nations Forum to meet some ladies from "behind the iron curtain." Mrs. HANC said that RUBIN MARKHAM, the correspondent, is saying that Czechoslovakia is the least Communistic country behind the iron curtain. Mrs. CONDON said she knew that correspondent and he is not a friend of Czechoslovakia. She stated, "If they are the least Communistic - well that is - well, they are still Communistic." Mrs. HANC said, "Well, we are. (Laughs)". Mrs. HANC said that we have a majority of Communists in our parliament. We can't hide that. Mrs. CONDON said, "Yes, but that just shows how strong this so-called Communism is." Mrs. HANC advised, "Yes, but you see it is awkward to explain it here, you know." Mrs. CONDON advised, "I tell you, I can explain it. I gave you the explanation the other day. This Russo phobia is really a form of it - it's concealed pro-Germanism." Mrs. HANC stated, "That is your theory, I think really they are genuinely afraid of Communism here. You see, they are frightened by that. It is another form of living and they are frightened." X 4

Mrs. CONDON stated, "But it isn't very different. The difference has been exaggerated and made to look terrifying. Of course there is a difference in the fact that some of those countries haven't been developed as industrially as we have." Mrs. CONDON advised that there is no fear of British socialism in this country and no hatred in Britain because they socialized their mines, but there is a terrible hatred of the Slavic people because they socialize their resources." Mrs. CONDON commented that she couldn't understand how the DAR'S could be sending money and packages to Germany. Mrs. CONDON and Mrs. HANC agree that now is the era of the Slav people and that they are really the people of the future. X 4

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On May 20, 1947, Mrs. CONDON invited Mrs. ATHANASSOV to luncheon at her house on Monday and mentioned that she is also inviting Mrs. ~~SCHANAFELD~~, who thinks that Macedonians are Greeks. EMILY said Mrs. ATHANASSOV will "have to tell her."

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On May 21, 1947, Mrs. CONDON spoke to the wife of Congressman GEORGE G. SADOWSKI and advised her that she enjoyed the Congressman's speech Monday of last week on his discussion regarding the relief bill. Mrs. CONDON advised that she certainly wished "we" could do a more thorough job of convicting people of pro-Germanism. Mrs. SADOWSKI stated she was glad Mrs. CONDON liked it because "our" Polish press didn't give him any credit. Mrs. CONDON stated that in her opinion the Polish Press is anti-Polish and agreed that it belonged to the London Government. Mrs. SADOWSKI and Mrs. CONDON were of the opinion that the Polish people in this country should refrain from attempting to guide Polish policy in the old country in anyway. Mrs. CONDON and Mrs. SADOWSKI also agreed that it would be wonderful if VANDENBERG would fail to be re-elected, but came to the conclusion that it was highly improbable and that as a matter of fact the State of Michigan would like to have two VANDENBERGS. EMILY CONDON advised her that one of her friends is trying to organize a society of American women who will fraternize with German women and it makes her mad when she thinks of it. Mrs. SADOWSKI said she wouldn't send them any packages but that she would send them a bomb with the greatest of pleasure.

On May 22, 1947, Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT advised EMILY CONDON that she intended to make a trip to the Balkan countries and that she has already made arrangements to see quite a few people behind the Iron Curtain. She advised she wasn't particularly interested in visiting Russia. Mrs. CONDON remarked that she thought a visit to Russia would be a trip by itself and suggested that Mrs. PINCHOT should go to Bulgaria. Mrs. CONDON also invited Mrs. PINCHOT to come to her luncheon on Monday to meet Mrs. ATHANASSOV to get names of people to look up and talk to in Bulgaria.

On May 23, 1947, Mrs. CONDON invited HELEN GAHAGAN ~~DOUGLAS~~ and the wife of Senator GLENN TAYLOR to a luncheon at her house on the following Monday.

On the same date, Mrs. CONDON contacted STANISLAV KLIMA, Press Attache at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in order that she could take Mrs. KLIMA to Mrs. HOUDEK'S home on that afternoon.

On May 25, 1947, FRED ~~SIPE~~ advised EMILY CONDON that he was on his way to New York but would return on Tuesday and would like to spend the night with the CONDONS. SIPE mentioned that he was down South in the mountains now.

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*Mrs. George G. Sadowski
Mrs. Helen G. Taylor*

On May 27, 1947, TANJA B. ~~STURMAN~~ at the Czechoslovakian Embassy and Mrs. CONDON discussed, among other things, that when the next election came in Czechoslovakia there would be quite a swing to the right. EMILY commented, "Why do we favor the rightists side in Europe. As an American citizen I should be able to do something about it, and it is really the fault of our stupidity that things are going badly." EMILY went on to say that maybe it will turn out right in the end, that the pendulum swings back and forth, but in the end it always goes a little bit left.

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On May 27, 1947, EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. ATHANASSOV to tea on the following Thursday.

On June 3, 1947, Mrs. TANJA B. STURMAN at the Czechoslovakian Embassy advised CONDON it would be all right for her to bring Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT to the reception at the Czechoslovakian Embassy. Informant later advised that Mrs. PINCHOT had been unable to make this appointment with Mrs. CONDON and instead Mrs. HELEN MOODIE attended with her.

On June 6, 1947, informant advised that Mrs. CONDON was desirous of getting in touch with Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. ~~EWELL~~, 2735 O Street, N. W.

CHARLOTTE W. EWELL

The records of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., reflect that CHARLOTTE and RAYMOND H. ~~EWELL~~ reside at the above address and that she is a market research analyst doing contract work. She was formerly employed by York Research at 353 East 52nd Street, New York City. The indices of this office contain no information regarding her or her husband.

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On June 6, 1947, informant advised Dr. CONDON conversed with Mrs. CONDON and advised her that he had been wined and dined by UCLA officials in Los Angeles and offered a position at UCLA. He stated that Stanford University had already tentatively made him an officer for \$12,000 a year. He requested Mrs. CONDON'S views to accepting this position. Mrs. CONDON was very flattered and in favor of the Stanford offer. CONDON said he would know within a week if the offer was confirmed and that he would return to Washington on June 9, 1947.

On June 9, 1947, POLIA HABICHT told Mrs. CONDON that she had finished reading the book and that it was imperative that Mrs. CONDON translate it.

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On June 12, 1947, Mrs. CONDON asked Mr. CONDON if he had received any news regarding the Stanford offer. He replied in the negative.

On the same date, CONDON advised her that he had received a communication from Stanford which indicated that because of examinations and commencement activities there had been some delays in getting the necessary people together to approve CONDON'S appointment. CONDON said if the delay goes over the week-end, that they will be asking DUBRIDGE, as he will be there on Sunday. Mrs. CONDON commented that DUBRIDGE is a "sweet guy" and that he admires CONDON down in his heart for his political courage.

On the same date, Mrs. CONDON contacted the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and reserved four seats for the WALLACE speech at the Watergate on Monday evening.

LEE ALVIN DUBRIDGE

LEE ALVIN DUBRIDGE is President of the California Institute of Technology, a member of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission and former Director of the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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On June 13, 1947, JOHN MARSALKA contacted EMILY CONDON and advised he was in town for the day and was on his way to Pittsburgh. He stated he was staying with the WEISSKOPFS. She asked him how he was getting along at Yale, and he said he was very busy teaching. He said his wife is homesick for Washington. He said he is writing a book regarding a Slovak village. He stated, "I am doing that and those other translations from Russian so I have quite a few things on my hands." MARSALKA stated that "We have been running HENRY WALLACE around the state last week and had him up there for a day. WALLACE had quite a good following, a lot of young people, and I have heard that a lot of the people up there are bitter against the Republicans because of the Taft-Hartley Bill." MARSALKA stated he would say the Republicans were losing Connecticut by default, which he hopes will be in line with the move all over the country. EMILY remarked that HENRY was making a wonderful effort and that he is certainly courageous. MARSALKA advised that he thought that if WALLACE wasn't on the horizon, things would look very dark indeed. Mrs. CONDON asked if he had met Professor ZELLENE and Professor KOVARIK. MARSALKA said he knew them both. Mrs. CONDON remarked that "we" also know MCKEON and BRIGHT in the Physics Department. Mrs. CONDON invited MARSALKA to stay with them on his next trip to Washington.

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On June 14, 1947, Mrs. REDFERN advised Mrs. CONDON that she and her husband were going to New York to attend a conference. She also informed Mrs. CONDON that Mrs. SLAVIK had recently returned from New York and was very worried and scared because she had heard that the country (Czechoslovakia?) is going left.

On June 16, 1947, according to the informant, Mr. and Mrs. CONDON and Mr. and Mrs. HOUBEK of the Czechoslovakian Embassy had dinner together at the Cosmos Club and went together to hear WALLACE'S speech at the Watergate.

According to the informant, it is believed that LILLIAN WATFORD also joined the CONDONs at the Wallace Rally on the evening of the same date.

On June 18, 1947, EDWARD CONDON informed his wife, "Well, Stanford is off." He said he received a telegram from Stanford advising him that a meeting held had resulted in a decision not to fill the job at this time. Both CONDON and his wife appeared somewhat set back at learning this news. CONDON informed his wife that he received a phone call from DUNCAN MacINNIS at Rockefeller Institute, who is coming to Washington on this date and would work with CONDON on the American-Soviet Science Society thing on the following day. CONDON said that WARREN WEAVER was hopping mad at PARNELL THOMAS and that the Rockefeller Foundation is one hundred percent back of the American-Soviet Science Society. He said that, "We're going to see if we can't put on a membership drive and really get the thing going and make a fool out of this guy (PARNELL THOMAS)." CONDON said they would just ignore him (THOMAS) and instead of being intimidated put the thing on in a big way. ED and EMILY agreed to try to get CARL E. MUNDT, Representative from South Dakota, to say something. CONDON said, "Well, you see, if we can bring out the fact that there are some twenty or so National Academy members of the most conservative sort that are members of this thing. . . ." The CONDONs agreed to forget all about the Stanford offer. EMILY commented, "All our dreams for nothing." EDWARD replied, "I wonder what the devil happened." EMILY replied, "Oh, I think HOOVER, some HOOVER advocate. . . (laughter)" EDWARD agreed that it might be something of that sort. He said he thought he could get some information as to the reason for his not getting the position from BILL HANSON.

DUNCAN MacINNIS

A confidential source of this Bureau advised in June 1945 that MacINNIS of Rockefeller Institute received an invitation along with several other persons to attend the Russian Science Jubilee at the Soviet Union in the summer of 1945.

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On June 18, 1947, an unidentified woman, first name of OPAL, contacted EMILY CONDON and during a conversation with her asked her if Dr. CONDON made any effort to protest the comments concerning him that have recently come out in newspapers. They then discussed articles in Liberty magazines. Mrs. CONDON said she doesn't believe the Un-American Committee will subpoena Dr. CONDON. OPAL suggested that he should have his hands well protected before he goes in. Mrs. CONDON said the Secretary of Commerce is back of CONDON and has assured him of his confidence. Mrs. CONDON said that the Rockefeller Foundation people who are not leftists have given money to the American-Soviet Science Society and it is silly to say it is a subversive organization. OPAL said, "Whatever these people indulge in, every time they see the name Soviet they are actually crazy." Mrs. CONDON remarked that this type of an attitude is exactly the way the Nazis did in Germany and they are trying hard to start the same thing over here. Mrs. CONDON said the article in Liberty also made some awfully silly implications about the Atomic Energy Commission and spies and Communists at Oak Ridge. Mrs. CONDON said her husband had said all of these things that have happened could be placed under the regime of General GROVES. EMILY said that "they" find people who did not agree with them on everything and label that person a Communist. EMILY said they will spend a fortune investigating people and what can they find out. OPAL also commented that it was very stupid and silly to investigate the Allis-Chalmers Local and said, "What difference does it make whether there are two Communists in the local or not. Who cares?" Mrs. CONDON said the people who are doing the investigating are almost Nazis themselves and somebody ought to investigate them. EMILY and OPAL agreed that the head of the Southern Conference really told "them" and he really stood his ground. Mrs. CONDON said she was thankful there were some people brave enough to stand their ground. Mrs. CONDON also advised OPAL that this had been a very interesting experience to see how some of her friends rallied around them and some got a little skeptical. Mrs. CONDON said she is not afraid. The minute you begin to get scared you are done for. EMILY continued by stating "Now that I see the sort of things that are going on in this country, I feel I misjudged the German people. I thought it could never happen in this country, the sort of thing that happened in Germany, and now I see it beginning." EMILY said she is hopeful about things in Europe and thinks this summer will probably reach agreement with Russia about economic things. EMILY informed OPAL of a recent article in the New York Times where the Pope issued a statement to the effect that the United States of America and the USSR should be friends. EMILY said that Cardinal SPELLMAN three weeks ago delivered a long speech about the Russians and Communists and said that some of them were decent people and said this was a hopeful sign, but she doesn't understand the explanation of it. EMILY thinks that the taking over of Hungary by Russia has been a terrible blow to the Catholic Church as Hungary was absolutely the bulwark of Catholicism in Eastern Europe. EMILY informed OPAL of a

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fact interesting to her in that ~~HAROLD~~ ~~UREY~~, whom she said she and her husband had known for twenty years, used to be a great liberal and was working for the Republicans in Spain. His heart and soul was in the Democratic side in Spain. EMILY said that HAROLD had been in the forefront of political things as a scientist and had done a lot of research in atomic energy. At the beginning of the atomic energy furor he was very liberal, and although not pro-Russian . . . EMILY said three months ago UREY had lunch with Cardinal SPELLMAN and it changed him completely and UREY has been working on an article for three months practically declaring war on Russia.

On June 20, 1947, Dr. CONDON advised his wife that he had a very satisfactory talk with ~~HARRIMAN~~, who has had the whole thing looked into, "I mean the records, etc., and he is absolutely convinced there is nothing wrong with me and will support me to the limit." CONDON said he told HARRIMAN the facts about the American-Soviet Science Society and he said he wants to talk to me some more about it. CONDON said he was kind of convinced that everything is OK at that end, so CONDON said he thought he would start a real backfire against this sort of thing. EMILY suggested that EDWARD talk to her about it at home instead of where they were.

On June 22, 1947, Dr. CONDON spoke to Senator BRIEN McMAHON'S wife and told her he would like an appointment from the Senator to secure from the Senator political advice regarding an attack which J. PARNELL THOMAS is making on him. It was agreed that CONDON would come to the McMAHON residence at 6:00 P.M.

On the same date, CONDON spoke to Mrs. GLENN TAYLOR, wife of Senator TAYLOR, and said that "J. PARNELL THOMAS is going after me in a national magazine and trying to give me a smear, and I would like to talk it over with a few of my friends."

Again on this date, according to the informant, CONDON spoke to Congressman HOLIFIELD of California and asked him if he would give him some advice regarding "the raspberry" given him (CONDON) in a magazine article by J. PARNELL THOMAS. HOLIFIELD told him he would be glad to discuss it with him at his residence in Alexandria, Virginia.

On this same date, EMILY CONDON spoke to EDWARD CONDON at the residence of Congressman ~~CHET~~ HOLIFIELD and told him that Senator TAYLOR would be glad to see him. CONDON informed his wife to tell Senator TAYLOR that he would see TAYLOR in a short time. (Informant advised that CONDON was probably also accompanied on the visits to the above persons by DUNCAN McINNIS.)

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Secretary Glenn H. Taylor

Mrs. CONDON also informed her husband on the same date that Senator BRIEN ~~McMAHON~~ was expecting CONDON to come to his house on that evening.

On June 23, 1947, CONDON informed his wife that he had drafted another letter to Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS, which he read to her:

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"My dear Congressman:

"It was recently called to my attention the articles signed by you in the June issue of the American Magazine and the June 21st issue of Liberty Magazine. In both of these, my connection with the American Soviet Science Society is referred to in a way which has given some people the impression that you feel that this society is subversive. One of them says that your committee will subpoena me for an investigation of this society. It will not be necessary to subpoena me for I will be glad to cooperate fully in giving you any information about this or any other matter of concern to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. When two of your investigators came to see me in March, I freely showed them my whole file on this subject and told them who they should see in New York to get additional information. To my surprise, I found last week that the Committee investigators have never made inquiry of the society's officers in New York. We are living in troubled times and I would like to suggest that any investigation you think it appropriate to make should be pressed promptly and with full vigor. I told your investigators that I was personally convinced that the American Soviet Society was made up only of loyal Americans engaged in a proper activity by open and above board methods. I asked them, however, to help me as a loyal American, by letting me know if they found any evidence to the contrary, as of course I would not want to be associated with any organization whose fundamental Americanism I could not trust. But, as I have never heard directly from your committee, I assume that no such evidence has been found. Nevertheless, nowadays one cannot be too careful. Your articles omit mention of the fact that the American Soviet Science Society has been awarded a grant of \$25,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation in support of its work. I suppose, in the terminology often used in this field, that makes the American Soviet Science Society a front for the Rockefeller Foundation: This would suggest extending the field of inquiry to the activities of this Foundation. I do not know anything of the technique of such investigations except that I have learned by watching the work of your committee. Nevertheless, it is my desire to be as helpful as possible. Looking at the list of Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, it is easy to see how onelike myself, who knows so little about these things, might think that it was to be trusted. One finds men like WINTHROP W. ALDRICH, CHESTER R. BARNARD, CARL T. COMPTON, HAROLD W. DODDS, LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, JOHN FOSTER DULLES (and a whole long list) as members of the Board of Trustees. But I

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"suppose we should not be misled by such a list of names. They are busy men; possibly they are dupes of the minor employees of the Foundation. We should judge them by the sort of thing they are carrying on. This is not hard to do, for reports are printed annually. I am referring to a copy of a pamphlet called, 'The Rockefeller Foundation - A review for 1946' by Dr. RAYMOND FOSDICK, President of the Foundation. If you have difficulty getting a copy, I will be glad to loan mine to your committee. Reading this document more carefully, I find that it contains ideas which your Committee may wish to investigate. For example, on page 7, FOSDICK writes, 'War not only destroys, it isolates and isolation means intellectual stagnation. - the flow of ideas across boundary lines, the free exchange of periodicals and books, the cross fertilization of minds working in the same scientific and cultural fields; these are among the tragic losses of war.' There follows a two-page discussion along more specific lines which conclude by saying, 'This kind of result is what the insanity of war leads to. It is the present that we must deal with and the future that we must face. The immediate task of the present is the reestablishment across all boundary lines of the scientific and cultural ties that have been broken. The challenge of the future is to make this world one world, a world truly free to engage in common and constructive intellectual efforts that will serve the welfare of mankind everywhere.' By these un-American doctrines, I am only trying to help your committee and humbly seek guidance. On page 33, Lord STAMP is quoted, 'Any truth is many sided, even simple truth.' It may be that other activities of the Foundation will repay inquiry. For example, a prominent university in California was given a grant of \$200,000 to support the work of the H-Institute of Sloanik Studies ('H' is the name of a former President of the United States). Of this, the report says, 'No other American library has comparable holdings on the Soviet Union and these resources are now being systematically increased by purchasing agents in Central Europe, Japan and in China,' but this is enough to enable you to judge what kind of an outfit this Rockefeller Foundation is. If I have been or can be of any help in your work, please do not hesitate to call on me."

At the conclusion of CONDON'S reading the letter, Mrs. CONDON laughed and said, "He surely won't think that your're being sarcastic?" CONDON said the point was that he thought that in view of the fact that it was such an absolutely friendly, open and uncritical letter and he was so anxious to help, there would be no objection to making it public. He thought he would send it, to other members of the Committee and to all of the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation and then it might accidentally leak to the press. CONDON said he didn't see what THOMAS could do to him if he was only trying to help. At this remark, according to the informant, EMILY CONDON laughed heartily.

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CONDON advised Mrs. CONDON that HUGH ODISHAW thinks it is a pretty good letter. CONDON said he was going to have lunch with JAMES NEWMAN and was also going to see HERBERT ELLISTON, the editor of the Post, and get their views on the letter. EDWARD said that the letter is the sort of thing anybody can read into the record or do anything they want because, "Gosh, here's a guy that's just trying to help." Again EMILY laughed heartily. CONDON asked his wife if she thought the view he had taken, the consistency of not opposing or objecting to anything, was the best. CONDON said it is really true, and here I am, just a guy that's trying to do a conscientious job. Mrs. CONDON laughed heartily when she said, "Well, that's true."

On June 25, 1947, Mrs. BLANCA REDFERN advised Mrs. CONDON that she and her husband were moving to the Broadmoor Hotel. During the conversation, Mrs. CONDON and Mrs. REDFERN deplore the activity of the United States in aiding and assisting Germany. Mrs. CONDON said that Czechoslovakia must have a loan in order to recover, and that she also wished the United States would help the Yugoslavians.

On the same date, BETTY ENGLES (phonetic) made a luncheon date with EMILY CONDON for July 2, 1947.

On June 26, 1947, Mr. BRACE of Westinghouse advised the informant that he desired to get in touch with CONDON and was presently staying at the Wardman Park Hotel. He advised he would write to CONDON in the event he did not get an opportunity to see him.

P. H. B. BRACE

The records of the Desk Clerk, Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., reflect that P. H. B. BRACE of 211 Bevington Road, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was registered at that hotel on June 26, 1947.

* * *

On June 27, 1947, Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT was informed by Mrs. ^{Emily} CONDON that the name of the Bulgarian woman she had met at Mrs. CONDON'S home was Mrs. ATHANASSOV. Mrs. PINCHOT said the State Department had informed her that she could go to the Balkans as a correspondent. Mrs. PINCHOT stated she wanted to see a one hundred percent satellite country, and her interest was to find out how much of an ideological pull Communism has on people that are battered and beaten and how much is true. Technically, she said she will say she is studying while in the Balkans. She asked EMILY to prepare her letters to Czechoslovakian educators and people like that. Mrs. PINCHOT advised that EVA BURNS on the National Resources Planning Board was also going with her.

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The following descriptions are results of observation of both subjects by SA E. HYATT MOSSBURG:

Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON:

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Height:	5 feet 11 inches
Weight:	200 to 225 pounds
Hair:	Black, crew cut, receding in front and each side, thin on top
Eyes:	Dark
Face:	(Full, flabby, appearance of a bulldog, heavy beard, clean shaven
Complexion:	Dark
Peculiarities:	Double chin, knock-kneed, wears silver rimmed eye glasses
Build:	Heavy
Born:	March 2, 1902, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Wife:	EMILIE HONZIK CONDON
Family:	Two sons and one daughter
Employed:	Director of Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce
Residence:	3535 Van Ness Street, N. W. (within Bureau of Standards grounds)
Auto:	Private car, 1941 Buick sedan, D. C. Tag #85-694

Mrs. EMILIE HONZIK CONDON:

Born:	May 25, 1899, Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5 feet 1 inch
Weight:	130 pounds
Eyes:	Dark
Hair:	Dark brown, usually worn in braid across back of head
Features:	Large ears, small sharp nose
Face:	Round and firm
Complexion:	Fair
Unusual characteristics:	Heavy brown eyebrows, numerous deep wrinkles in forehead
Build:	Short

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE BOSTON DIVISION

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AT SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Will discreetly ascertain the identity of JOHN HIPPLE employed by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Springfield from 1898 to 1942.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will furnish this office with any information contained in the files of your office indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian activities of HIPPLE.

[] advised on May 5, 1947, that HIPPLE is apparently a very close friend of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON - See Section 4 of this report.) b2

THE BUFFALO DIVISION

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Will discreetly identify RAYMOND RANDALL, 201 Jasper Street, recently made head of Personnel Section, Bureau of Standards, by Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

Will furnish this office any information indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian sympathies of RANDALL.

THE KNOXVILLE DIVISION

AT OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE

Will discreetly identify, if possible, FRED SIPE (phonetic) believed to be employed at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, Laboratory.

(According to [] SIPE is apparently a close friend of Dr. and Mrs. CONDON. The informant also advised that SIPE made a trip to New York on May 25, 1947, and returned (to Oak Ridge?) on May 28 or May 29, 1947.

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THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

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Will furnish this office with any information contained in the files of your office regarding FRANK MOLINA, who was employed at the California Institute of Technology doing research work on guided missiles and rockets during World War II. He is now working for U.N.E.S.C.O. (According to information furnished this office, there was some question of MOLINA'S loyalty prior to his employment at C.I.T.

THE NEWARK DIVISION

AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Will discreetly identify JOHN TURKEVICH, 19 Jefferson Road, Princeton, and ARTIE KAZALEUS (phonetic), Chairman of Swedish National Research Council. Will also furnish any information contained in your files regarding their past activities. (According to [] of this office, TURKEVICH is a good friend of CONDON. KAZALEUS, who formerly did research at Princeton, came to Washington to meet CONDON through arrangements made by TURKEVICH.)

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THE NEW HAVEN DIVISION

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will check the indices of your office for any information indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian activity of ALBERT S. and MARJORIE STERN CAHN, who formerly resided at 45 Beverly Road, West Hartford, Connecticut. (It is noted that ALBERT S. CAHN is now employed at the Bureau of Standards and lives at the subject's residence.)

Will determine the owner of 1947 Connecticut auto license number 8 over Z-4-1 and furnish this office with any information in the files of your office regarding the owner.

Will also furnish this office with any information in the files of your office regarding the following Professors at Yale University who are friends of CONDON and JACK MARSALKA: Professor ZELLENE, Prof. KOVARIK, Prof. McKEON, and Prof. BRIGHT (all phonetic).

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THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

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Will ascertain, if possible, the identity of the occupant of 45 East 65th Street, from whom Mrs. E. U. CONDON received a mailed communication.

Will also furnish this office with any information contained in the files of your office indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian activity on the part of the subject in your territory. (It is noted that CONDON admits being an officer in the American Soviet Science Society whose headquarters are in New York City.

THE PITTSBURGH DIVISION

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Will furnish this office with any information contained in the files of your office regarding DIMITRY I. VINOGRADOFF, THOMAS WENDELL DAKIN and HUGH ODISHAW. (It is believed DAKIN is now employed at Westinghouse Research Laboratory. VINOGRADOFF and ODISHAW are former employees at Westinghouse and now employed as Assistants to Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON at the Bureau of Standards.

You are requested to discreetly identify P. H. B. BRACE, 211 Bevington Road, Pittsburgh, and furnish this office with any information contained in your files regarding him.

Will furnish this office with information in the files of your office reflecting subject and wife's association with the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

Your office is requested to discreetly ascertain, if possible, the reason that Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON failed to secure employment at the University of Stanford in June of 1947.

Your office is requested to discreetly ascertain the identity of BILL HANSEN and furnish this office any information indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian sympathy regarding HANSEN from a check of your indices.

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(According to [] of this office, Dr. CONDON stated that he could probably find out why he was not appointed to a position at Stanford University from BILL HANSON (phonetic). (See Section 4 of this report.)

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THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

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AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will continue to follow and report subject's activities.

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- T-1 Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 27, 1947, entitled, "Gregory - Espionage - R."
- T-2 MED, Chicago
- T-3 Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated at Chicago October 15, 1946, entitled, "CINRAD."
- T-4
- T-5
- T-6
- T-7 Major General LESLIE GROVES, New War Department Building.
- T-8 Dr. LYMAN ~~X~~ BRIGGS, former Director, Bureau of Standards. b7D
- T-9
- T-10 Dr. EUGENE C. CRITTENDER, Associate Director, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
- T-11 Dr. H. C. ~~X~~ DICKINSON, former Division Chief, Bureau of Standards.
- T-12 Dr. FREDERICK J. BATES, former head of the Heat and Power Division, Bureau of Standards.
- T-13 Bureau letter to the Washington Field Office dated March 27, 1947, entitled, "Gregory, Espionage - R."
- T-14 ROBERT BANNERMAN, State Department.
- T-15 MID
- T-16 Letter to Bureau from SAC El Paso dated January 11, 1946.
- T-17 ~~X~~ Informant in the case entitled, "Gregory, Espionage - R" b7D
- T-18 Bureau letter to the WFO dated October 8, 1942, in the case entitled "H. R. ~~X~~ HABICHT, Mrs. H. R. ~~X~~ HABICHT - Espionage - R."

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(See SCHLECHT, WILLIAM G.)

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SCHLECHT, WILLIAM G.
SCHUSTER, GEORGE B.
SERVER, CHARLOTTE
SHAPLEY, HARLOW
SILVERMASTER, GREGORY

(See SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY)

SILVERMASTER, HELEN

(See SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY MRS.)

SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY

SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY MRS.

SIMPSON, ONE

SIPE, FRED

SLAVIK, ONE

SMITH, GEORGE HORSLEY

SMITH, GRACE

SPRINKEL, MARION DUBOIS

SPRINKEL, OTTO VANAR

STAWINSKI, ONE

STOHL, ONE

STONE, ONE

STRAIGHT, MICHAEL

STRAUS, ANNA LORD

STURMAN, TANJA B.

SWING, RAYMOND GRAHAM

TAYLOR, GLEN H.

TAYLOR, GLEN H. MRS.

TAYLOR, LAURISTON

(See TAYLOR, LAURISTON SALE)

TAYLOR, LAURISTON SALE

THOMAS, J. PARNELL

TITTMAN, ONE

TODD, LARRY

TURKEVICH, JOHN

UNITED NATIONS FORUM

UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS

UREY, HAROLD

VAVILOV, M. S.

VAVILOV, MICHAEL S.

VINOGRADOFF, D. I.

(See VINOGRADOV, DIMETRY IVANOVICH)

VINOGRADOV, DIMETRY IVANOVICH

VINOGRADOV, V. I.

(See VINOGRADOV, DIMETRY IVANOVICH)

VOLKOV, ANATOLE

WAHL, DAVID

WAHL, EDITH

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WALLACE, HENRY

WATERMAN, MARY

WATERS, DEXTER

WATFORD, LILLIAN K.

WATTS, CHESTER B. MRS.

WAUGH, IVAN

WAY, KATHERINE

WEISS, LENA

WEISSKOPF, BOZENA JORDAN

WEISSKOPF, JOSEPH JORDAN

WILSON, RAYMOND

WINIEWICZ, JOSEF MRS.

WOERK, VIRGINIA

ZAK, J.

ZELLENE, ONE

ZLOTOWSKI, IGNACE

ZOLTOWSKI, JANUSZ

ZUBILIN, VASSILI M.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 1, 1947

FROM: SAC, Buffalo

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re report SA E. HYATT MOSSBURG, dated Washington, D. C., July 28, 1947, in the above captioned matter, wherein lead is set out for Buffalo Division at Syracuse, New York. Since Syracuse is located within the Albany Division, both copies of instant report are being forwarded to that office.

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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

RTC:MD

cc: Albany (Encl.)
Washington Field

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EX-16

AUG 2 1947

62-58854-49

AUG 2 1947



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

July 17, 1947

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 62-1108

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

RE: Title DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY--R

Field Office Washington Field Office

Symbol Number

Type of Surveillance: (Technical or
Microphone) Technical

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

1. Subject's name and address:

Dr. Edward Uhler Condon
3535 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

2. Location of technical operation:

Chastleton Apartments

3. Dates of initial authorization and installation:

Initial authorization, March 13, 1947
Installation, March 14, 1947

4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and places):

None

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&
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EX-30

62-58854-50

12-947

5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with
indication of specific value of each item and what use was made

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11 OCT 27 1964
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G. I. R. -9

filed
Gong

6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means?

No

7. Has security factor changed since installation?

No

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency):

No

9. Manpower and costs involved:

No additional expense, Chastleton Plant.

10. Remarks (By SAC):

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

In view of the recommendation by the field as set out herein, it is deemed advisable that this technical surveillance be continued for an additional period of 60 days.

D. M. Ladd

DL
gpc/b

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

cc: WFO 66-779

EHM:MB
62-4108

enc
100

(See Number 5 in the Justification for Continuation of Technical or Microphone Surveillance).

May 13, 1947

HELEN AGRONSKY suggested to Mrs. CONDON that she and her husband MARTIN get together with the CONDONS in the future. (MARTIN AGRONSKY is a contact of DAVID WAHL and IRVING KAPLAN in the case entitled Gregory Espionage - R).

May 15, 1947

RUTH NEWMAN, wife of JAMES R. NEWMAN of the New Republic and who has assisted HENRY WALLACE in preparing WALLACE'S speeches invited the CONDONS to their residence on May 17, 1947.

May 20, 1947

EMILY CONDON advised BETTY HOGATE, wife of the Washington representative of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc. that she had no desire to attend the meeting inasmuch as "some of these DARS love the Germans because they are anti-communistic."

May 20, 1947

EMILY CONDON invited Madame JOSEF HANC, wife of the Minister of the Czech Embassy to luncheon on May 26, 1947. Mrs. CONDON advised her she had invited the leaders from the United Nations Forum to meet "some of the ladies behind the iron curtain." During the conversation Mrs. CONDON indicated there was nothing frightening about communism and that fear of communism is a pro-German thing. Mrs. CONDON also stated that "The Slavic people are the people of the future and it is the beginning of the Slavic era."

May 20, 1947

EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. BOYANATHANASSOV, wife of the representative to the Bulgarian mission to luncheon at her residence.

May 23, 1947

Personal conversation between Mrs. CONDON and Mrs. STANISLAV KLIMA, wife of the press attache at the Czech Embassy and Mrs. VLADIMIR HONDEK, wife of the first secretary of the Czech Embassy indicated close

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11 OCT 27 1964

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friendly relations.

May 24, 1947

Mrs. CONDON in a conversation with TANJA ~~V.~~ STURMAN, employee at the Czech Embassy, discussed the fact that the next election in Czechoslovakia would show a swing to the right. Mrs. CONDON said that as an American citizen she should be able to do something about this favoring the rightest side in Europe and that it was the fault of "our stupidity" that things were going so badly.

May 27, 1947

Mrs. CONDON invited Mrs. BOYAN ~~A.~~ ATHANASSOV to tea.

June 3, 1947

Mrs. CONDON attended a reception at the Czech Embassy.

June 9, 1947

POLIA ~~H.~~ HABICHT informed Mrs. CONDON that she had finished a book and it was absolutely necessary for Mrs. CONDON to translate it.

June 12, 1947

Mrs. CONDON furnished four tickets to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to hear a speech by HENRY WALLACE.

June 13, 1947

JOHN ~~M.~~ MARSALKA, a suspect in the case entitled Gregory Espionage - R, contacted Mrs. CONDON and advised that he was busy teaching at Yale University and doing Russian translations. He also discussed with Mrs. CONDON the following which HENRY WALLACE had in the New England section of the country.

June 18, 1947

CONDON advised his wife that he had failed to secure new employment with Stanford University. He also advised her that he and DUNCAN McINNES of Rockefeller Institute were going to put on a membership drive for the American Soviet Science Society in order to make "a fool" of Congressman CORNELL THOMAS. Mrs. CONDON stated that possibly the reason Mr. CONDON did not secure his employment with Stanford was that "some HOOVER advocate was the cause of his not getting it."

June 18, 1947

Mrs. CONDON advised OPAL that Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN had advised Dr. CONDON that he would back him up in any further attacks by Congressman THOMAS. EMILY during this conversation compared United States politicians attitude toward Russia with the way the Nazis did in Germany. She also stated that the Government would waste a fortune investigating communists in the Government. She also stated that the investigations were being made by persons who were almost Nazis themselves and should be investigated. EMILY and OPAL agreed the only way to do is stand up "to them" like the head of the Southern Conference did. She stated she was glad someone was brave enough to stand up against "them." EMILY advised OPAL that she didn't believe that what happened in Germany could happen here but that it was happening. Mrs. CONDON also stated that HAROLD UREY was a perfect example of a change in political ideas. She stated she and her husband had known him 20 years and that he had worked for the Republicans in Spain and even adopted a Spanish orphan. He was formerly a great liberal and he is now anti-Russian.

June 20, 1947

CONDON advised his wife that he had a long talk with Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN and that HARRIMAN would back him to the limit as he has had the records reviewed.

June 22, 1947

Dr. CONDON arranged to visit Senator BRIEN ~~McMAHON~~, Senator GLENN ~~TAYLOR~~ and Congressman CHET ~~HOLIFIELD~~ to secure advice from them on the course of action he should take because of J. CORNELL THOMAS'S attacks upon him.

There has also been furnished this office through this source of information other valuable information which tends to show the pro-communist, pro-Russian associations and political philosophies of Dr. CONDON and his wife.

Because of the high position of trust in the U. S. Government and in the scientific field and because of his known background of pro-communist, pro-Russian contacts and affiliations, it is believed that information supplied by this informant is of value in aiding this office in keeping abreast of any questionable activities on the part of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

EHM:MB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-2322**

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 8-27-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-3, 7, 11-47	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM W. PATTON
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. FREDERICK SEITZ, former Physicist and Director of Training Program for the Monsanto Chemical Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee believed to be identical with FRED SITE, employee at Monsanto Chemical Company who terminated June 30, 1947; presently employed in Physics Department, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Being held as Consultant by Atomic Energy Commission.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG at Washington, D. C., dated July 28, 1947.

DETAILS:

Dr. FREDERICK SEITZ, given temporary leave of absence from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1942 to become Director of Training for the Monsanto Chemical Company at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. A review of SEITZ' personnel security file at the Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tennessee reflects that SEITZ was born July 14, 1911 at San Francisco, California and is of German-American descent. He attended Leland Stanford Junior University in California from 1929 to 1932, receiving an A. B. Degree. He received his Ph.D degree at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey in 1935. He was employed from 1935 to 1937 as an Instructor at the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. In 1937 to 1939 he was employed with General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. In 1939 to 1942 he was employed as Instructor at the

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Kx 100-2322

University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1942 he was employed as a Physics Instructor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and in the same year was loaned to the Monsanto Chemical Company as a Director of Training Program.

SEITZ' file further reflected that his Father, born in Germany, was naturalized, and is presently residing in Burlington, California at 1540 Carol Avenue. His Mother, EMILY C. SEITZ, of the same address, was born in the United States.

Upon completion of SEITZ' questionnaire he gave as one of his references, Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Director, Bureau of Standards, whom he had known for seventeen years. Because of this reference and the similarity of his name with FRED SITE, as given in reference report, and the fact that CONDON formerly was an employee of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and both were doing research work, it is felt that FREDERICK SEITZ is identical with FRED SITE.

JOHN O'GARA, in charge of Personnel, Atomic Energy Commission, Clearance, at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, advised that SEITZ terminated his employment on June 30, 1947 at the Monsanto Chemical Company, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and that he was returned to his regular employer, Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. No residence address was given for FREDERICK SEITZ in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. O'GARA further advised that FREDERICK SEITZ had been retained by the Atomic Energy Commission office as a Consultant.

The files of the Knoxville Office further reflected that on April 15, 1947 Major JOSEPH J. JACKSON, Intelligence Officer, Clinton Engineer Works, Oak Ridge, advised that FREDERICK SEITZ was a member of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists and also a member of the Executive Committee. This report further reflected that individuals who are members and most active in the above organization were considered to have Liberal ideologies and some of those individuals were suspected as having possible Communistic sympathies.

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The following description was obtained
from the Atomic Energy Commission Office:

Name: FREDERICK SEITZ
Birthplace: San Francisco, California
Birthdate: July 4, 1911
Job Taken: Consultant
Citizenship: United States by birth
Height: 6'
Weight: 180#
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Blue
Marital Status: Married
Social Security Number: 079-10-8490

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **62-957**

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/8/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/5/47	REPORT MADE BY JAMES T. MOONEY
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-18-2009

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject was board member, and wife, corresponding secretary, Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship, as of Oct., 1943. Pittsburgh files contain no derogatory information regarding DIMITRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF, who was employed by Westinghouse Electric Corp., E. Pittsburgh, Pa., from 9/1/22 to 10/1/44. Said files also negative regarding THOMAS WENDELL DAKIN, HUGH ODISHAW, and P. H. B. BRACE. Latter, fifty years old and regarded as reliable, is employed as consulting metallurgist at Research Laboratories of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and resides at 211 Bevington Rd., Forest Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA E. HYATT MOSSBURG, Washington, D. C., 7/28/47

DETAILS: AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

The files of this office reflect that an unknown source made available a letter head of the Pittsburgh Council of American-Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943, which listed Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON as Corresponding Secretary of said organization. The same letter head also set out that EDWARD U. CONDON was a board member of the Pittsburgh Council.

This office's files indicate that DIMITRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF was employed by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from September 21, 1922, to October 1, 1944, retiring on the latter date. From July 1,

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1936, to the date of his retirement VINOGRADOFF was manager of the Foreign Engineering Department. On November 1, 1944, he entered on duty with the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation in New York City, where he worked in an advisory capacity until April 22, 1946, when he took his present position with the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The Pittsburgh files do not contain any derogatory information concerning VINOGRADOFF.

The files of this division are negative regarding THOMAS WENDELL DAKIN, HUGH ODISHAW (HUBERT ODISHAW), and P. H. B. BRACE (PORTER H. BRACE). However, a check of the current Pittsburgh City Directory and the records of the Credit Bureau, Inc., 635 Smithfield Street, reflect the following concerning these individuals:

THOMAS WENDELL DAKIN

As of April 15, 1946, THOMAS W. DAKIN and wife, THEODORA P. ^{Dakin} were residing at 4925 Friendship Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They had rented said premises for the three preceding years. DAKIN, thirty-one years old, and father of one dependent child, was employed as a research chemist at the Research Laboratories, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, where he had five years' service. The DAKINS, former residents of 1500 Wood Street, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, were regarded as reliable.

HUGH ODISHAW

As of February 17, 1947, this individual, carried as ^{Mrs} HUBERT ODISHAW in the Credit Bureau records, was residing at 3216 Oliver Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with his wife, VIVIANNE H. ^{He moved}. He moved to Washington from 201 Swissvale Avenue, Edgewood, Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1946, having taken a position as Assistant to the Director, National Bureau of Standards. ODISHAW, thirty years old, was employed as a technical writer and editor at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Investment Building, 237 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from February 14, 1944, to June 30, 1946, where his work was regarded as satisfactory.

P. H. B. BRACE

As of February 22, 1947, this individual, listed as ^{Mrs} PORTER H. BRACE in the Credit Bureau files, was employed as consulting metallurgist at a good salary by the Research Laboratories, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Forest Hills, Pennsylvania. BRACE and his wife, ETTA ^{Brace} were living at 211 Bevington Road, Forest Hills, Pittsburgh, 21, Pennsylvania, having rented said property for

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY--R

DATE: September 9, 1947

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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG and to a letter from the Pittsburgh Office to the Washington Field Office dated October 30, 1946 (Pittsburgh File No. 62-597).

Inasmuch as CONDON is presently the subject of active investigation, the Pittsburgh Office is requested to interview Dr. BODIE, CONDON's former physician, for any information he may have regarding CONDON's sympathies toward Russia.

CC:Pittsburgh Office

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ON 08-18-2009

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

NH FILE NO. 100-11509 DB

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/9/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/5, 28/47	REPORT MADE BY ARTHUR R. WARE
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject lectured on the Atomic Energy Act at Yale University on 7/24 and 25/47 in a special summer course conducted by JAMES R. NEWMAN, editor of the "New Republic". No information available regarding subject's other contacts while at Yale. Registry of Motor Vehicles, Hartford, Conn., reflects 1940 gray Buick Sedan owned by GLADYS G. STERN, 45 Beverly Road, West Hartford. No information on ALBERT S. and MARJORIE STERN CAHN in New Haven files. Information on Professors Zeleny, Kovarak, and Breit set forth. No information on Professor McKeehan.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11-81 WE

Classified by 11-76-88
Declassify on: OADR
franklin only

REFERENCE:

Letter from Washington Field Division dated July 17, 1947.
Report of SA E. Hyatt Mossburg dated 7/28/47 at Washington, D.C.

DETAILS:

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT:

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON lectured to the Senior Class at Yale Law School on the evening of July 24, 1947 from 8:00 to 10:30 PM, and on the morning of July 25, 1947 from 10:00 to 12:00 noon. According to T-1 CONDON was invited to lecture on the Atomic Energy Act by JAMES R. NEWMAN, who introduced CONDON as the Chief of the Bureau of Standards. T-1 advised that JAMES R. NEWMAN has been engaged to conduct a course of lectures during the summer term on the

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Atomic Energy Act. This course of lectures is made available to students in the Yale Law School, and classes are held from 8:00 to 9:00 PM on Thursdays, and 10:00 to 12:00 noon on Fridays, weekly. T-1 further advised that members of the public can attend these lectures, and frequently the students bring their wives and any friends who care to join them.

T-1 advised that CONDON talked at great length on the scientific aspects of nuclear fission and atomic energy. The class was of the opinion that CONDON reduced to lay terms so that these embryo lawyers could understand fairly well the scientific aspects and processes necessary to release atomic energy through nuclear fission. T-1 stated that Dr. CONDON criticized the close military security control maintained by the U. S. Army on all work presently being done on atomic energy. It appeared to be CONDON's opinion, according to T-1, that scientific research should be turned over to the scientists in the universities or other research centers, and that military control should not be exercised over this field of science any more than it is over any other.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that he was unable to obtain any information concerning this summer course on the Atomic Energy Act being conducted in the summer session of the Yale University School of Law. He did advise that JAMES R. NEWMAN is, according to the records at Yale University, Editor of the "New Republic" and his business address is listed as Washington, D.C., C/o the "New Republic".

T-2 further advised that Mr. NEWMAN resides in DeForest Cottage, Branford, Connecticut, while he is at Yale. T-2 stated that it was his opinion that CONDON stayed with NEWMAN at his cottage in Branford on July 24th when he lectured.

T-2 further advised that DEAN WESLEY A. STURGES, Dean of the Law School, Yale University, is one of the "left-overs of the very rank New Dealers and he seems to delight in association with Communists and their fellow travellers." Dean STURGES, according to T-2, spent some time in Washington, D.C. during World War II and it is believed that it was during this period that he became acquainted with NEWMAN.

On July 28, 1947 the writer attended the class conducted by NEWMAN at the Yale Law School from 8:00 to 9:00 PM. NEWMAN conducted this class personally, and was supported by Professor THOMAS T. MATTERSON, Professor of Law, Yale Law School. The particular subject under discussion

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was Section 6 of the Atomic Energy Act which deals with the authority of the Commission. There were 22 persons present, and according to T-1 the class enrollment is approximately eighteen. NEWMAN, during the course of the discussion period, which was opened by one of the students, stated that he had been present when the Act was being written, and that he had in fact heard the arguments of the persons doing the actual writing of the Act.

At another point he stated that he had contacted a high official of the Atomic Energy Commission "the week before last" regarding some particular phase of the work of the Commission, and the listing of the prime contracts. NEWMAN did not state who this official was and gave no further indication concerning this official's duties with the Commission. It was noted by the writer that each student had a copy of the official publication of the Act, and a further mimeographed digest of the Act made by NEWMAN, who stated in his preface to it that it was an extensive review of the Act to show its implications on the legal, social, and economic life of the United States.

T-1 advised that other department heads of the U.S. Government had been invited to give their version of the Act as it affected their department; for example, Mr. OOMS (ph), Director of the Bureau of Patents.

According to T-1 NEWMAN conducts this class as an extra-curricular activity and continues his duties as editor of the "New Republic" at the same time.

The Registrar of Motor Vehicles at Hartford, Conn. advised that the registered owner of the 1940 Gray Buick Sedan, 1947 Connecticut Registration 8/Z 41, is GLADYS G. STERN, 45 Beverly Road, West Hartford, Conn. Her operator's license number is 498476 and the records show that she was born August 6, 1894. The records list a FRANCIS E. STERN at 45 Beverly Road, born in 1894, operator's license no. 498470.

A check of the indices of the New Haven Office reflected that there was no information on ALBERT S. and MARJORIE STERN CAHN, who formerly resided at 45 Beverly Road, West Hartford, Conn. (According to SA MOSSBERG's report, ALBERT S. CAHN is now employed at the Bureau of Standards and lives at the subject's residence.)

Reference report requested information on the following professors at Yale University, who are friends of CONDON and JACK MARSALKA: Professor ZELLENE (ph) is Professor JOHN ZELENY, Emeritus Professor

JOHN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of Physics, Yale University.

The report of SA A. R. KANE dated August 15, 1941 entitled "Communist Activities in Oklahoma - Internal Security - C" reflects that investigation was conducted on Professor ZELENY and no evidence of any Communist activities on his part was discovered. His daughter, ELIZABETH ZELENY aka Elizabeth Green is reported to be an active Communist in Oklahoma, and formerly in New York City.

Professor KOVARIK is Professor ALOIS E. KOVARIK, Professor of Physics, Yale University, and the following information is reflected in the files of this office:

An article in the "Stamford Advocate" dated November 8, 1945 states that Professor KOVARIK was one of twenty-one members of the Yale Faculty who did some work on the development of the atomic bomb.

KOVARIK was a signer of the "Declaration" pledging whole-hearted support in striving for the complete destruction of Nazism and Fascism and the establishment of lasting peace carried as an advertisement in the "Russky Golos" on May 18, 1945, and this declaration was sponsored by the American-Slav Congress, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. (According to the report of SA WILLIAM E. WARD dated June 12, 1945 at New York City, entitled "American-Slav Congress - Internal Security - C".)

Gregory
Professor BRIGHT (ph) is Dr. GREGORY BREIT, a Professor at Sloane Physics Laboratory, Yale University. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

New Haven letter to the Bureau dated June 26, 1947, entitled "Committee for Foreign Correspondence, Internal Security - R" (Bureau File 100-346921) transmitted as enclosures, photostatic copies of confidential memoranda prepared by Dr. GREGORY BREIT for Yale University from Yale University files which were made available by Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D

For the information of the Washington Office, the memoranda dated February 4, 1947 addressed to Mr. CARL A. LOHMANN, Woodbridge Hall, and signed by GREGORY BREIT states that GREGORY BREIT was born July 14, 1899 at Nikolaiev, Russia:

Father's name:	<u>ALFRED BREIT</u>
Mother's maiden name:	<u>ALEXANDRA SMIRNOVA Breit</u>
Wife's maiden name:	<u>MARJORIE ELIZABETH MacDILL Breit</u>
Wife's place of birth:	Seneca, Ontario County, New York
Date of marriage:	December 30, 1927, Washington, D. C.
Colleges attended:	John Hopkins University - AB 1918, AM 1920, Ph.D 1921
Religious affiliation:	Greek Orthodox
Fraternity affiliation:	Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi
Outline of work:	

1919-1920	University Fellowship
1921-1922	National Research Council Fellow, University of Leiden
1922-1923	National Research Council Fellow, Harvard University
1923-1924	Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota
1924-1929	Mathematical physicist, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington
1929-1934	Professor of Physics, New York University
1934-1947	Professor of Physics, University of Wisconsin
1929-1944	Research Associate, Carnegie Institution of Washington
1928	Resident, Technische Hochschule, Zurich, Switzerland

Membership in learned societies:

National Academy of Sciences (elected 1939), Fellow of American Physical Society, Physical Society of London, Institute of Radio Engineers, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Member American Mathematical Society, American Geophysical Union, Washington Academy of Science, Army Ordnance Association, Sigma Xi, Phi Beta Kappa.

World War II work as follows:

Appointed member of temporary Advisory Committee on Publications of the National Academy of Sciences and of the National Research Council on June 12, 1940. (This is the date of a letter from the President of the National Academy and the Chairman of the National Research Council.)

Appointed Chairman of Subcommittee on Uranium of the Advisory Committee on Publications July 17, 1940. The subcommittee was renamed in a few weeks as the Reference Committee on Nuclear Physics and Isotopes.

World War II work as follows (cont.):

Stopped acting as referee in 1944. Continued on Advisory Committee on Publications until present date.

Appointed member of the Committee on Uranium of the NDRC October 16, 1940.

Termination of duties as member of Section S-1 of OSRD and appointment as consultant to the Executive Committee S-1 July 13, 1942.

Section S-1 of the OSRD was dissolved at this time.

Termination of appointment as consultant to the Executive Committee of S-1 March 31, 1944.

Appointed chairman of subcommittee on theory July 3, 1941. Resigned chairmanship August 12, 1941, having arranged for E. Fermi to take over these duties. Continued as secretary

Assisted Chairman of S-1, Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, on full time basis at the National Bureau of Standards in organization of work of Section January 21, 1941 - March 18, 1942.

Chicago Metallurgical Project: January 2, 1942.

Information chief, member of Planning Board, Coordinator of Fast Neutron Project. Resigned from first two functions March 6, 1942. Continued as coordinator of Fast Neutron Project until May 12, 1942.

Milwaukee letter to the Bureau dated June 16, 1947 entitled, "Paul R. Zilsel, Gerald Edward Brown, American Youth for Democracy, Internal Security - C" advised that GREGORY BREIT, Professor of Physics, University of Wisconsin, recently has taken a position on some Atomic Energy Research Project at Yale University and has already departed for that place. He took with him four members of his staff from the University of Wisconsin including PAUL R. ZILSEL and GERALD EDWARD BROWN. Both ZILSEL and BROWN are reported to be members of the Communist Party. ZILSEL was very active in the American Youth for Democracy since 1943 while at the University of Wisconsin. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised on July 11, 1947 that PAUL ZILSEL was listed by the Dues Secretary, Yale Group, Communist Party, USA, as being behind in his dues for the month of July. b2 b7D

New Haven letter dated June 26, 1947, mentioned above, advises further that Mr. ROBERT W. KIRKMAN, Chief, Security Division, U. S. AEC, N.Y. Operations Office, New Haven, N.Y. advised by letter dated June 24, 1947 that the AEC has active contracts for consultative services with Dr. GREGORY BREIT, Yale University, Sloane Laboratory, New Haven, Connecticut.

Milwaukee letter dated August 6, 1947 to the New Haven Office advises that BYRON THORWELL DARLING left the University of Wisconsin in January 1947 to accompany Dr. GREGORY BREIT to Yale University. DARLING is now working at Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. During September and October 1945 both DARLING and his wife, BARBARA D. aka BARBARA A. SPRINGER, were contacts of JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, who was associated with STEVE NELSON, National Language Groups Director of the Communist Party. An investigation was conducted by SA ALEXANDER D. MANSON, Milwaukee Office, on BARBARA A. SPRINGER, predicated on information received from a high confidential source in the Washington Field Division that she corresponded with the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C. on August 17, 1943. Prior to her recent employment with the Detroit Fur and Leather Workers Union, she was employed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 for a considerable period as a Union Organizer for the United Elect. Radio and Nat'l Workers of America Union, Local 737, Detroit, Michigan, until July 1946. She was active in District 7 of the Communist Party and she was a member of the 1st Congressional District Communist Club in Detroit. She was also quite active in the Civil Rights Congress, an active Communist front organization with headquarters in Detroit.

On July 8, 1947 Dr. GREGORY BREIT, Professor of Physics since February 1, 1947, was interviewed by SA ARTHUR R. STEVENS, New Haven Office, in connection with IRVING S. ALOWEN (New Haven 116-518). Dr. BREIT in the course of the interview stated that he had never known any Communists among his students with the exception of an individual by the name of WEINBERG. He advised that WEINBERG was a physics student of his at the Univ. of Wisconsin shortly before the war and that he had left Wisconsin and gone to California. Dr. BREIT advised he would never have known WEINBERG was a Communist but for the fact that he had been interviewed subsequently by the FBI concerning him. It is to be noted that this WEINBERG is identical with JOSEPH WOODROW WEINBERG, mentioned above as associated with STEVE NELSON, and one of the main subjects of the Comrap case.

The Boston letter to the Bureau dated June 19, 1947 entitled "Committee for Foreign Correspondence, Internal Security - R", Bureau File 100-346921, advises that G. BREIT, Sloane Physics Laboratory, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, corresponded with VICTOR FREDERICK WEISSKOPF. It is noted no Boston confidential informant who knows WEISSKOPF will vouch for his loyalty and yet none can furnish facts tending to substantiate an allegation of disloyalty. Boston files reflect, according to this letter, WENDELL FURRY, Associate Professor of Physics at Harvard University and very active member of Cambridge Association of Scientists, stated that WEISSKOPF agreed perfectly on political ideas, when he was asked by a Communist Party member, RICHARD EDSALL, to lecture for the PCA on atomic energy.

LOUIS W. MC KEON is Professor LOUIS W. MC KEEHAN, Director of Sloane Physics Laboratory, Yale University. A check of the indices of this office was negative concerning him.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION
 TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of SA Arthur R. Ware dated 9/9/47 at New Haven, Connecticut, entitled "Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON - INTERNAL SECURITY - R" are as follows:

T-1 is

[Redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

T-2 is

[Redacted]

b7D

The identity of the above informants is being withheld at their request.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-24338**

REPORT MADE AT Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE 9-9-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/28, 29; 9/6/47	REPORT MADE BY FREDERICK G. TILLMAN
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRANK J. MALINA, Party name FRANK PARMA, joined the Pasadena Section, Professional Unit, Communist Party in 1938. MALINA was an assistant professor of aeronautics, Calif. Institute of Technology, Pasadena, in charge of GAL-CIT project #1, USAAF and head of Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. He allegedly held Communist meetings at his home, 1288 Cordova Street, Pasadena.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG, Washington Field, July 28, 1947.</p> <p>DETAILS: A review of the Los Angeles Field Division files reflects the following information concerning FRANK J. MALINA.</p> <p>Source of information T-1 advised that the FRANK MOLINA mentioned in the reference report is believed identical with FRANK J. MALINA.</p> <p>Source T-2 reported that FRANK J. MALINA, Party name, FRANK PARMA, 671 South Catalina, Los Angeles, joined the COMMUNIST PARTY in November, 1938. He was born in the United States and was reported at that time as being 29 years of age. His nationality was given as "Czech" and he was a student at California Institute of Technology. He was a member of the Pasadena Section, Professional Unit in 1939 and his Party Book Number was 1020 for that year. This source also furnished the address of 800 South Hudson Street, Pasadena for MALINA.</p>			

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STATISTICS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COPIES DESTROYED
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ON 8/11/93 #291,828

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: RB/HWXB	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">62-58854</div> <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">- 65</div>
5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field 2 - Los Angeles		

COPY IN FILE

EX-66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source T-5 furnished the following background information regarding MALINA, whose alias is shown as DR. FRANK J. MALINA: His address was furnished as 800 South Hudson Street, Pasadena and his occupation as Assistant Professor, Aeronautics Department, in charge of GAL-CIT-Project #1 of the United States Air Corps at Pasadena; Secretary-Treasurer, AERO JET ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Pasadena; born Brenham, Texas, October 2, 1912. He was reported to have a B.S. Degree from Texas A & M, June, 1934; as M.S. Degree from California Institute of Technology; and a Ph.D. Degree from California Institute of Technology in September, 1937.

MALINA reportedly spent five years in Czechoslovakia studying and is said to read and speak Spanish and German. His wife's name was given as LILLIAN M. MALINA and his father as FRANK MALINA, 618 South Baylor Street, Brenham, Texas. MALINA was said to have held a Lieutenant's commission in the United States Army until January 26, 1942 when his resignation was accepted by the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., as MALINA was classified as a Key Security Member of CIT.

Source T-6 reported MALINA to be Director of GAL-CIT Project #1 and that he had passed our Communist literature on the project to fellow workers. He was reported to have held Communist meetings at his home up until June, 1941. These meetings allegedly were held every Tuesday night. T-6 stated that MALINA had been active at one time in receiving money for Loyalist Spain.

Source T-7, in November, 1942, reported that he was well acquainted with MALINA and stated, "MALINA was associated with groups of 'pinks' at Cal Tech about three years ago." T-7 described "Pinks" by saying, "the group was radical but I believe them to have been philosophical in possessing their virtues and they would never be active in doing anything to change the form of government which we now have."

Continuing, this source stated that three years previous (that is prior to 1942) he was asked to attend meetings at the home of Dr. SIDNEY WEINBAUM, 1136 Steuben Place, Pasadena, who was then a Professor at Cal Tech and whom T-7 was certain was a Communist. T-7 stated that there were six to eight other members of the faculty of CIT at meetings and the group studied the writings of KARL MARX and STRACHEY. T-7 stated that for the past three years (prior to 1942) MALINA had not been active in radical or Communist activities. T-7 reported at the time of the interview that at the present MALINA was out to win the war and was solidly behind the war effort. However, T-7 stated that the loyalty of MALINA would be questionable as he had to decide between our form of government and that of Russia.

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Source T-8 reported MALINA had lived at 1266 Cordova Avenue, Pasadena, from September 1, 1941 until June 10, 1942 and T-8 observed no meetings being held at MALINA's home during that period.

Source T-9 furnished a report setting forth information concerning FRANK J. MALINA and MARTIN SUMMERFIELD, alleged Communist employed on the Air Corps Project at CIT. This information was reported November 15, 1941. ✓

It was stated in this report that it had been learned that FRANK J. MALINA and SUMMERFIELD were believed to be members of the Professional Section of the Communist Party. MALINA was reported as having been in charge of a confidential defense project and SUMMERFIELD was his assistant. Continuing, the report stated that MALINA and SUMMERFIELD have been instructors at California Institute of Technology for some years and are believed to be graduates in Engineering from that institute. Further, it was said that the project in question was under the jurisdiction of the War Department and that it is one involving explosives and the installation of propellant rockets in wings and fuselage on aircraft so as to increase the climbing rate of the ship by taking the load off the motor, etc. MALINA and SUMMERFIELD were alleged to have aspirations of being absorbed into one of the aviation plants as high price engineers and that they plan to use their knowledge gained in the project to secure employment.

T-9 reported that FRANK MALINA, 1288 Cordova Street, Pasadena, and MARTIN SUMMERFIELD, 314 South Michigan Avenue, appeared on the list of subscription names on the Communist newspaper "Peoples World" as of September, 1939. It is not known whether they are still subscribing to the newspaper.

This source reported that MALINA and SUMMERFIELD were known to hold Communist meetings at MALINA's residence, 1288 Cordova, and that the following individuals were known to have attended these meetings:

JACOB DUBNOFF, said to be connected with ~~YOUNG DEMOCRATS~~
or ~~DEMOCRATIC YOUTH FEDERATION~~.

MRS. DUBNOFF, wife of JACOB DUBNOFF.

SIDNEY WEINBAUM, a Communist, 1136 Steuben Street, Pasadena.

GUSTAV ALBRECHT.

RICHARD N. LEWIS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FRANK OPPENHEIMER

BOB OPPENHEIMER, brother of FRANK.

HSUE-SHIN TSIEN, a Chinaman

LAIR (Phonetic), who was said to be an official of some kind of the Professional Group of the COMMUNIST PARTY in Los Angeles and who talked at the meetings.

The report stated that Communist literature was distributed at the meetings and allegedly MALINA had passed out Communist literature at his office at California Institute of Technology. This source reported that two of the books which were handed out were entitled "The Soviet Power" and "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.")

Relative to the identity of persons mentioned above as attending the meetings, this source furnished the following:

J. DUBNOFF, 111 Harkness Street, Pasadena, appeared on the subscription list of the "Peoples World". The name of RICHARD N. LEWIS, 120 South Chester Avenue, Pasadena, also appeared on this same subscription list. It was reported that RICHARD LEWIS was a member of the UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS UNION, which union was alleged to be identical with the Professional Section of the COMMUNIST PARTY. Further, one RICHARD LEWIS was CIO Research Director in New York City and it was reported that this LEWIS might be identical with the LEWIS who attended meetings in Pasadena.

FRANK OPPENHEIMER, 2809 North Lake, Pasadena, was reported to be a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY and he and JACK OPPENHEIMER, of the same address, joined in 1937. It was not definitely established whether this OPPENHEIMER was identical with the OPPENHEIMER who attended the meetings at MALINA's home.

It is to be noted here that JACK OPPENHEIMER mentioned above may possibly be JACKIE OPPENHEIMER, FRANK OPPENHEIMER's wife.)

H. S. TSIEN, 280 South Michigan Avenue, Pasadena, was reported to appear on the subscription list of the Communist newspaper, "Peoples World", in 1939 and it was stated that he was apparently identical with HSUE-SHIN TSIEN, a Chinaman who attended the Communist meetings at MALINA's home.

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This source advised that SAM and SADIE RICE, said to be connected with the COMMUNIST PARTY "Street Group", also had attended the meetings in MALINA's home.

Source T-2 advised that JACOB DUBNOFF, alias JOHN KELLEY, 275 North Chester, Pasadena (in 1937), possessed 1937 Membership Book #80303 and in 1938 Book #60490. He was born in the United States, age 28 in 1938, and was a member of Local 430, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS in 1938. He was employed as a teacher at the University of California at Los Angeles as a Bio-Chemist. In 1938, he was Dues Secretary of Unit 122, Professional Section of the COMMUNIST PARTY.

Source T-3 advised that SIDNEY WEINBAUM, alias SIDNEY THOMPSON, joined the COMMUNIST PARTY in 1937 when he resided at 1288 Cordova Street, Pasadena, California. He was born in Russia and was 39 years of age in 1938. He was reported to be a member of the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS, Local 430, and on the County Committee of the COMMUNIST PARTY. He was a member of the Professional Section, Unit 122, 1938, and possessed 1937 Membership Book #5066 and 1938 Membership Book #60491. He was alleged to have been recruited into the COMMUNIST PARTY by FRED KANE on September 20, 1937. FRED KANE held 1937 Membership Book #85085. (X)u

T-10 furnished information regarding WEINBAUM's membership in the COMMUNIST PARTY which is similar to that set forth by T-2 on WEINBAUM. In addition, T-10 reported that in December, 1941 WEINBAUM, a COMMUNIST PARTY member, was said to have attended COMMUNIST PARTY meetings in the home of a friend who was said to have held COMMUNIST PARTY meetings in his home during November of 1942. There was no information available identifying this friend.

WEINBAUM, according to T-10, was born March 16, 1898 in Russia and entered the United States April 28, 1922. He filed Petition for Naturalization on August 11, 1927 and became a citizen December 2, 1927 Certificate No. 2471484. His residence was reported as 4908 Meridan Street, Pasadena, and his occupation was given as a draftsman and Mechanical Engineer. His name was reported as having formerly been ISRAEL WEINBAUM.

From 1929 to 1941 he was a student and also Research Fellow at California Institute of Technology. From 1941 to 1943 he was employed by BENDIX AVIATION, LTD., Hollywood, California. From 1943 to 1946 he was with CURTISS-WRIGHT COMPANY, Buffalo, New York, and in January, 1946 was employed by California Institute of Technology.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to T-10, it was reported by an acquaintance who had known WEINBAUM since 1940 that he is a known radical.

According to T-10, other information obtained as a result of inquiry with references, acquaintances and former employers reflected no derogatory information.

Source T-2 advised that one H. S. TSIEN, whose Party name is JOHN M. DECKER, was a Communist in 1939 and his address was given as California Institute of Technology. He was reported to have joined the COMMUNIST PARTY in 1938 and was a member of the Pasadena Section, Professional Unit. He was born in China and was 27 years of age in 1939. His occupation was shown as student.

On August 28, 1947 the writer had occasion to view the organizational chart of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology. In this F. J. MALINA was named as one of the Board of Directors. Mr. J. N. EWART, Director of Personnel, Caltech, advised that MALINA was Director of the Laboratory prior to its present head, Dr. L. G. DUNN, but is not now connected with it in any way. However, he is being carried as on leave of absence from the Institute. Mr. EWART said he is actually no longer connected with Caltech.

The 1946-1947 "Bulletin of the California Institute of Technology" describes FRANK JOSEPH MALINA, Ph.D., as Assistant Professor of Aeronautics and gives his residence as 800 South Hudson Avenue, Pasadena. His educational qualifications were listed as B.S., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1934; M.S., California Institute, 1935 (M.E.) and 1936 (A.E.); Ph.D., 1940. Assistant and Teaching Fellow, California Institute, 1934-39; Research Assistant, 1939-40; Research Fellow, 1940-42; Assistant Professor, 1942-.

On September 6, 1947, Mr. T. E. BEEHAN, Plant Protection Officer, Aerojet Engineering Company, Azusa, California, when contacted on another matter, advised that FRANK J. MALINA was one of the founders of the Company. He sold part of his interest to the General Tire and Rubber Company and now has no active part or interest in the Company except that of a minor stockholder. Mr. BEEHAN continued with the statement that he represents MALINA as a minority stockholder and in some business affairs. MALINA was said to be now in Europe as a scientist attached to a United Nations Organization.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

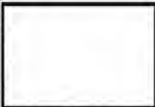
C O N F I D E N T I A L

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source T-1: Report of Special Agent WILLIAM W. WOOD, Los Angeles, December 10, 1946, in the case captioned "FRANK FRIEDMAN OPPENHEIMER, was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

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~~*SONE~~ ~~INFT~~
Source T-2: CNDI



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Source T-3: [CNDI

(X)u

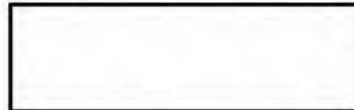
Source T-4:



b7D

Source T-5: Report of Special Agent VIRGIL Q. COX, Los Angeles, 11/28/42, in the case entitled "FRANK J. MALINA, WAS: INTERNAL SECURITY - R; CUSTODIAL DETENTION."

Source T-6:



Source T-7: JOHN W. PARSONS
Project Engineer
GAL-CIT Project #1
U.S. Army Air Corps

b7D

Source T-8:



Source T-9: Memorandum furnished by U.S. Army Air Corps, Materiel Division, Office of Western District Supervisor, Santa Monica, California, under letter dated 11/15/41.

Source T-10: G-2
6th Army Headquarters
San Francisco report dated 7/17/46.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *JCH* SAC, Pittsburgh
HE1

SUBJECT: *B* DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: September 13, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

There is forwarded herewith to the Washington Field Division one copy of the report of SA THOMAS C. BURKE, Pittsburgh, dated 3/25/47, in the case entitled, "EDWARD UHLER CONDON - 11; ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT."

It is noted that the report of SA BURKE sets forth on pages 7 and 8 the results of a recent interview with Dr. FRED W. RODE, former physician of the Subject. RUC.

JTM:PH
62-957
cc: Washington Field (62-4108)
(Enc.)

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EX-83

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62-9574-56
IF IB II
W. A. J.
More for you

[Handwritten signature]

cc - Mr. Ladd

September 9, 1947

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-18-2009

RECORDED 62-58854-58
EX-42
Mr. Adrian S. Fisher
Chairman, Loyalty Board
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1947, in connection with a proposed hearing before the Department's Loyalty Board under the President's Executive Order in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Pursuant to your request, there are attached hereto summary memoranda on Dr. Ignace Zlotowski, Helen M. Harris, Edwin Seymour Smith, and Anatoli Borisovich Gromov.

No derogatory information is contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Mrs. Joseph Winiewicz, wife of the Polish Ambassador, or Virginia Wosk, an employee of the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is not included among the organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General to date.

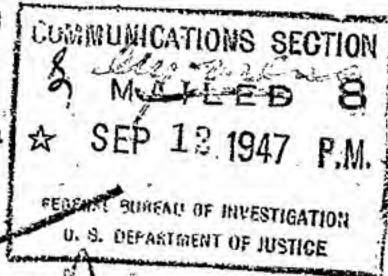
In connection with the proposed hearing, it is requested that you protect the identity of the confidential informants and other sources mentioned in the reports previously furnished to you concerning Dr. Condon.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

FLJ:wma



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON 25

September 3, 1947

Mr. D. M. Ladd
Security Officer
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 CEP-JAL

ON 10-24-89

Dear Mr. Ladd:

declass per Commerce letter dated 5-2-89
Jan 10-24-89 FOIPA 66, 261 Pg 1,2

The President of the United States outlined the Federal Employees Loyalty Program under Executive Order 9835 dated March 17, 1947. In this connection, the Department's Loyalty Board is preparing to conduct a personal hearing under the Executive Order in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. The crux of this case is the reports received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation under letter of transmittal dated May 15, 1947. Before preferring formal charges against Dr. Condon, the Loyalty Board feels that these charges should be cleared with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for security reasons. Attached is a copy of the charges.

In addition, the Bureau's letter of May 15, 1947, referred to the following persons:

Turner Ignace Zlotowski, Former Counselor for the Polish Embassy;
Turner Mrs. Joseph Winiewicz, Wife of the Polish Ambassador;
Turner Virginia Woerk, Employee of the Polish Embassy;
Helen M. Harris, Secretary in the Polish Embassy;
Dr. Edwin S. Smith, who was formerly head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc.;
Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy.

The Department's Loyalty Board would appreciate all available information on these persons.

In a recent newspaper article, Dr. Condon was reputed to be closely associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

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EX-42 delivered personally
by Fisher & Scanlon
Oct.

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40-46866-112
65-56402-2815

EX-42

The Department's Loyalty Board desires to know if the abovementioned association has been classified by the Attorney General as subversive.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Adrian S. Fisher

Adrian S. Fisher
Chairman, Loyalty Board

Attachment

Information in the Possession of the Loyalty Board
of the Department of Commerce which may be Adverse
to Dr. Edward U. Condon.

1. Dr. Condon is a member of the Executive Committee
of the ~~American Soviet Science Society~~. Prior to May 1, 1945,
the American Soviet Science Society was the Science Committee
of the ~~National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc.~~
It is alleged that Dr. Condon has been active in this organization
and that since his appointment as Director of the National Bureau
of Standards, he has suggested the names of scientists employed
at the Bureau for membership in the Society.

2. It is alleged that in May 1945 Dr. Edwin S. Smith,
former head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship,
Inc., suggested to Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the
Soviet Embassy, that Dr. Condon be one of a group of scientists
invited to attend the Science Jubilee to be held in the U.S.S.R.
Dr. Condon was invited and accepted, despite the request of the
War Department that he decline because of his former connection
with the Manhattan District. Dr. Condon was granted a passport,
but on June 8, 1945, the War Department addressed a letter to the
Chief of the Passport Division advising that the security of the
Nation in matters in which the War Department is interested
required that Dr. Condon not be permitted to make the trip to
the U.S.S.R. The passport was revoked and Dr. Condon was so
notified.

ENCLOSURE

*all copy commace info cleared per letter dtd 5-2-89
Jan 10-24-89 FOIPA 54,261 9,2,3*

*100-13280-49
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65-56402-2915*

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Classified by 3043 Pst/js
Declassify on: OADR
3/22/89
CA 75-1121

3. Dr. Condon was one of the organizers of the ~~Emergency~~ Committee of Atomic Scientists, a temporary group which was later organized in permanent form as the ~~National~~ Committee on Atomic Information. Mr. Daniel ~~Melcher~~, the Executive Director of this organization was dismissed because of his communistic leanings. After Melcher's dismissal Dr. Condon withdrew from the National Committee on Atomic Information and from the ~~Federation of American Scientists~~, and it is alleged that these withdrawals were at least partially the result of Melcher's dismissal.

4. It is alleged that Dr. Condon has been in contact with an alleged Soviet espionage agent in Washington and with several associates of such agent, although there has been no charge that he has been in contact with them on espionage matters. Dr. Condon (U) [has been in close contact with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D.C.] They include Ignace Zlowtowski, a former Counselor of Embassy and now a delegate to the United Nations. Zlowtowski is a nuclear physicist and a former Executive Secretary of American Soviet Science Society. They also include Helen M. Harris, a former secretary of the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc., who received a position at the Polish Embassy through Zlowtowski.

2

~~SECRET~~

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5. For one month during 1943 Dr. Condon was employed by Dr. Oppenheimer at the Los Alamos Project. During this period he was constantly in disagreement with the military authorities as to the security restrictions.

6. A Committee was formed under Colonel K. D. Nichols within the Manhattan District to study and integrate the classified reports of the scientists of the various sites. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Atomic energy sent a letter to Secretary Patterson dated January 24, 1946, requesting that Dr. Condon, who was serving as an Adviser to the Senate Committee, be included in the Committee meetings. This was refused by Secretary of War Robert Patterson on grounds that Dr. Condon's presence was unnecessary, that the Committee's report to General Groves would be reviewed, and that the final report would be supplied the Committee. After representatives of the War Department appeared before an executive session of the Committee, it was decided that the appointment of Dr. Condon would not be necessary.

7. Dr. Condon has entertained the view at one time that the atomic energy secret should be shared with the U.S.S.R. It is alleged that in conversation he takes a more favorable view toward Soviet scientists than towards those of other nations, urging that the United States should attempt to get the Soviets to collaborate with the United States on scientific matters.

8. Dr. Condon is alleged to have worked with the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **100-9825-HAJ**

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY NY	DATE WHEN MADE 9-18-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-4-47	REPORT MADE BY PETER G. ROTH, JR.
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH ON 08-18-2009			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**~~

RAYMOND L. RANDALL, contact of subject, attended Syracuse University Feb. 1945 to June 1947, receiving M.S. degree. Received A.B. degree George Washington University, Washington DC, 1941.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA E. HYATT MOSSBURG, 7/28/47, Washington DC.

DETAILS: The only information available at the Syracuse Credit Bureau regarding **RAYMOND L. RANDALL** indicated he had a checking account at the Syracuse Trust Company and was a student at the Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Records of the Syracuse Trust Company indicated that **RAYMOND L. RANDALL** and his wife **BETTY CLARK RANDALL** had opened a checking account at that bank on January 4, 1946 which was closed on Oct. 29, 1946. Mrs. **RANDALL** opened a savings account on Jan. 4, 1946 which was closed on April 8, 1947. The bank record indicated Mr. **RANDALL** as a student at Maxwell School of Citizenship, Syracuse University, and Mrs. **RANDALL**'s employment was stated to be a reporter.

Records of the Registrar's Office, Syracuse University, indicated that **RAYMOND L. RANDALL** was born on January 14, 1913. His address at time of registering was given as RD 1, Boise, Idaho. He attended Maxwell School of Citizenship, a graduate school of the University, from Feb. 1945 and received a degree of Master of Science in Public Administration on June 2, 1947. The record showed he had received an A.B. degree from George Washington University, Washington, D.C. in 1941.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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& INDEXED

LA-29

AL 100-9825

The indices of the Albany office were checked with negative results as to RANDALL and his wife.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

AL 100-9825

UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will contact George Washington University for background information concerning RAYMOND L. RANDALL who is reported to have received an A.B. degree from that school in 1941.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 19, 1947

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: Doctor EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to the report of SA WILLIAM W. PATTON, Knoxville, Tennessee, August 27, 1947.

The files of this office do not contain any derogatory information concerning Doctor FREDERICK SEITZ, 4800 Ellsworth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, professor and head of the Physics Department at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is interesting to note that the "Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph," Hearst chain daily newspaper, in its issue of January 2, 1947, contained an article which set out the following joint statement of Doctor FREDERICK SEITZ and his assistant, Doctor EDWARD C. CREUTZ:

"The United States should offer the knowledge of the atomic bomb to Russia only after suitable international controls are established such as the Baruch plan offers, or any plan in which inspection of atomic research is guaranteed.

"We should never give the bomb to Russia as long as they hold to their veto plan. Otherwise control of the bomb might not be properly administered and abuses might result."

The above article continued that Doctor SEITZ had been made available to the Clinton Laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee on part-time leave to direct the training program there. During the war he was section chief of the theoretical division of the metallurgical project at the University of Chicago, where he became engaged in nuclear research.

The article continued that Doctor CREUTZ, one of the first experimental physicists to study nuclear chain reactions, was associated with the atom bomb experiments at Los Alamos in 1944. RUC.

JTM:HGM
62-957

cc: Washington Field (62-4108)

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E.L.R.-9

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[Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 100-27737

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 9-16-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-26-47	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES G. CAMPBELL
TITLE DR. EDWARD EHIER CONDON DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH ON 08-18-2009			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONDON was considered for newly created position of Dean of Graduate Students at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, in spring of 1947, but was dropped from consideration upon receipt of information by Stanford President indicating Communistic associations. Inquiry was made of ONI by Stanford officials regarding CONDON. "BILL HANSEN" is apparently identical with WILLIAM WEBSTER HANSEN, renowned physicist at Stanford University.

RUC

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG, Washington, D. C., July 28, 1947.

DETAILS:

On August 26, 1947, Special Agent JOHN R. HIGGINS and the writer interviewed FRED GLOVER, Director of Public Information of Stanford University of Palo Alto, California. GLOVER is a former officer of ONI, and is one of the reliable contacts of this office at Stanford University.

He advised that in the spring of 1947 the University decided to create a new position known as the Dean of Graduate Students.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Harry M. Kimbrell</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Under the Dean would fall control of the Physics Department, as well as other functions not related to instant case. The Stanford University Physics Department, in addition to the usual staff, has a number of graduate student assistant professors and professors engaged in important confidential governmental research. GLOVER pointed out that some of the most important developments used to a great advantage in the last war emanated from this department. They also conducted some of the early Manhattan Engineering District research.

The "BILL HANSEN" mentioned in referenced report on Page 64 is apparently WILLIAM WEBSTER HANSEN, one of the renown physicists at Stanford University, on whom additional information is set forth later in this report.

GLOVER advised that President DONALD B. TRESIDDER of Stanford was considering several men for the position mentioned above, and that TRESIDDER, who is strongly American and definitely anti-Communist, had received some information from a source unknown to GLOVER to the effect that CONDON was associating closely with Communists and people of Communistic leanings. President TRESIDDER, knowing that GLOVER is a former Commander of the United States Navy, Office of Naval Intelligence, told GLOVER of the consideration of CONDON for such appointment, and cautioned him that only he, TRESIDDER, the University Vice President, and GLOVER knew that CONDON was being considered. TRESIDDER informed GLOVER of the information he had received concerning CONDON, and requested GLOVER to contact officials of ONI for a report on CONDON. According to GLOVER, TRESIDDER knew of CONDON's previous connection with the Navy during the recent war.

Although this was a rather unusual request, GLOVER did contact the Office of Naval Intelligence at San Francisco, California, and requested information on CONDON. He advised he received a reply which was rather vague, but indicated that some DIO officials of the Navy had refused to make use of CONDON's services while another DIO official did use him. The report, according to GLOVER, gave no details as to the reasons for the actions of the various Naval officials. GLOVER says he conveyed this information to President TRESIDDER along with his recommendation that CONDON be dropped from immediate consideration, which was done.

As to the communication directed to CONDON mentioned in the second paragraph of Page 63 of referenced report, GLOVER stated that reasons given to CONDON for delay on his appointment were false in that this communication was directed to CONDON more or less as a stall to permit time to receive whatever information the Office of Naval Intelligence would submit to GLOVER.

With further reference to WILLIAM WEBSTER HANSEN, GLOVER advises that he does not question HANSEN's loyalty to the United States, that HANSEN is undoubtedly one of the most foremost physicists and nuclear scientists

in the United States if not the world today, that he has been engaged for the past five to seven years on highly confidential research work pertaining to the Naval defense, and there has never been any indication to GLOVER's knowledge that he is anything but loyal and patriotic to the United States.

GLOVER pointed out that it was HANSEN who invented the "klystron" which made radar of practical use during the last war. HANSEN has been the recipient of many honors in the scientific field.

The San Francisco office indices reflect HANSEN is a graduate Stanford University student and received a Ph.D. degree from this school in January, 1933. He has been employed as a physics teacher at Stanford off and on since 1929, and was for a time during this period connected with the Sperry Gyroscope Company.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

NK FILE NO. **100-31961** JAH

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/25,26,27/47	REPORT MADE BY PAUL F. DINSMORE
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON <small>DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DR/TH. ON 08-18-2009</small>			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Investigation reflects **ARTIE KAZALEUS** probably identical with **ARNA TISELIUS**, Chairman of the Swedish National Research Council, and who is now in Sweden. **TISELIUS** is considered one of Sweden's foremost scientists and is a former Rockefeller Foundation Fellow. Lectured at Princeton University during 1946. **JOHN TURKEVICH** is an associate professor in the Chemistry Department at Princeton University residing in Princeton and of Russian descent. **TURKEVICH** investigated by Newark Office as **AEA - APPLICANT**.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA **E. HYATT MOSSBURG** dated 7/28/47 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

A check of the indices of the Newark Office revealed that investigation was conducted on **JOHN TURKEVICH** since he was an applicant under the Atomic Energy Act. A summary of the information obtained reflects that **TURKEVICH** enrolled in the Graduate School, Princeton University on September 27, 1932. He received his Master's Degree on June 20, 1933 and his Ph.D. Degree on June 19, 1934. He has been employed as an instructor and at present is an associate professor in the Chemistry Department at Princeton University.

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He also taught a course in Russian in 1943. TURKEVICH is of White Russian extraction. His general reputation is considered good and he was reported to be loyal to the United States Government. In 1944 Dr. VLADIMIR KOSMA SWORYKIN attended a party at TURKEVICH's home in Princeton. SWORYKIN is a nationally known scientist.

SWORYKIN was considered pro-Soviet and pro-Communist in character and a lengthy investigation of him was conducted by the Newark Office without substantiating these allegations. TURKEVICH was also employed at one time by the M. W. Kellogg Company, Jersey City, New Jersey in a consulting capacity in the laboratory of this company and his reputation at that plant was good.

Extensive investigation was conducted at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey to locate anyone by the name of ARTIE KAZALEUS with negative results. However, Dean HUGH S. TAYLOR of the Graduate School at Princeton University was interviewed under suitable pretext and advised that he was acquainted with one ARNA TISELIUS, who is chairman of the Swedish National Research Council, and is presently in Sweden. TISELIUS has been chairman of the Swedish National Research Council for several years and is also a Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. TISELIUS lectured at Princeton University during the 1940-47 season in the Physical Chemistry School. He also was at Princeton University in 1930 for a short time. TISELIUS is considered one of the foremost scientists in Sweden and during the past year visited many cities in the United States prior to his return to Sweden. Dean TAYLOR advised that TISELIUS is well known at the Rockefeller Foundation in New York and considerable information concerning him could be obtained there.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: September 17, 1947

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH RE: Title EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Field Office Washington Field

Symbol Number

Type of Surveillance: (Technical or

Microphone)

1. Subject's name and address: Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
3535 Van Ness Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
2. Location of technical operation: Chastleton Apartments
3. Dates of initial authorization and installation: Initial authorization
March 13, 1947; in installation March 14, 1947.
4. Previous and other installations on the same subject (with dates and
places): None

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&
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5. Specific valuable information obtained since previous report with
indication of specific value of each item and what use was made
of each item of information involved:

See attached pages

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6. Could above information have been obtained from other sources and by other means? **No**

7. Has security factor changed since installation? **No**

8. Any request for the surveillance by outside agency (give name, title and agency): **No**

9. Manpower and costs involved: **No additional expense**
Chastleton Plant

10. Remarks (By SAC):

11. Remarks (added at Seat of Government):

12. Recommendation by Assistant Director:

Based on the attached information and ^{considering} ~~concerning~~ Condon's access, in his official capacity, to information regarding atomic energy, it is recommended that this technical surveillance be continued.

E.H.M.
J.P.P.

PR

13. Recommendation by the Assistants to the Director:

O.K.
E.H.V.

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

(See number 5 in the JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUATION OF TECHNICAL
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE.)

June 23, 1947

CONDON read a letter to his wife, EMILY, which he proposed to send to J. PARNELL THOMAS, (R. - N.J.), Chairman of the House of un-American Activities Committee). THOMAS stated that he would subpoena CONDON before his Committee. CONDON went to considerable detail to explain the background of and his associations with the American Soviet Science Society, Inc., and defended this organization stressing the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation had offered them a financial grant. The tone of the letter was very co-operative and CONDON stated that THOMAS need not subpoena him as he would gladly cooperate in any way. Upon concluding the reading of this letter, EMILY laughed and stated that the letter was good but asked him if he thought THOMAS would consider it sarcastic. CONDON stated that he thought not and that he had discussed it with HUGH ODISHAW (Public Relations man at the Bureau of Standards and close friend of CONDON) and planned to discuss it with JIM NEWMAN (JAMES RAY NEWMAN, a teacher at Yale and editor of the "New Republic") and HERBERT ELLISTON (editor of the "Washington Post"). CONDON further indicated that he thought that by sending copies of this letter to various members of the un-American Activities Committee and to officials of the Rockefeller Foundation he thought that it might get in the press. CONDON and his wife both agreed that this plan of not opposing or objecting to anything, that is, regarding un-American activities relations, was best.

June 24, 1947

EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. HANC to attend a conference of United States Army representatives regarding re-orientation in Germany and Japan. (Mrs. JOSEPH HANC is wife of the Czechoslovakian Embassy Counsellor).

June 25, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN (Mrs. GILBERT REDFERN, wife of a naturalized Englishman who was formerly with INRR) in a conversation with EMILY CONDON, a close friend of hers, discussed the conference EMILY had attended the previous day. (See above). Both agreed in their criticism of the United States policy of helping the Germans; that is, rehabilitation of Germany. In discussing a move to renew business between the United States, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, EMILY wondered what price these countries will have to pay, adding that she feared the United States would ask Poland to return some territories to Germany. BLANCA said that Russia would never allow that. EMILY also expressed the hope that the United States would aid Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia with loans.

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Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

June 25, 1947

EMILY invited BOZENA WEISSKOFF (Mrs. JOSEF JORDAN WEISSKOFF, wife of UNRRA employee formerly attached to the Czechoslovakian Embassy) and Mrs. HANC to her home on the following day.

June 26, 1947

One Mr. BRACE of Westinghouse tried to reach CONDON from the Wardman Park Hotel. Inquiry by the Pittsburgh Office reflected that he is identical with PORTER H. B. BRACE, consulting metallurgist of the Westinghouse Electric Company. He resides at Forest Hills, Pennsylvania. No derogatory information was developed regarding him.

June 27, 1947

Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, (widow of the former governor of Pennsylvania, a sponsor of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and a close friend of EMILY CONDON), asked EMILY about a Bulgarian woman named ATHENASSOV, (Mrs. ATHENASSOV is the wife of FRO ATHENASSOV, head of the Bulgarian Mission to the United States). Mrs. PINCHOT told EMILY of her proposed trip to the Balkans with EVA BRUNS, (formerly employed at the National Research Planning Board), who according to Mrs. PINCHOT is well versed in economics and labor unions. Mrs. PINCHOT desired to obtain information from ATHENASSOV regarding Bulgaria. She also asked EMILY for letters of introduction to Czechoslovakian educators and "people like that". PINCHOT stated that her interest in the Balkans is "to find out how much of an ideological pull Communism has on people that are battered and beaten and how much is taught".

Dr. DIMITRI I. VINOGRADOFF (Russian born assistant director of the Bureau of Standards), suggested to EMILY that she give a tea to seven South American trainees and also include as guests persons from the Departments of Commerce and State and also to obtain some newspaper publicity. EMILY stated that she did not think it was the right time for any newspaper publicity but since it dealt with South America she thought it would be all right. The date for the tea was tentatively set for July 4, 1947.

July 1, 1947

EMILY and BLANCA REDFERN had a lengthy conversation regarding building up Germany and Europe, which from other remarks indicated they were referring to the Marshall Plan. Both were very critical of the plan

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

to reestablish Germany. EMILY stated that within ten years after being built up with American dollars Germany will wage another war. They both opposed BEVIN'S idea of reestablishing the German coal mining industry. EMILY then accepted BLANCA'S invitation to call on one of BLANCA'S good friends at the Polish Embassy, Mrs. WINIEWICZ, (wife of JOSEF WINIEWICZ, Polish Ambassador).

FRED COLE, of the "World Republic", told EMILY of a dinner held in honor of Admiral KING in Chicago, at which time the matter of attainment of a world Republic was discussed. They then discussed the pros and cons of the "World Republic" movement, EMILY stating that prejudices, phobias, and emotions are retarding this movement. With reference to the Atom Bomb she stated that the feeling being created in the mind of the man on the street is terrible and she does not think that Russia's having the Atom Bomb in five, ten, or fifteen years should change "our" theories regarding world peace, and that something should be done to make people realize that two systems can co-exist. She then read a letter from HENRY USBORNE, British member of Parliament, in which he suggested that a world constituent assembly be held at Geneva in the autumn of 1950. EMILY agreed heartily with this suggestion.

COLE stated that he is calling a meeting of people whom he has been contacting locally so that they can get to know one another. This meeting is to be at the home of a member of one of the Senate Committees, name not given.

July 2, 1947

The CONDON'S planned a dinner at Hertzogs Restaurant together with Mr. and Mrs. DAVID ENGLISS (Phonetic) of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MANLEY, of the Atomic Energy Commission and formerly at Los Alamos, New Mexico; GEORGE (possibly GEORGE HARTLEY of the Bureau of Standards); and HALE DARBY (believed to be J. HALE DARBY, architect of Silver Spring, Maryland).

July 3, 1947

The CONDON'S, CLAIR MARTIN (unidentified), EILEEN (possibly the wife of JOHN MERTLE HIPPLE, Bureau of Standards employee), and Mrs. TAYLOR (wife of Senator GLEN TAYLOR), planned a picnic for Saturday, July 5, 1947.

HELEN MADIE (secretary of the United Nations Forum at Washington, D. C., and friend of EMILY CONDON) advised EMILY that she had just rushed to the Railroad Station to meet a young woman friend of hers who was in Washington between trains and that this young lady had been in Moscow for several years.

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

Mrs. PINCHOT and EMILY referred to an unnamed State Department official they had met the previous evening whose wife is French and from Indonesia. They agreed that she was very likable and joked as to whether this was good for the State Department. They then discussed the difficulties Mrs. PINCHOT was having in "getting all these Senators lined up" in connection with a resolution coming up on July 9, 1947, (believed referred to the Marshall Plan).

BLANCA REDFERM invited EMILY to visit her that afternoon stating that Mrs. GAUDLE would be there with Mrs. CORRAL (phonetic). (Mrs. GAUDLE is the mother of THERON LAMAR GAUDLE, Assistant Attorney General.)

July 7, 1947

Mrs. PINCHOT invited EMILY and Mrs. ATHENASSOV to a cocktail party that day. EMILY in turn invited Mrs. HANC of the Czechoslovakian Embassy to attend as well as Mrs. HAJSMAN. (Mrs. DOBRASKA HAJSMAN is a Czechoslovakian scientist employed at the Bureau of Standards and the wife of Captain JAN HAJSMAN, Assistant Military and Air Attache at the Czechoslovakian Embassy.)

EDWARD CONDON received a vase from the Czech government in a presentation made at the Bureau of Standards on July 7, 1947 by HANC of the Czech Embassy.

July 8, 1947

EMILY called Mrs. WATFORD (Mrs. LILLIAN K. WATFORD, Rfd 7, Pittsburgh, a representative of the United Council of Church Women, the Northern Baptist Convention, the Atomic Information Committee, and the Council for Social Action at Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1947

Mrs. HAJSMAN, EMILY, and BLANCA REDFERM agreed to see a Czech film that evening which is to be attended by the majority of the personnel of the Czech Embassy. In her talk with HAJSMAN she discussed the refusal of the Czechs and Poles to participate in the Paris Conference. She stated that the Poles refused due to their opposing Germany's sharing equally in the reconstruction effort with other war torn countries. Both approved of the refusal. EMILY asked HAJSMAN what the Czechs had to say. The latter stated that no reason was given but that the notice had come from MASARYK and GOTTWALD, Czech government officials from Moscow. Both EMILY and DOBROSKI thought it bad public relations for the Czech government to make such an announcement from Moscow. They then discussed the Marshall

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

Plan as being a fluctuating thing and that the way that it is applied is that the United States grants enormous loans to countries which got rid of the Communists.

ETHEL HAUSER told EMILY that she could not attend the Czech movie that evening since she and her husband, PHIL, were going to a cocktail party "with the Communist crowd of the CIO". She further identified this group as an anti-Fascist Committee. EMILY characterized it as a group that helped the Democratic people that FRANCO was persecuting. ETHEL stated that she thought the committee was "ok" and was only referring to the group that was to attend this particular cocktail party. EMILY added that she had not helped out much with this Spanish Aid Group due to being lazy and indifferent but admired those who did.

EMILY then gave a long discourse regarding Displaced Persons in Europe. Her information was based on a booklet published by a professor at the University of Yale which stated that not over twenty per cent of the Displaced Persons are persecuted Jews; the other eighty per cent being collaborators with the Germans. EMILY opposed admittance to the United States of any Displaced Persons except the seventeen per cent actually persecuted.

July 11, 1947

EMILY invited Mrs. WEISKOFF to a picnic to be held July 13, 1947 at Belcamp, Maryland. (This was sponsored by representatives of the Union of American Sokol Groups which held meetings in Washington and Belcamp, Maryland on July 13--15, 1947.) Mrs. WEISKOFF could not attend.

July 13, 1947

EMILY invited HUGH ODISHAW to attend the Sokol Picnic with EMILY and her husband.

July 14, 1947

Mrs. PHILLIP M. HAUSER, a close friend of EMILY, stated that her husband had been in California and while there had visited EMILY'S daughter. [redacted] a student at the University of California.)

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b7C

July 15, 1947

BLANCA REDFERM advised EMILY that her sister in Czechoslovakia advised that her cousin had been executed. From the conversation it

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

appears that this cousin was a Czech engineer married to a Yugoslavian girl who had been interned by the Germans and who had developed a lung infection and died.

July 17, 1947

CONDON called his wife and asked her if she had seen the "Times Herald". CONDON stated that on the front page two columns had been devoted to the "worst, dirtiest blast that you could possibly imagine" which characterized EMILY as a notorious Communist and a native of Czechoslovakia. EMILY stated that she thought the article must refer to her when they spoke of an Atomic scientist whose wife was a Communist. CONDON advised that he had purchased fifty copies of this newspaper and added that he did not feel that they need get excited about this article, that it would work out all right.

July 19, 1947

RAY RANDALL advised EMILY that he desired to reach CONDON in order to introduce to him a United Press correspondent who wished to interview CONDON for a Sunday feature.

CONDON called his wife stating that he made arrangements to talk to an attorney regarding the newspaper publicity mentioned above and also wrote a letter to ROBERT HUTCHINS of the "Washington Post" in the same matter. He spoke favorably of the United Press correspondent who desired to write a friendly Sunday feature about "what a great guy I am". CONDON also referred to a letter which he had received from ALLEN B. URICH of Stanford University in which he stated that the attacks on CONDON'S reputation had no bearing of their consideration of CONDON at Stanford. (This refers to CONDON'S efforts to obtain a position at Stanford University.)

EMILY called Mrs. LILLIAN WATFORD at Pittsburgh to ask when the latter would be in Washington again as CONDON desired to talk to her regarding the "Times Herald" matter. EMILY stated that she thought the article was terrible but that they were not worried about it feeling that it would turn out all right, adding "we have a perfectly clear conscience, but what's dangerous is the way they can make something out of nothing by innuendo, by phobias, by exciting fear and suspicion on absolutely nothing". They also discussed the "smear tactics" utilized by the un-American Activities Committee and the article written in this respect by MARQUIS CHILDS. LILLIAN stated that her organization had written commendatory letters to Congressman HICKENLOOPER for his stand in the matter.

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

EMILY further stated that she thought the Thomas Committee would not subpoena CONDON since "they know darn well they won't find anything when they do subpoena him, but they are hoping they can get him scared enough before hand so that they can drag him and make a fool of him at the hearing". The conversation continued along the same line.

July 20, 1947

EMILY advised Mrs. G. H. SHORTLEY at Charleston, West Virginia, that she and CONDON could not visit them as CONDON had to see some Congressman regarding an attack against him which appeared in the "Times Herald". (SHORTLEY is believed identical with the Bureau of Standards employee who was formerly at Ohio State University and who wrote scientific papers with CONDON during the period of 1930 to 1935).

Mrs. ALAN T. (MARY WATERMAN) invited the CONDONS for dinner on July 22, 1947. They discussed Mr. WATERMAN'S proposed trip to England later in the summer. Mrs. WATERMAN asked EMILY if she had received any information that packages which they had sent to Europe had been received. (EMILY CONDON has been sending relief packages to Europe.)

July 21, 1947

Mrs. J. F. PHILLIPS, wife of Brigadier General PHILLIPS of Fort Myer, invited the CONDONS to a party at their home on July 26, 1947.

July 23, 1947

EMILY had a lengthy discussion with an unidentified woman regarding press articles which had appeared regarding CONDON. In referring to the article which appeared in "P.M." defending CONDON, EMILY stated, "Some people think that if you are defended by "P.M." ipso facto you are a Communist. They then discussed the dinner which was held at the WATERMANS the evening before. EMILY stated, "It turned out to be quite an anti-Russian session. I think we held our end up. They all think it very necessary to rebuild Germany". The conversation continued with discussions on the question of the coal and steel industries between France and Germany. She concluded by stating, "I am scared to death we are going to pay for this stupidity with our lives". EMILY added that the hosts were real Americans who tried to be fair. She referred to other guests who were present including a Navy man of Italian descent, a girl who works at the "Voice of America" at the State Department, et al. On the same date in a conversation with Mrs. WATERMAN, EMILY discussed the threat of German imperialism and the possible trouble with the Brown race colonial peoples.

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

July 24, 1947

MARTIN AGRONSKY (radio and news commentator for WMAL, and associated with DAVID WAHL and IRVING KAPLAN of the Gregory Case) read CONDON an article which he had written on civil liberties. This article, which was quite lengthy, criticized VICTOR KRAVCHENKO, a former Russian Communist Official, for his warnings to the United States regarding Russian foreign policy and also for the melodramatic way that the FBI protected KRAVCHENKO, and also the way that Representative THOMAS requested the newspapers not to publish KRAVCHENKO'S photograph for the latter's protection. The article then continued with a defense of CONDON against "character assassination" in the "Times Herald" and through magazine articles for CONDON'S association with the American Soviet Science Society, Inc. The article continued with a denunciation of the Reece Bill (Loyalty).

CONDON suggested that AGRONSKY get in touch with ALEXANDER SYLVESTER (phonetic) of the Newark "Evening News", who had allegedly written an article regarding LESLIE R. GRAVES and Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS with the result that on the following day GRAVES made a special trip to Newark and he together with the head of the FBI in Newark invited the "News" editor out to lunch and "raised hell with him", but the editor "raised hell back" and apparently received a written apology from the FBI man. AGRONSKY said he would check into the story as a flagrant abuse.

CONDON thanked AGRONSKY for the articles defending him to which AGRONSKY said, "Well I didn't do it just for you. I mean it is just this whole stinking thing. It is just all wrong". CONDON then stated, "Oh yes, well I kind of have a feeling that maybe the toad will turn after a while. It is just too wrong to last you know. You know damned well it is going to turn sometime in America. We are not going to have that country forever." They then discussed GRAVES' appointment as director of the Armed Forces Special Weapon Project.

July 28, 1947

ELIZABETH FRIEDMAN spoke to EMILY CONDON relative to the former's son, [] who was looking for employment. EMILY suggested the Bureau of Standards as a possible source of employment. She also told FRIEDMAN that CONDON had requested the un-American Activities Committee for an interview but that he had received no reply. She also referred to the defense of CONDON by Representative CHET HOLIFIELD of California.

b6
b7C

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

July 29, 1947

EMILY called the office of Congressman BLOTNICK for copies of the radio speech regarding German coal production, stating that it was a wonderful speech.

July 31, 1947

In a conversation held in the Czech language BLANCA REDFERN advised EMILY CONDON that she had spoken to Mrs. SLAVIK (believed to be the wife of Mrs. JURA SLAVIK, Czech Ambassador). They then discussed EMILY'S sending relief packages to Europe.

EMILY CONDON invited Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP HANSER for dinner, which invitation was accepted.

August 5, 1947

HELEN MOODIE discussed with EMILY the editorials which had appeared in the "Washington Post" regarding CONDON, it being noted that these editorials defended CONDON from the attacks made against him in the "Times Herald". HELEN referred to the witch hunting activities going on at present. EMILY stated that General GRAVES was probably at the bottom of all the activities against CONDON since the latter was angry at Atomic scientists for taking it out of the hands of the military. They both felt that GRAVES would lose out in a long run and did not feel that GRAVES would be successful in blackening CONDON'S name and driving him out of government service. The conversation continued for a considerable time along the same line, making reference to the defense of CONDON by Mr. JEWETT, president of the American Academy of Sciences and also the defense made by Congressman HOLIFIELD.

EDWARD CONDON called CLARK CLIFFORD (phonetic) at the White House in acknowledgement to CLIFFORD'S previous attempt to contact him. CONDON stated he did not wish to butt in but did wish to express a view to CLIFFORD about the Science Foundation Bill, urging a veto of same. CLIFFORD stated, "We must act on it (the Bill) tomorrow". CONDON expressed his views on the Bill in a memorandum to Mr. STEELMAN and Mr. HARRIMAN. CLIFFORD said they appreciated CONDON'S help.

August 6, 1947

Mrs. PINCHOT in a conversation with EMILY CONDON stated that she was going to visit the Balkans and referred to the help she had received from Mrs. ATHENASSOV. Mrs. PINCHOT added that she was having difficulty

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

in obtaining visas to visit Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, adding that one has to go to the Allied Control Commission for these visas and the State Department said that they just automatically say "no" to everyone who isn't just violently a Communist. Regarding Yugoslavia, Mrs. PINCHOT stated that Mrs. RUTH SHIPLEY of the State Department suggested that she not ask for a visa for Yugoslavia because the State Department is having a squabble with that country.

EMILY CONDON called Mr. STERN, press officer of the Yugoslav Embassy. She introduced herself to him as having met him at a social gathering. She referred to Mrs. PINCHOT'S trip to the Balkans and to books and articles which had appeared regarding Yugoslavia and agreed to loan her a book, "Partisan Picture", published in England.

EDWARD CONDON advised his wife that the Science Bill had been vetoed by the President and both agreed that this was good. He also referred to a letter he received from CARL COMPTON, criticizing the attacks on CONDON which had appeared in the press recently. CONDON further stated that he had made some comments regarding the Science Bill to AL FRIENDLY, a newspaper reporter who planned to leave the following day with his employer, EUGENE MEYER of the "Washington Post" for a trip to Europe. CONDON requested that his wife obtain the names of persons whom they could contact in Czechoslovakia and suggested that she obtain these names from Mr. and Mrs. HAJSMAN of the Czech Embassy.

Mr. and Mrs. CONDON invited VLADIMIR HOUDEK of the Czech Embassy to dinner at their home telling him that they desired some names for MEYER referred to above.

August 7, 1947

EMILY CONDON invited Mrs. PINCHOT to dinner that evening. Among the other guests due to attend this dinner were BILL BRESKA, unidentified; Mr. HOUDEK, of the Czech Embassy; Mr. STERN, of the Yugoslav Embassy; AL FRIENDLY, and EUGENE MEYER.

August 13, 1947

EMILY CONDON in a conversation with Mrs. HAJSMAN referred to a Professor BARTA (phonetic) who was visiting from Czechoslovakia and who had visited the Bureau of Standards. Mrs. HAJSMAN stated that she was very pleased to read the statement of the seven clergymen (Protestant ministers who recently toured Yugoslavia). EMILY agreed that their statement was wonderful.

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

August 14, 1947

✓ Mr. KOWARSKY called CONDON from New York requesting that he be allowed to stay at CONDON'S home on a trip to Washington. (KOWARSKY is believed identical with Dr. LEW KOWARSKY, Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission.) CONDON agreed that it would be satisfactory for KOWARSKY to visit at his home.

August 15, 1947

Mrs. STANISLAV KLIMA advised EMILY CONDON that she was leaving for Prague on Sunday. (She is the wife of the Czech Embassy Press Attache.)

EMILY invited Dr. HIPPLE to dinner that evening. (He is identical with JOHN MERTLE HIPPLE of the Bureau of Standards.)

JAMES NEWMAN (Instructor at Yale University and editor of "New Republic") was invited to dinner by the CONDONS.

August 19, 1947

EMILY CONDON tried to reach Senator GREEN of Rhode Island who was out of town. She stated that she had met Senator GREEN at the Russian War Relief and wished to furnish the name of STEPHEN DEBIE, editor of a large newspaper in Yugoslavia, whom she thought GREEN might be interested in contacting while he is traveling in Europe.

August 20, 1947

HELEN MOODIE advised EMILY CONDON that she was leaving for Europe on September 18, 1947 to attend a conference in Paris. She added that she would visit London, Rome, and Milan in order to meet European women to determine how their social and economic life has been effected by the war. She desires to use this information to present to women's clubs upon her return to the United States.

August 21, 1947

[redacted] daughter of ELIZABETH FRIEDMAN, formerly of New York University, advised EMILY CONDON that she desired to obtain work with the CIO and requested EMILY to use her influence with BOB LAMB. EMILY agreed to do this.

b6
b7C

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

September 17, 1947

August 22, 1947

Mrs. PINCHOT advised EMILY that she was leaving for London on August 26th from where she would proceed to Greece for several weeks. She expressed appreciation for CONDON'S assistance with the Yugoslavs, Poles, and Bulgarians, and requested letters of introduction to scientists in Europe.

Note: The CONDONS were on a two weeks' camping trip from August 25, to September 6, 1947.

September 7, 1947

Mr. and Mrs. VLADIMIR HOUEK invited Mr. and Mrs. CONDON to visit them that afternoon in order to meet a Czech professor who was visiting United States for the Rockefeller Foundation. They identified this individual as Dr. NETOSHAY (phonetic) of Prague University and a medical doctor. EMILY accepted this invitation.

RGG:EKT
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: October 3, 1947

FROM : E. G. Fitch

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/T

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, DIRECTOR
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On May 20, 1947, copies of investigative reports setting forth information regarding Dr. Edward Uhler Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, were delivered to Mr. Thomas J. Scanlon, Investigations and Liaison Officer, Department of Commerce.

By letter dated September 3, 1947, the Bureau was advised by Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, Chairman of the Loyalty Board of the Department of Commerce that that Board is preparing to conduct a personal hearing under the executive order in the case of Dr. Condon and the "crux of this case is the reports received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation". Additional information was furnished Mr. Fisher in this matter by letter dated September 9, 1947.

No request has been received by this Bureau to conduct a loyalty investigation under Executive Order 9835 as regards Dr. Condon, but since advice has been received that this proposed hearing is based on our previous investigations, it is recommended that Form 79a be executed and forwarded to the Civil Service Commission. If you approve, Form 79a will be sent as soon as the supply of those forms which have been ordered is received.

ok. per Mr. Ladd
10-3-47 2

10/11/47
Form 79a sent
E.G.F.

G. L. R. 2

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EX-86

162-58854-64
OCT 14 1947

62 OCT 24 1947

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

October 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Gurnea ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Mr. Nease ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

[redacted] of the [redacted] told me in the strictest of confidence that the Un-American Activities Committee was holding hearings in executive session on Tuesday regarding ~~Mr. Condon~~ of the Bureau of Standards. This was scheduled to take place after the Hollywood hearings; however, J. Parnell Thomas got wind of the fact that Secretary Harriman was considering firing Condon and he set the hearings up so that they could let go a blast at Condon and then take credit for having him fired. Thomas has told [redacted] confidentially that he has enough on Condon to send him to jail.

Yesterday afternoon when Ben Mandel of the Un-American Activities Committee learned of the arrest of Jay Peters, alias Alexander Stevens, he threw up his hands, stating that they had been looking for Peters for a long period of time as they wanted to get him before the Committee. I would not be a bit surprised if they did not make some overtures to the Attorney General to get him down now that he is in custody.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:hmc

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1 OCT 20 1947

[Handwritten signature]

NOV 8 1947

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: October 25, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDSUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

XCONF. INFO.

[redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has made several references to contacts between CLAIHE MARTON and CONDON's wife, EMILIE, which in general appear to be of a social nature. CONDON is the subject of a pending investigation by this office.

b2

Dr. JOHN E. DONOVAN, Security Officer at the National Bureau of Standards, where CLAIHE's husband, LADISLAUS LASZLO MARTON, is employed, has advised that he heard that MARTON has a record for subversive activities with the FBI.

A review of the files of this office reflect only that MARTON is the subject of a pending case entitled LADISLAUS LASZLO MARTON - 11 - 55876, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT (Bureau File 116-40699). In the Bureau letter to San Francisco and the Washington Field Office dated October 15, 1947, in this file the Bureau has referred to San Francisco file 100-9698 re MARTON.

Inasmuch as MARTON was appointed to the Bureau of Standards since CONDON became director of same and in view of the frequent contacts between the CONDONS and the MARTONS, the San Francisco Office is requested to furnish this office with a summary of any pertinent information regarding MARTON.

CC - San Francisco

RGG:NPB

62-4108

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&
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EX-27

DEVELOPMENTAL RECORDING

62-5884-66

FIVE

rice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC Washington Field
SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

5-11-89
275 WGW JAN
6275-1121
DATE: November 4, 1947
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-10-84 BY 8269WES/JO
#228303

PHILIP M. HAUSER, an associate of Dr. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was, until recently, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Census, United States Department of Commerce. In connection with this employment, he was in frequent contact with HARRY MAGDOFF, also of the Department of Commerce, and other subjects or individuals connected with the Gregory Case. A pretext inquiry at the Department of Commerce reflected that HAUSER is no longer employed there.

COO. [] indicated that, as of July 5, 1947, HAUSER was employed at the University of Chicago as a Sociology professor. b2

A review of the Washington Field Office files indicates that HAUSER is approximately forty years of age. He resided at 6306 Maples Avenue Chevy Chase, Maryland, and is married to YELDA D. ABRAMS, by whom he has three children (1944). She worked for the Government in 1935 as a secretary in the Federal Emergency Relief Agency. She was listed as being active in the LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS and other front-organizations.

Credit reports indicate that HAUSER was at one time an instructor at the University of Chicago. From June, 1934 until 1938 he was employed as a statistician by the WPA. As of June, 1938, he was employed at the Census Bureau, and on July 2, 1942 he was appointed Assistant Director, of the latter bureau. The June, 1947 issue of the "Congressional Directory" listed him as Deputy Director of the Bureau of Census. b2 b7D

CONF. [] on September 24 and 30, 1946 advised Special Agent J. B. Cook that HAUSER, an aide to HENRY A. WALLACE while the latter was Secretary of Commerce, had done a lot of boasting subsequent to WALLACE's resignation as Secretary of Commerce, and further that HAUSER had written part of WALLACE's letter of resignation to President TRUMAN. This letter caused considerable public discussion and was to be printed and distributed by WALLACE supporters. HAUSER's contribution to this letter concerned the Atomic Bomb and its use in international affairs. This Informant added that HAUSER had obtained his information from Dr. CONDON. 5

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11 OCT 27 1964

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&
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EX-14

62-58854-67

Letter to Director

November 4, 1947

[] reported that YELDA HAUSER has been in contact with
CONDON's wife, EMILIE, on frequent occasions. b2

Since HAUSER was associated with subjects of the Gregory Case and with the CONDONs, this data is being furnished to the Chicago Office for informational purposes.

It is requested that any pertinent background information available in the files of the Chicago Office be furnished to the Bureau and this office.

2 cc - Chicago
cc - WFO 100-17493

RGG:hjr
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC Washington Field
SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 4, 1947

In connection with the investigation of CONDON, who is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, attempts are being made to identify his associates.

[redacted] has advised that several contacts were made between CONDON and/or his wife, EMILIE, and Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE SHORTLEY during the summer of 1947.

The personnel records at the Bureau of Standards reflect that GEORGE HIRAM SHORTLEY, who has been a Physics professor at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio since 1935, was employed under contract at the Bureau of Standards from June 9, 1947 to August 29, 1947 at \$25.00 a day. His duties were "the study of complex spectra". While in Washington, he resided at 3915 Livingston Street, N.W.

The limited background information available reflects that he was born on March 3, 1910 at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and attended the University of Minnesota, receiving a B.E.E. degree in 1930. He attended Princeton University, receiving an M.A. degree in 1932 and a Ph.D in 1933. He is married and maintains a residence at Aspen Hill, Charles Town, West Virginia. He was employed from May 1, 1942 until August 31, 1946 as a contract physicist at the Naval Ordnance Gun Factory.

The report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, dated at Pittsburgh on July 19, 1940, indicates that CONDON and one G. H. SHORTLEY published a book entitled, "The Theory of Atomic Spectra", published by the UNIVERSITY PRESS, Cambridge, England, in 1935.

[redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] National Bureau of Standards, stated that CONDON requested that SHORTLEY be given this appointment, and that it appears that this was done as a favor since it is difficult for a scientist to be of any great value in matters such as the study of complex spectra in such a short period.

[redacted] reported the following:

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62-58854-68

Director, FBI

November 4, 1947

June 25, 1947

GEORGE SHORTMAN (ph.), probably SHORTLEY, called EMILIE CONDON. EMILIE invited him over for a drink on June 26, after which they would take a trip to Canon (ph.)

July 11, 1947

SHORTLEY called EMILIE and stated that ROMA (Mrs. SHORTLEY (?)) wanted the CONDONs to visit them at Aspen Hill on some Sunday. EMILIE agreed.

July 19, 1947

EMILIE advised RAY RANDALL, Personnel Officer, that she and Dr. CONDON were planning to visit the SHORTLEYS on July 20th.

July 20, 1947

EMILIE called Mrs. SHORTLEY at telephone 25F22, Charles Town, West Virginia, advising that they could not visit the SHORTLEYS as CONDON had to contact some Congressman relative to newspaper attacks (against CONDON).

The Washington Field Office files are negative regarding SHORTLEY.

The Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Offices are requested to furnish the Bureau and this office with any information in their files regarding SHORTLEY.

2 cc - Cincinnati
2 cc - Pittsburgh

RGG:hjr
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 4, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

In connection with the investigation of CONDON, who is Director of the National Bureau of Standards, background information has been developed regarding certain associates and appointees of CONDON, which information has been furnished by [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] at the Bureau of Standards. One of these appointees is JOHN TODD, a British subject and a mathematician. b7D

TODD is married to a Czechoslovakian mathematician, OLGA TAUSKY TODD, whose mother is Dr. I. TAUSKY, 124 East 24th Street, New York City. TODD entered the United States at New York City on September 29, 1947 on the S.S. MARINE MARLIN from Tilbury, England under a one-year contract with the Bureau of Standards.

TODD was born on May 16, 1911 at Carnacilly, County Down, Ireland. He attended high school at the Methodist College, Belfast, Ireland. From October, 1928 until June, 1931, he studied at Queens University, Belfast, Ireland, receiving a B. S. degree on the 31st of June, 1931. He next attended St. John's College, Cambridge, England from October, 1931 to June, 1933, majoring in mathematics. From October, 1933 to September, 1937, he was a junior math lecturer at Queens College, Belfast; from October, 1937 to September, 1938, he was a math lecturer at Kings College, University of London, under Professor G. TEMPLE; from September, 1939 to October, 1940, he held various teaching and administrative posts pending entering National Service; from October, 1940 to September, 1946, he was with the British Admiralty in their Department of Scientific Research, engaged as a mathematical analyst in connection with mines and anti-submarine warfare. In connection with this, he filled the rank of Temporary Lieutenant Commander of the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. He also held this rank from June, 1945 until August, 1946. He is believed to have returned to his teaching post at the latter time.

TODD claims to speak French and German and to have traveled for short times in France, Germany, Norway and Poland. He is a member of several mathematical societies, including the MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, the MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY OF THE U.S.A., the LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY and the BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF MATHEMATICAL TABLES.

He has published several articles and treatises on mathematical subjects in various scientific journals. (List of same available in personnel file) He is presently writing a book on numerical mathematics

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62-4108

Letter to Director

November 4, 1947

with one ~~SADLER~~, a colleague. In 1938 he was commissioned by the University of ~~Warsaw~~, Warsaw, Poland, to prepare a new volume of mathematical monographs. This work, which was partially completed, was destroyed during the war and he has renewed negotiations to complete same.

From 1937 until 1942, he resided at various places in and around London. From December, 1943 until September, 1947, he resided at East Molesey, Surrey, England.

In his application, he furnished the following character references:

Professor R. COURANT	New York University, Professor of Mathematics
Professor Dr. D. H. LEHMER	Berkeley, California, Professor of Mathematics
Dr. H. M. MAC NEILLE	Science Director of the Office of Naval Attache, U.S.N. 100, F.P.O. New York City, New York

It is not known who sponsored TODD's application to the Bureau of Standards; however, his file reflects that on June 13, 1947 ~~SAUNDERS~~ MAC LANE, Harvard University, recommended TODD and his wife to JOHN H. CURTISS, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards. CURTISS is Head of the Applied Mathematics Division. MAC LANE recommended both as mathematicians. CURTISS is attempting to establish the Institute of Numerical Analyses, which is to be part of the Bureau of Standards, but is to be located in California. ALBERT SAMUEL CAHN, Jr., mathematician at the Bureau of Standards, whose appointment was effected by CONDON and who resides with the CONDON family, has been named Executive Officer of this institute.

Due to TODD's alien status, he was hired on a contract basis for one year, effective October 1, 1947, and has been given a P-7 rating. He took the oath on October 1, 1947 at Washington, D.C. His present address is unknown.

The following description of TODD is based on information set forth in his personnel file.

Name:	JOHN TODD
Residence:	124 East 24th Street, New York City (last known)
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	British subject (Irish)
Citizenship:	British
Age:	36

RGG:hjr
62-4108

Letter to Director

November 4, 1947

Born:	May 16, 1911, Northern Island
Height:	5'11"
Weight:	175 lbs.
Occupation:	Mathematician and college professor
Marital status:	Married to OLGA TAUSKY (born at Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, August 30, 1806)
Quota Immigration #:	16438
Passport #:	British - 692432
Peculiarities:	Suffers from asthma

The New York Office is requested to furnish the Bureau and this office with any information regarding TODD's mother-in-law, Dr. I. TAUSKY, as reflected in their files.

The files of this office failed to reflect any information regarding TODD or his wife, and the data set forth herein is being furnished to the Bureau for informational purposes, since several of CONDON's appointees have been of questionable loyalty.

2 cc - New York

RGG:hjr
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: November 8, 1947

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Washington letter to the Bureau dated 11-4-47.

The files in the Pittsburgh Division are negative regarding GEORGE HIRAN SHORTLEY
RUC.

cc - Washington Field

LET:BKS

62-957

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INDEXED

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15 NOV 12 1947

50 NOV 20 1947

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Cincinnati
 SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER GONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

DATE: Nov. 15, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Relet Washington Field to Bureau 11/4/47.

A search of the indices of this division for information concerning GEORGE HIRAM SHORTLEY; GEORGE SHORTLEY and EMILIE SHORTLEY failed to furnish any identifiable data.

cc - Washington Field (62-4108)

EX-78 RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED
 137

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*From
 Mrs. [Signature]*

18
 32 NOV 22 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 62-4108

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE OCT 20 1947	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/24-26, 30/47	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT G. GIBBS EXT
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH ON 08-19-2009			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF entered on duty 4-22-46 as one of three assistants appointed by CONDON, director of the National Bureau of Standards. He was born in Russia December 14, 1877 and came to the United States February 1, 1918. He served as New York City representative of All Russian Zenstros Union from February, 1918 to 1921. He was employed from September, 1922 to October, 1944, by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from November, 1944, to April, 1946, with Westinghouse National Electric Corporation, New York City. Duties at latter organization were that of organization of lectures for engineers of Soviet Purchasing Commission. VINOGRADOFF possibly identical with D. VINOGRADOV listed on Soviet Purchasing Commission payroll. Principal duty at present is to receive and entertain foreign visitors at Bureau of Standards, 58 of whom visited June, 1946, to June, 1947, including several Russians and representatives of some satellite nations. He has a son, EUGENE D. VINOGRADOFF, an electrical engineer formerly with EMC, who resides with wife, VERA D. VINOGRADOFF, in Alexandria, Virginia. VINOGRADOFF in frequent contact with officials of Soviet Embassy.

P.

~~DEFERRED RECORDERS~~

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. HYATT MOSSBURG dated 7-28-47

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-58854-72	RECORDED & INDEXED 101
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11 OCT 27 1944

DETAILS:

WFO
T-1, a well informed source at the Bureau of Standards, stated that EDWARD U. CONDON, director of this Bureau since November, 1945, has placed men of his own choice in top administrative positions. Among these are three assistants to the director, J. H. CURTISS, HURBERT ODISHAW, and DEMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF. The latter's principal duty is to receive foreign visitors at the Bureau of Standards. In view of his Russian background and due to the fact that VINOGRADOFF went to H. L. DRYDEN, who until recently was an associate director at the Bureau of Standards, and expressed considerable concern at the possibility of his being investigated in connection with the current government loyalty program, T-1 has been somewhat suspicious of VINOGRADOFF. He added, however, that he has no concrete basis for this feeling. This source further stated that VINOGRADOFF is a Russian who speaks broken English and who suffers from heart trouble. He tries to impress people with his importance and as a result of this and other personal reasons he is generally cordially disliked by Bureau of Standards personnel. T-1 also observed that VINOGRADOFF brought in a stenographer for his own use. She is a Russian who was born in China named S. KRIEGER.

VINOGRADOFF was naturalized as a United States Citizen September 29, 1925 at the United States District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, receiving certification of naturalization #2211747. His file indicated that his legal residence is Pennsylvania; that his former residence was the Hotel Shelton, Lexington Avenue, New York City; and that his present residence is 3816 Military Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. He speaks Russian, German, French, and English. He is registered for Selective Service with Local Board 6, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He has no known credit or criminal record in Washington, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT:

Special Agent L. W. R. OBERNDORF, on November 6, 1946, obtained the following information from VINOGRADOFF'S personnel file at the Bureau of Standards. Additional details as to his employment as reflected in the files of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and those of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, New York City, were obtained by agents of these respective field offices.

VINOGRADOFF was born December 14, 1877 at Sergach, Gorsky Territory, Russia. From 1896 to 1902 he attended the Moscow Imperial Technical Institute at Moscow; from 1903 to 1905 the Technische Hochschule at Karlsruhe, Germany, studying mechanics and electrical engineering; from 1906 to 1914 at the Moscow Imperial Technical Institute as instructor; from 1914 to 1917 a Colonel in the All Russian Zinstros Union, Moscow, as general manager of a Military Telephone Factory.

He entered the United States at New York City on February 1, 1918, having traveled from Yokohama, Japan, on the "Empress of Japan". From February 1, 1918, until 1921 he served as the New York City representative of the All Russian Zinstros Union. On September 1, 1922 he entered the service of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as librarian in their research laboratory. In 1924 he was transferred to their engineering department where he was placed in charge of development of their information bureau. In 1931 he was given the added responsibility of foreign development plus the information bureau. On July 1, 1936 he was made manager of the foreign engineering department. He was officially retired on October 1, 1944.

ALEX C. MONTEITHE, manager of the Engineer Headquarters, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, stated that VINOGRADOFF'S official retirement on October 1, 1944 was postponed since it was felt that he could be of value in connection with Westinghouse's dealings with the Soviet Purchasing Commission and therefore was transferred to New York City in an advisory capacity. His employment at Pittsburgh was officially terminated November 1, 1944. From November 1, 1944 until April, 1946, he was employed at the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York City. According to VINOGRADOFF'S statements his duties were the organizing of lectures for engineers of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

DANIEL Y. BOWMAN, assistant to the vice president of the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, stated that VINOGRADOFF was placed in a semi-retired position due to his long tenure of service and that his duties while there were mainly advisory. ALEX MONTEITHE added that VINOGRADOFF'S duties at the International Corporation were the organizing of engineering classes in Washington, D. C. for members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission and consisted of lectures by Westinghouse personnel or the personnel of various plants in the United States. VINOGRADOFF'S salary including bonuses and annuities was approximately \$8,000 a year.

On April 22, 1946 he entered on duty at the National Bureau of Standards as a technical assistant to the director. He was given a P-5 rating of a salary of \$5,180 which was raised on July 5, 1946 to \$5,905.20. His duties included the development of a program of national and international cooperation between the Bureau of Standards and scientific organizations of this and foreign countries, and to assist senior staff officials with the coordination of special projects by relieving them of the onerous technical and administrative details. In this connection, there is set forth below the contents of a Bureau of Standards memorandum dated July 25, 1947 entitled, "Foreign Relations--Foreign Visitors to the Bureau during Fiscal Year 1947."

"The attached is a list of foreign visitors who came to the Bureau during fiscal year 1947; they are listed by name, country and field of interest. The total number of visitors recorded is 540; of these some repeated their visits two or three times, some remained for several days running, and others stayed on for several weeks. The guest workers stay on the average for a number of months and, in a few cases, as long as a year. The trainees, who arrived here between May and June (1947), have come for one year's training. The list mentions each name only once; this does not express the work done by the Bureau on behalf of its foreign visitors and the work should be expressed in man-days.

"In order to present a clear picture of various and diverse types of foreign visitors that come to the Bureau, the visitors have been classified, according to occupations, into groups.

"Group I is comprised of directors of research institutions whose research programs and scope of work are similar to that of the National Bureau of Standards; in this same group are also persons in charge of national research programs, such as the Institute for the Encouragement of Scientific Research in Industry and Agriculture. During the past fiscal year (July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947) there have been 13 such directors to the Bureau, some of them staying as long as several weeks at a time to acquaint themselves with the organization and fields of research of the Bureau.

"Group II is comprised of directors of specialized research institutions, such as the ~~Bengal Tanning Institute of India~~ or the ~~Swedish Textile Research Institute~~. These institutions are, in a sense, analogous to the various sections of our Bureau, and their directors to the chiefs of the sections. These directors usually limit their interests to the specific fields of their study, discussing and comparing results, methods and differences in practice with our section chiefs. Of this category 27 persons visited the Bureau.

"Group III is comprised of research engineers, whose interests are even more specialized than that of the the directors in Group II. However, they often spend some extra time at the Bureau in acquainting themselves with sections not within their immediate interest. There were 98 such research engineers.

"Professors, of whom there have 64 persons, comprise Group IV. They come from leading universities the world over, often presenting the results of their studies in lectures and discussions and join in conferences and consultations with our specialists.

"Group V is made up of government officials; there were 93 of them. Some came for the purpose of obtaining information on ~~commercial~~ standards, some to establish closer connections with research institutions in their countries, and others for advice and help on various scientific and technical matters.

"Group VI consists of industrial engineers, whose total number was 78. They represented various private and nationalized industries and came to the Bureau chiefly for consultation and advice. They are mostly men of high standing and reputation in technical fields in their own countries and most often are general managers of large concerns or national corporations, chief engineers, consulting engineers or technical advisers.

"Guest workers comprise Group VII. Since June 30, 1946 there have been 31 guest workers. They stay on the average several months, and in a few cases have stayed, or staying, for as long as a year. The requirements for acceptance as a guest worker are: university training or its equivalent, good knowledge of English; interest in some line of research conducted at the Bureau; consent to remain for not less than 3 months. The guest worker is placed as an assistant to one of our staff research men, who acts as the guest worker's instructor.

"The trainees from South America make up Group VIII. The Bureau embarked on its training program for qualified technicians from the South American Republics only this year. The trainees are selected by directors of research institutions in the various South American countries and delegated for one year's training to the Bureau. The countries represented this year are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico (8 trainees) covering the fields of ceramics, textiles, plastics, chemistry, radio and hydraulics. In addition to their particular interests the trainees are to get acquainted with the work of other section and divisions not directly connected with their own work.

"Group IX includes students who are still receiving scientific or technical training in universities. These students usually come for not more than one day, acquainting themselves with the work done in the sections of their particular interest, and expressing the desire to return to the Bureau in the capacity of a guest worker for the completion of their training. There were 25 such students.

"Group X comprises delegations, of which there have been 6, with a total number of 83 persons. The countries represented were Belgium, France (two delegations), India and Mexico and a mixed group of different nationalities from South America.

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"Group XI, named Miscellaneous, includes visitors who do not apply to any of the previous groups. Among them there are many who do not have any direct interest in the work of the Bureau; these are accompanying interpreters, U. S. government officials etc. Some others in this group are educators, reporters and social workers.

"In summation it may be said that, here at the Bureau we are promulgating that "exchange of persons, knowledges and skills" discussed so many times by the 79th Congress, and concerning which the Secretary of State was instructed by the President to organize a special inter-departmental committee for the promotion of this policy.

(Signed) D. I. ~~VINOGRADOFF~~
D. I. Vinogradoff
Ass't to the Director

Approved: (Signed) E. U. GONDON
E. U. Condon
Director

~~GROUP I: DIRECTORS OF GENERAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS~~ 13

- ~~Briggs, Dr. G. H., National Standards Laboratory, Australia.~~
- ~~Casimir, Prof. H.B.G., Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Netherlands.~~
- ~~Devik, Dr. Ph. Olaf, Scientific & Cultural Department of Royal Norwegian Ministry of Church & Educations.~~
- ~~Duffendack, Dr. O. S., Philips Laboratories, Inc.~~
- ~~Henry, Dr. Louis A. M., Institut pour l'Encouragement de la Recherche Scientific dans l'Industrie et l'Agriculture, Belgium.~~
- ~~Kaplansky, Dr. S., Hebrew Institute of Technology, Palestine~~
- ~~Marsden, E., Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Zealand.~~
- ~~Pedersen, N.M.E., State Testing Laboratory, Denmark.~~
- ~~Ritchie, Dr. J., Bureau of Standards, South African Union.~~
- ~~Tiselius, Dr. Arne, Natural Science Research Council, Sweden.~~
- ~~Verwey, Dr. E.J.W., Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken, Netherlands.~~
- ~~Woxen, Prof., The Royal Institute of Technology, Sweden.~~
- ~~Zaki, Dr. Ahmad, National Chemical Laboratory, Egypt.~~

~~GROUP II: DIRECTORS OF SPECIALIZED RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS~~ 27

- ~~Bailey, George L., British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Ass'n, England.~~
- ~~Bowen, Ivor, Instruments Research & Development, Ministry of Supply, London, England.~~
- ~~Das, Rai B.M., Bengal Tanning Institute, India.~~
- ~~Dupuy, E.L., Bureau de Normalization de la Siderurgie, France.~~

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- ~~/~~ Enberg, C., Brick Laboratory at Royal Swedish Institute for Engineering Research, Sweden.
- ~~/~~ Esserman, N., Division of Metrology, National Standards Lab., Australia.
- ~~/~~ Franks, J. G., Amaments Research & Development, Great Britain.
- ~~/~~ Gralen, Dr. Nils, Swedish Textile Research Institute.
- ~~/~~ Grinstead, H., Aircraft & Research, British Ministry of Supply, Great Britain.
- ~~/~~ Hausler, Dr. W., Institute of Heat Economy, Switzerland.
- ~~/~~ Hermans, Dr. P. H., Laboratory for Cellulose Research, Netherlands.
- ~~/~~ Hewitt, F. L., Telecommunications Research Laboratory, South African Union.
- ~~/~~ Hibbert, G. S., (Director of Research) Callico Printers Assoc. Ltd., Manchester, England
- ~~/~~ Jannik, G., Research Bureau of DE VOORZORG, Enschede, Netherlands.
- ~~/~~ Jordan, Dr. Louis A., Paints Research Station, Teddington, England.
- ~~/~~ Kjellman, O. W., Government Institute for Soil Mechanics, Sweden.
- ~~/~~ McCartney, Dr. J. E., Research & Pathological Services, London, England.
- ~~/~~ Narayanamurti, Dr. D., Wood Preservation Section, Forest Research Institute, India.
- ~~/~~ Pattison, G.R.B., British Admiralty Electrical Laboratory, Great Britain.
- ~~/~~ Peralte, R. F., Geographic Institute of Costa Rica.
- ~~/~~ Scott, J. C. W., Canadian Radio Wave Propagation Committee, Ottawa, Canada.
- ~~/~~ Somlo, F., Centro de Estudos Laminacao Nacional de Metais, Brazil.
- ~~/~~ Sutton, Dr. H., Research & Development of Aircraft Materials, Ministry of Supply, Great Britain.
- ~~/~~ Wallden, Dr. S., (Director of Research) Boliden Mining Co., Sweden.
- ~~/~~ Warnecke, Dr. R. R., Laboratoire "Tubes Electroniques" de Compagnie Generale de T. S. F., France.
- ~~/~~ Wormer, H. K., Commonwealth Bureau for Research on Dental Materials, Australia.
- ~~/~~ van den Houde, Cato A. A., Laboratory for Testing Materials, Bandoeng, Dutch East Indies.

GROUP III: ~~/~~ RESEARCH ENGINEERS 98

Australia

Ferris, I.J.
Hercus, G.R.
Langlands, I.
Shaw, F. S.
Walsh, A.

Metallurgy
Chemistry
Bldg. materials
Aeronautics
Spectroscopy
Electronics
Electronics
Bldg. materials
Hydraulics
Bldg. materials

Belgium

Algrain, P.
Brunin, M.J.
de Grave, A.
Jorissen, A.L.
Wolff-Cammaerts, F.

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"Canada

~~Mann, H. B.~~
Middleton, W.E.K.
Smith, R.J.
Wolochow, D.

Atomic energy
Optics
Electricity
Bldg. materials

China

Chang, S.
Hsiao, L.T.
Hsueh, C.W.
Liu, Y.H.
Tan, C.C.
Tang, Y.C.
Too K.
Wang, L.H.
Wang, S.N.
Wang, T.
Yao, C. C.
Yen, M.K.
Yi, C. S.
Yu, G. Y.
Yu, S. Y.

Bldg. materials
Paper, glass
Physics
Textiles
Refractories
Bldg. materials
Paints, varnishes
Chemistry
Aeronautics
Electricity
Hydraulics
Metallurgy
Electricity
Physics
Hydraulics

Czechoslovakia

Havlicek, V.
Travnik, A.
Wewerka, V.

Electricity
Metrology
Glass

Denmark

Skaftø, H.

Radio

Great Britain

Barrow, F. L.
Clarke, S. H.
Coomer, T. B.
Croft-White, P.G.
Dainty, J.
Davidson, Ch. F.
~~Eastwood, Dr.~~
Fargher, R. G.
~~Ferguson, J. M.~~
Follett, S. F.
Goldie, E.A.G.
Haddock, L. A.
Lucas, C.
MacLachy, R. S.
Pearce, C. A.
Pearce, N. A.

Hydraulics
Fire resistance
Heat & Power
Rubber
Physics
Electronics
Nuclear research
Textiles
Nuclear research
Aeronautic insts.
Chemistry
Spectrography
Bldg. materials
Colorimetry
Leather
Leather

"

India

Piggett, W. R.
~~Robinson, A. A.~~
 Ross, W.
 Rowe, N. E.
 Stevens, W. R.
 Thomas, H.C.B.
 Thorogood, A. L.
 Todd, F. H.
 Villiers
 Waterfield, A.H.
 Yates, T.A.

Radio propagation
 Nuclear research
 Radio propagation
 aeronautics
 Aviation lighting
 Aer. & el. insts.
 Bldg. materials
 Model test. basins
 Aviation lighting
 Metallurgy
 Batteries

Netherlands

Berlage, H. P.
 Blok, H.
 Geerlings, H. G.
 Jacobs, H.
 van der Pol, B.
 Saal, R. N.

Bldg. technology
 Chemistry
 Corrosion
 Chemistry
 Radio propagation
 Asphalt, plastics

Palestine

Aman, J. J.
 Freudenthal, A.M.

Chemistry
 Metrology & statistics

Poland

Grossman, A.

Chemistry

Portugal

Oliveira, C.M. de

Civil engineering

South African Union

Halliday, E. G.

Metrology, mechanics

Spain

Rubiato, J.
 Tora, J.

Spectroscopy
 Spectroscopy

Sweden

Beskow, G.
 Dahl, G.

Microstructure
 Dental materials

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"

Funke, G.	Chemistry
Gudmundson, S.E.	Aerodynamics
Josephson, B...	Microwaves
Nordell, R.	High voltage
Olsson, K. G.	Mechanical testing
Wernholm, O.	Electronics
Wikland, T.E.	Radio

South American Republics

Argentina	Moretto, O.	Structural engr'ing
Brazil	Genova, J.	Engineering
Paraguay	Leguizamon, M.B.	Hydraulics
Peru	Beingolea, J.	Metrology
	Elias, F.	Metrology

GROUP IV: PROFESSORS..... 64

Belgium	Breckpot, R.	Inorganic Chemistry
	Charon, L.F.	Dental materials
	De Keyser, W.L.E.	Chemistry
	Mannebach, C.	Electronics
Canada	Briscont, P.A.	Electricity, radio
	Buist, M.	Metrology
	Cambron, C.	Metrology
Czechoslovakia	Faltus, F.	Metallurgy
Denmark	Jespersen, H.B.	Heat
	Posselt, O.G.	Heat
France	Guinier, A.	Sound
	Jacquet, P.A.	Metallurgy
	Kample de Feriet	Wind tunnel
	Leclaire, R.C.A.	Metrology
	Milsant, F.M.E.	Bureau's research
	Renault, P.	Stands, catâlogs
	Triallt, J. J.	Electronics

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"Great Britain

Bernal, J. D.
Davidson, G. F.
Evans, A. G.
Fox, T.R.C.
Jones, W.R.
Melville, W.H.

Electronics
Textiles
Mass spectrometry
Heat & Power, chem.
Mining, clays
Polymerization reaction

Greece

Hondros, D.C.

Physics

Hungary

Zenpflen, G.

Sugar chem., optics

India

Gill, P.S.
Mahalanobis, P.C.
Srinivasan, A.
Venkataraman, K.

Radio propagation
Applied statistics
Electricity, heat
Chem. technology

Iran

Hessaby, M.

Metrology, radio
chemistry

Netherlands

Biezeno, C.B.
Esmeyer, W.L.
~~Kramers, H.A.~~
~~Roelofs, R.~~

Applied mechanics
Applied mechanics
~~Atomic energy~~
Radio navigation

New Zealand

Soper, F.G.

Hydrocarbons &
thermochemistry.
Concrete structures

Norway

Anderson, A.

Concrete structures

Poland

Szymanovksi, W.

Physics

Portugal

Costa, F.V.

Civil engineering

Spain

Torroja, J.M.

Hydraulics

Sweden

Christiansson, B.
Claesson, S.
Cramer, H.
Edlen, B.
~~Eklund, S.~~
Hagg, G.
Heimburger, G.
Olerup, H.

Coal, coke
Microstructure
Math. statistics
Spectroscopy
~~Nuclear physics~~
Microstructure
Architecture, sound
Chemistry

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"Switzerland

Furrer, W..
Honegger, E.
~~Kuhn, W.~~

Sound
Textiles
Chain molecules

U.S.S.R.

Linnik, W.P.
Mikhailov, A.A.
Mnin, G.A.
Orlov, B.A.
Stabnicov, V.M.

Optics
Metrology
Astronomy
Astronomy
Chem. engineering

South American Republics

Argentina

Aprile, H.
Rebossion, A.

Dental materials
Dental materials

Chile

Cabala, I.
Chaufour, P.L.

Org. of Bureau
Hydraulics

Colombia

Silva, Manuel M.

Hydraulics

Mexico

Fierro, C., E.

Electronics

Uruguay

Gerszonowicz, S.

Electrical engr'ing

Venezuela

Gonzalez, M.
Morasso, L. E.

Hydraulics
Hydraulics

GROUP V: GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS93

Australia

Brown, B.F.A.
Chapman, A.
Gay, G.
Lloyd, I.D.
Whiffen, N.A.

Ionosphere records
Ionosphere records
Ionosphere records
Ionosphere records
Bureau's research

Austria

Thalberg, G.H.

Standards

Belgium

Brasseur, H.

Textiles

Canada

White, W.E.

VT fuses

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"China

Chang, J.Y.
Chang, Y.M.
Chen, K.C.
Fong, C.K.
Ho, C.
Kiang, C.T.
Lee, J.H.
Lin, W.C.
Moody, L.B.
Shang, S.I.
Tang, H.C.
Tsao, Y.C.
Wang, H.H.
Young, C. P.
Yun, C.

Bur. organization
Aerodynamics
Bureau organization
Aerodynamics
Hydraulics
Electr. batteries
Chemistry
Radio
Ordnance
Bureau organization
Aerodynamics
Aeronautics & metall.
Glass
Constr. of ord. lab.
Organization of Bur.

Czechoslovakia

Hajzman, I.
Koci, J.
Kroha, R.
Musie, V.

Organization of Bur.
Organization of Bur.
Chemical technology
Structural materials

Denmark

Engberg, E.

Bldg. materials

France

Jerrold, G.

Flight test instr.

Great Britain

Appleton, E.
Couch, W.C.M.
Crow, A.
Curtis, S.J.
Hill, E.L.
Horner, F.
Kerr, C.E.
MacFarlane, W.A.
Mitchell, F.G.S.
Pallor, A.C.
Pressey, B.G.
Rees, J.K.
~~Stevens, W.H.~~
~~Temple, G.F.J.~~
Watson, J.G.

Radio propagation
Batteries, metrology
VT fuses
VT fuses
Plastics
Ionosphere meas.
Aerodynamics
Heat transfer
VT fuses
Heat transfer
Microwave meas.
Mining, clays
Radioactivity
Aerodynamics
Batteries

Greece

Kyriacopulos, B.

Bldg. materials

"India

Alexander, E.U.
Chandran, C.K.
Jain, S.K.
Kowshik, D.N.
Mittra, A.C.
Rao, P.K.
Shirname, T.G.
Srinivasan, S.

Electricity
Electricity
Hydraulics
Bureau organization
Hydraulics
Bureau's organization
Trade stans., Bur.org.
Electricity

Korea

Lah, K.H.

Chemistry & mining

Netherlands

de Fremery, H.
Gratama, S.
Heyn, A.N.D.
Jiskoot, J.J.
Kok, J.C.
Moerel, M.H.E.
Mulder, J.W.E.
Polak, M.
Ranneft, J.E.M.
Rodrigo, H.A.
Verstelle, J.T.

Radio
Radio
Bldg. materials
Bldg. materials
Radio
Silicates & optics
Radio
Radio
Intern'l Communicat-
Radio ions
Radio navigation

New Zealand

Laing, P.L.
Marris, N.A.
Nash, J.A.D.
Smith, G. M.

Bldg. materials
Organization of Bur.
Organization of Bur.
Organization of Bur.

Philippines

Sycip, F.

Paper

Poland

Krzyszowski, A.
Rozycki, J.
Szniolis, A.B.

Bldg. materials
Bldg. materials
Hydraulics

Sout_African Union

Gaigher, B.
Phillips, E.P.

Industrial chemistry
General research

Spain

de Blas G., I.

Bldg. materials

Sweden

Blomqvist, E.A.E.
Jonsson, E.O.
Sterky, H.
Wejke, G.

Hydraulics
Heat transfer
Radio propagation
Heat and power

Switzerland

Lachmann

Chemistry

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~~Belikov, A.F.~~
~~Portsianko, A. L.~~
~~Ryshkov, K.P.~~

Optical instruments
Heating & Ventilation
Optical instruments

South American Republics

Argentina	Lynch, H.	Dental materials
Brazil	Abreu, L.E.P.de Freitas Avidos, A.M. Basto, H.D.A. Carneiro, O.A.D.	Metrology Metrology Metrology Organization of Bur.
Colombia	Camacho L., H. Mendershausen, G.	Bldg. materials Electricity & optics
Mexico	Chapoy, C.	Trainee prog. inf.
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Denmark	Korzen, B.B. Rud, J.	Chem. eng'ing Ind. eng'ing

"France

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Halut, R.
Larguier, R.
Lecron, A.
Meuring, J.H.
Pesquine, B.
Tsipkevitch, N.I.

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Metallurgy
Ind. eng'ing
Glass
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Plastics
Metallurgy

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Conabere, G. O.
Dean, E.S.
Dorrell, G.W.
Elstob
Harding, G.R.
Henman, F.E.
Makinson, W.
Pritchard, H.C.
Smith, E.
Stetson, G.I.
Underhay, G.F.
Watson, S.F.

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Chem. eng'ing
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Chem. eng'ing
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Dutta, S.K.
Jayakar, D.N.
Shah, M.H.
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Bldg. materials
Bldg. materials
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Bldg. materials

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~~Shalnov, V.I.~~

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Bldg. materials
Bldg. materials
Bldg. materials

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Metallurgy
Metallurgy
Electroplating
Electr. & radio
Concretes
Electricity

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"

	Wang, C.K.	Concretes
	Wang, L.M.	Electr. insts.
	Wang, L.	Electro-chemistry
	Wang, S.C.	Concretes, glass
	Wang, Y.W.	Metallurgy
	Wang, Y.C.	Leather
	Wu, S.C.	Metallurgy
Czechoslovakia	Hajsman, D.	Petrography
	Stork, J.	Concretes
Denmark	Krogh-Poulsen, W.	Dental materials
France	Bestougeff, M.	Hydrocarbons
	Touvay, G.	Optics
Great Britain	Rivlin, R.S.	Rubber
India	Bhargava, B.M.	Radio
	Chand, U.	Math. statistics
	Krishna Murthy, C.R.	Radio
	Pai, V.N.	Concretes
Spain	Gonzalez-Barredo, J.	Chemistry
	Miranda G.R., I.	Mechanics
South African Union	Marais, E.J.	Optics
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25N

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Trade standards

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Chemistry
Glass

Hydraulics

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Bldg. materials

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Architecture

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- Belgian - 24 representatives of industry, received and entertained by the Secretary and directed by him to visit the Bureau
- French - 9 members of the Federation National d'Entreprises a Commerce Multiples visited the engineering mechanics and High Voltage labs.
- French - 21 members of the French Association of Paints and Varnishes Manufacturers.
- Indian - 9 representatives of various branches of industry (iron, silk, wool, electricity, machine tools, shipbuilding, chemicals).
- Mexican - 10 representatives, mostly of textile industry, accompanied by the Labor Attache of the Mexican Embassy.
- South American - 10 South American industrial engineers from various South American countries.

GROUP XI: MISCELLANEOUS 20

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Bose, N.G.	Bldg. technology	India
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Crevenna, T.R.	Trainee program inf.	Pan American Union
Froelicher, V.	Textiles	Swiss firm N.Y. office
Hausler, Mrs.	Accompanied Dr. Hausler	Switzerland
Ho, I.K.	Educator	Korea
Ismen, Mr.	Newspaper reporter	Turkey
Kuyper, Dr.	Translator	Dept. of Agriculture
Morgan, R.	Attended Linnik lecture	U.S. Naval Observatory
Muxo, Ed.	Interpreter	War Department
Pyne, S.N.	Accompanied F.H.Todd	War Department
Reck, D.	Accompanied S.I.Shang	Formerly with State
Tieten, A.P.	Interpreter	U.S.S.R.
Tuennler, F.D.	Liquid fuels	Shell Development Co., California
Vevy, V.C.	Interpreter	U.S.S.R.
Watt, C.B.	Attended Linnik lecture	U.S. Naval Observatory
Weiss, F.J.	Sugar chemistry, together with G.Zenplen	Sugar Research Foundation, Wash.D.C.
Wenzel, G.F.	Metrology	Argentina
Holman, S.	Trainee information	Social worker

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS.... 540

DISTRIBUTION A"

VINOGRADOFF has relatives in Belgium and Russia.

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

VINOGRADOFF has a son, Eugene D. VINOGRADOFF, an electrical engineer with a PH.D., who was a division chief of the United States Employment Service (formerly War Manpower Commission) at the Department of Labor as of February, 1946.

EUGENE'S wife is VERA D., a former teacher and also has a PH.D. degree. They reside at 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and are now believed residing at Wellington Station, Alexandria, Virginia. T-1 stated that VINOGRADOFF on occasions refers to a son whom he stated was in the United States.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES:

VINOGRADOFF'S personnel file at the Bureau of Standards reflected that by letter dated January 14, 1946, addressed to E. C. ROPES, chief of the Russian Division, Department of Commerce, VINOGRADOFF requested a position with the Economic Intelligence Bureau being organized at the Department of Commerce. In this letter he stated that during the war he was contacted at his East Pittsburgh Office and supplied information to various intelligence agencies including the FEA. He added that for the past year he had been working exclusively on Russian affairs while at Westinghouse. He concluded by stating, "My close friend, Dr. E. U. CONDON, can give additional information about me."

Confidential letters dated March 13 and 24, 1944 to R. W. KING, OSRD, New York City, furnished information regarding electric railway systems in Italy. This file also included a note from VINOGRADOFF to CONDON asking the latter to advise ROPES to disregard this application provided that CONDON could place him at the Bureau of Standards as he preferred the latter position.

REFERENCES:

In his application for employment at the Bureau of Standards VINOGRADOFF furnished the following references:

~~GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.~~
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania
Retired minister of the
First Presbyterian Church

~~T. I. PHILLIPS~~, Vice President
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

R. D. ~~McNANIGAL~~
Westinghouse International Corporation
New York City

J. W. ~~WHITE~~, President
Westinghouse International Corporation

It is noted that the first three answered letters of inquiry regarding VINOGRADOFF favorably. TAYLOR pointed out that VINOGRADOFF was not in sympathy with the present Russian regime.

[] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that since September 9, 1946 VINOGRADOFF has been in fairly frequent contact with members of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, particularly FEDOR T. OREKHOV, Counselor at the Embassy. The details of these contacts as furnished by this source are as follows:

b2

"On September 9, 1946, the subject, describing himself as an assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Standards, asked OREKHOV, whom he seemed to know personally, for the official exchange rate of the rouble. OREKHOV furnished him with this information.

"On December 6, 1946, the subject told OREKHOV that he had received a letter from Dr. CONDON (Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON), Director of the Bureau of Standards, asking the subject to discuss with OREKHOV the problems of exchanging books, pamphlets, and other written material. The subject added that the library of the Bureau of Standards has been sending material to the Soviet Union regularly but has not been receiving much in return. He added that it was to be an informal conversation on the matter because otherwise he would have to go through the State Department. OREKHOV said he would be glad to talk with VINOGRADOFF and suggested that he come to the Embassy the following morning or have lunch with him the following Monday. VINOGRADOFF left the question open and said he would call OREKHOV the next day to make definite arrangements to meet him.

"On December 7, 1946, VINOGRADOFF and OREKHOV made a tentative date to have lunch together at the Mayflower Hotel on December 9, 1946, but VINOGRADOFF added that he would call on December 9, 1946, to confirm the appointment.

"On December 9, 1946, VINOGRADOFF told OREKHOV that he was waiting for him at the Mayflower. OREKHOV said he was leaving the Embassy.

"On January 24, 1947, VINOGRADOFF asked OREKHOV for some photographs of ruined cities, scientific institutions, etc. which he could use to illustrate a speech he was to give the following Monday morning at 10:30 at a meeting which would be attended by Secretary HARRIMAN. OREKHOV promised to send all he could find.

"A. A. ~~ERMOLAEV~~, Cultural Attache, acting on instructions from OREKHOV, subsequently asked ~~M. I. MIKHREEV~~ at the Soviet Information Bulletin to collect a bunch of photographs showing the destruction by the Germans in Southern Russia.

"On February 17, 1947, ~~ERMOLAEV~~ contacted ~~VINOGRADOFF~~ and arranged for VINOGRADOFF to see ~~GEORGI ALEKSANDROVICH MONIN~~, an economic technician, the following day at 2:00 P. M.

"On March 12, 1947, VINOGRADOFF, using his full name and giving his title as Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Standards, told ~~Captain A. F. BELIKOV~~, Assistant Naval Attache of the Soviet Embassy, that Soviet astronomer ~~VLADIMIR PAVLOVICH LINIK~~, now in New York, was scheduled to give a lecture at the Bureau on Tuesday, March 18th. In addition, Mr. WATTS of the Naval Observatory would like to show LINIK around the Observatory but in order for him to do so, clearance for LINIK would have to be obtained from the Navy Department. WATTS had appealed to VINOGRADOFF in this matter and the latter was now appealing to BELIKOV. BELIKOV said he would see what he could do. VINOGRADOFF invited BELIKOV to attend the lecture. BELIKOV accepted and said he would bring ~~Commander K. A. RYZHIKOV~~ with him. At the beginning of the conversation, when VINOGRADOFF was introducing himself, he reminded BELIKOV that they had met at ~~MARSALKA's~~. The identity of the ~~MARSALKA~~ mentioned in this instance is not positively known but it is desired to point out that it may be ~~JOHN MARSALKA~~, a principal subject in the GREGORY case."

Reliable source T-2 stated that ~~D. VINOGRADOV~~, an employee of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, D. C., received the following checks from this commission:

- #5419, dated 12-4-44 for \$213
- #5475, dated 12-7-44 for \$223
- #5490, dated 12-8-44 for \$375.50

On April 5, 1945 Mrs. ARNAUTOFF of this commission attempted to secure reservations for one VINOGRADOV to go to Portland, Oregon, on April 6, 1945. On October 6, 1945 two unknown Russians discussed the location of D. VINOGRADOV in Portland, Oregon, as they had some material to be typed. No additional identifying data was reflected.

Reliable source T-3 stated that Dr. D. I. VINOGRADOFF, 1028 LaClair Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was connected with a foreign language organization in the United States and that he was one of several persons who could be contacted by this government (America) for assistance regarding these organizations. His address is given as c/o The Foreign Department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

It is believed that VINOGRADOFF of the Bureau of Standards is identical with the VINOGRADOFF of Pittsburgh.

The files of the Washington Field Office failed to indicate that any D. I. VINOGRADOFF or ~~VINOGRADOV~~ was in contact with the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

DAVID Y. BOWMAN and ALEX C. MONTEITH, previously mentioned, and CHARLES A. POWELL, assistant to the vice president of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, advised agents of the New York City and Pittsburgh Offices respectively that they could offer no explanation for any relationship of VINOGRADOFF with the Soviet Purchasing Commission as he had no reason to come in contact with them other than to prepare lectures for the company's program of educating the Russians along electrical lines, and that his entire salary at that time was paid by Westinghouse. BOWMAN added that VINOGRADOFF was friendly with Dr. CONDON inasmuch as he taught CONDON the Russian language.

VINOGRADOFF'S expense vouchers reflected that he was in Pittsburgh from November 1, 1944 and was definitely there November 17, 1944 for a medical check-up. He left Pittsburgh for New York City November 19, 1944, remaining there until November 24, 1944. He left New York City for Washington and remained there until November 28, 1944, returning to Pittsburgh on the latter date where he remained until December 2, 1944, at which time he came to New York City. On December 9, 1944 he left New York City for Washington, D. C., and on December 14, 1944 departed from Washington for Pittsburgh. He left Pittsburgh on December 20, 1944 for New York City.

P E N D I N G

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

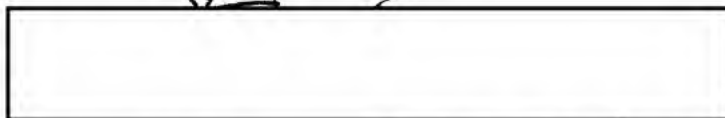
At New York City, will recontact the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York City, and endeavor to ascertain from expense vouchers or other sources VINOGRADOFF'S whereabouts from April to November, 1945, with a view to determining whether he was at Portland, Oregon, during this period.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

At Washington, D. C., in connection with investigation of the activities of Dr. CONDON, will endeavor to ascertain additional details regarding VINOGRADOFF, particularly his contacts with the Soviet Embassy.

2521
WFO 62-4108

T-1



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T-2

Bureau letter to WFO dated 10-29-46
entitled "D. I. VINOGRADOV
INTERNAL SECURITY - R"
(The original sources are not set forth
in this letter) WFO 100-18216

T-3

Same as T-2
Except the source is given as the State Dept.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

TITLE: DR. EDWARD UHLER GORDON

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL

SPECIAL AGENT: ROBERT G. GLEBS

SECURITY--R

DATE: 10-20-47

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~~BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

November 1, 1947

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-58864-72X

Mr. Adrian S. Fisher
Solicitor
United States Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 22, 1947 in connection with a proposed hearing before the Department's Loyalty Board under the President's Executive Order in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Pursuant to your request, there are attached hereto brief summary memoranda on Leslie Clarence Dunn, Walter B. Cannon, Gilbert Newton Lewis, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Charles Edward A. Winslow, Harry Grundfest, Duncan A. MacInnes, Alfred Ezra Mirsky, Vladimir K. Zworykin, and Daniel Melcher.

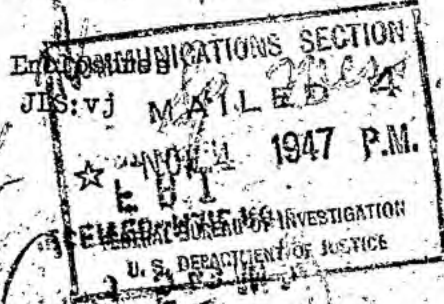
In connection with these memoranda, it is requested that you protect the source thereof.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/7/80 BY SP-5 RJB/RB
7/29/92 4803 RJA/K 341,518



Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Room
Nease
Gandy

November 1, 1947

GILBERT NEWTON LEWIS

Gilbert Newton Lewis was born October 23, 1875, at Weymouth, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree at the University of Nebraska and received his Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy degree at Harvard University. He also is known to have studied at various universities in the United States and Europe. He was a chemist who was employed at the University of California. He is known to have received several honorary commendations for his work in the chemistry field. Lewis married Mary Hinckley Sheldon in 1912 and has three children. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army in 1919 and Chief of the Defense Division, Gas Service, in the American Expeditionary Forces. Gilbert N. Lewis is reported to be deceased. The time of his death is indicated to have been in the latter part of 1946 or the early part of 1947. His residence was 948 Santa Barbara Road, Berkeley, California. He was reported to have been the head of the Chemistry Department at the University of California.

Gilbert N. Lewis is known to have been one of the signers of a message to the House of Representatives in January, 1943, opposing the renewal of the Dies Committee. (61-7582-1298 p.1250)

Professor Gilbert N. Lewis appeared on a list of sponsors of a dinner which was held February 22, 1943, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. This dinner was held in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army and was indicated to be under the auspices of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," as well as the sponsors who were listed. He also is reported to have sent a message to the Soviet Union on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. (61-7582-1298 p.1604; 61-6211-392)

On August 12, 1943, Gilbert N. Lewis was one of three outstanding men in science who were honored by the Soviet Government. He received honorary membership at that time in the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In June, 1945, Lewis was one of the several American scientists who were invited to attend the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Science, which was to convene in Moscow on June 15, 1945. Expenses for the trip were to be borne by the Soviet Government; however, it has been reported that Lewis did not attend. He was reported in June of 1944 to have sent a message to the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the birth of one Dr. Peter Kapitsa, a prominent Soviet physicist. It also is known that he was invited to attend an

LGD:LH
(L.G.Davis)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-55854-72X

informal reception at the Russian Consulate to meet with Russian scientists who were at that time in the United States with various delegations of the UNCIO. (100-203581-563,4483; 100-341759-4X; 61-6211-395, pgs. 4,6).

Professor Gilbert N. Lewis is known to have been a sponsor for the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. In 1943 he was appointed honorary chairman of the Science Congress which was held in conjunction with the Congress of American Soviet Friendship. Later he was appointed as an honorary chairman of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. He also is listed as honorary chairman of the American Soviet Science Society which is known to have been affiliated with the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. (61-7582-1298 p.1202; 100-146964-239,639,1159 p.83; 100-344903-1)

November 1, 1947

ALFRED ESRA MIRSKY - Summary

The publication, "American Men of Science", a biological directory printed in 1933, reflects that Doctor Alfred Esra Mirsky was born in Flushing, Long Island, New York, on October 17, 1900. He received a B. A. degree at Harvard University in 1922 and a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the same University in 1925. This source reflected that Mirsky was an associate in the field of medicine at the Rockefeller Institute Hospital from 1926 to 1933, where he specialized in the field of Physiology. (American Men of Science, page 781)

The name of Doctor Alfred Esra Mirsky of New York was listed as one of the sponsors of an organization known as the "Committee of Equal Justice for Mrs. Lucy Taylor" as reflected in a pamphlet issued by that organization. This organization was organized in 1944 in connection with a meeting called by the "Daily Worker" alleged Communist publication. It should be noted that this meeting was attended by a group of people who for the most part were known to be members of the Communist Party. (100-341902-2, page 14)

J. L. Schmit/lc

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

100-58854-728

November 1, 1947

CHARLES EDWARD A. WINSLOW

Charles Edward A. Winslow was born February 13, 1877 in Boston, Massachusetts. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1894 to 1899, where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree as well as a Master of Science Degree. He has specialized in the field of biology and biological engineering. From 1915 to 1943 he was employed at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, as Professor of Public Health and was consulting sanitarian at the New Haven Hospital, Yale University. (100-244073-1; 100-344903-5)

The report dated in 1944 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, lists C. E. A. Winslow as a sponsor of the following alleged Communist front organizations: Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo; National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and Medical Bureau of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. (61-7582-1298)

The letterhead stationery of Russian War Relief, Inc., dated March 1, 1944, lists Winslow as Honorary Chairman of this organization.

(100-37226-378, p.21)

The August, 1946 issue of the "American Review of Soviet Medicine" lists Winslow as a Regional Vice President of the American-Soviet Medical Society. (100-344903)

JLS:vj

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

728

November 1, 1947

VLADIMIR KOSMA ZWORYKIN - *See memo 9*

Background Information

Vladimir Kosma Zworykin was born on July 30, 1889, at Mourom, Russia. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 16, 1924. From 1920 to 1929, he was employed in the research department of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, and from 1929 to 1942, was director of electronic research at the Radio Corporation of America Manufacturing Company. Since 1942, he has been an associate research director of the Radio Corporation of America Laboratories.

He has received several awards for his outstanding work and is a member of the Fellow Institute of Radio Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineering, American Physical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Electron Microscope Society of America, Franklin Institute, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Sciences of U.S.A., French Academy of Science, and Sigma Xi. He has been co-author of "Photocells and Their Applications" - 1932, "Television" - 1940, and "Electron Optics and the Electron Microscope" - 1945. (Who's Who in America, 1946-1947, 100-292259-189, p.2)

Organizations and Activities

According to the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session - 1944, Vladimir K. Zworykin was a sponsor of the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Incorporated, and the National Wartime Conference of the Professions, the Sciences, the Arts, and the White Collar Fields. This report describes these organizations as being Communist front groups. (61-7582-1298)

This same report lists Zworykin as being a sponsor of "Soviet Russia Today," which was described as a Communist propaganda magazine. (61-7582-1298)

Information was received that Zworykin was among those elected to the board of directors of Russian War Relief, Incorporated in 1943. The "Daily Worker" of June 7, 1943, mentions Zworykin's election to this post and described him as a scientist and research authority.

The "Daily Worker" of September 29, 1943, stated that Zworykin was to be one of the speakers at a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the United States - Soviet Friendship Congress to be held in New York City.

Information has been received that Zworykin has been associated with high-ranking Russian officials and is known to have been in contact with Soviet diplomats in this country. (100-292259-1)

(100-292259-212)

E. Moore - bb

November 1, 1947

WALTER B. CANNON

The late Walter B. Cannon was formerly professor of physiology at Harvard University. According to the reports of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, 2nd session, printed in 1944, Cannon was reported to be connected with the following alleged Communist front organizations:

A member of the National Committee in 1940 and 1941 of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

A National Sponsor in 1940 of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

A Sponsor in 1939, 1941 and 1942 of the American Committee to Save Refugees.

A Sponsor in 1940 of the Descendants of the American Revolution.

A Sponsor in 1941 of the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign.

A Sponsor in 1941 of the Assembly for Justice to National Minorities.

A Chairman in 1938 of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy and a National and Medical Sponsor of the same work in the same year.

Sponsor of a dinner, October 27, 1943, of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Patron in 1942 of the Congress of American Soviet Friendship.

Sponsor of a dinner given by "Soviet Russia Today" on February 22, 1943, at New York City. (100-239886-1, p.10; 61-7582-1298, pgs.330, 349, 689, 941, 1200, 1604.)

J.L. Schmit/lc

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 1, 1947

7/29/92
Classified by 9803 RAN/ET
Declassify on: OADR 347,518

DANIEL MELCHER

The Civil Service Commission records reflect that Daniel Melcher was born July 10, 1912, at Newton Center, Massachusetts. He attended Montclair High School, Montclair, New Hampshire, and from September, 1930, to July, 1934, he attended Harvard University, majoring in economics. He received an A.B. degree cum laude. Melcher also took a short course in book selling at Columbia University.

From 1931 to 1934 he was employed by the I. R. Bowker Company, New York City, and from 1934 to 1935 by G. Allen and Unwin, London, England. In 1935 he was also employed by Simpkin Marshall in London. During the same year he claimed that he studied European methods of book distribution, while with this company in Leipzig as well as in Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo, and Edinburgh. In 1935 he was also employed by the University of Chicago Press, Washington, D. C., and in 1936 was employed by Henry Holt and Company in New York City. From 1936 to 1939 he was employed by the Oxford University Press in New York City and from 1939 to 1940 by the Alliance Book Corporation, New York City. He also worked for the Viking Press in New York City in 1940.

Melcher has admitted that his criminal record consists of several traffic tickets and on one occasion a \$10.00 fine for lending his license plates to a friend. In 1931 he was fined \$10.00 for parking without lights on an unlit country road with a girl.

Melcher's father, Fredrick G. Melcher, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, and his mother, Margarete Fellows, was born at Boston, Massachusetts. His father was the editor and publisher of "Publishers Weekly." Melcher claimed to own a half interest in the Reprotype Corporation, 92 Liberty Street, New York City. He married [redacted] on February 27, 1937, at Ridgewood, New Jersey. She was born [redacted] at [redacted].

b6
b7C

The files of the Treasury Department reflect that Melcher entered on duty February 3, 1942, as a defense security promotion specialist at a salary of \$3800 per annum. He resigned on January 17, 1946, at which time he was earning a salary of \$7,175 per annum, for the purpose of becoming director of the National Committee on Atomic Information. As of July, 1946, [redacted] was employed at the Southwest Branch of the District of Columbia Public Library.

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b7C

Melcher claimed to be a member of the following organizations:

American Institute of Graphic Arts
Publishers Ad Club
Editors Luncheon Club
Direct Mail Advertising Club

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WEC:mm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-58864-72X

Welcher listed the following special qualifications: "Writer and editor trained in economics; extensive printing experience; private pilot; amateur mechanical machinist and inventor; physicist; and also wrote a book entitled 'Young Mr. Stone, Book Publishers' which was described as a vocational introduction to book publishing for young people."

The National Committee on Atomic Information was formally set up and Daniel Melcher was appointed as director on December 18, 1945. Information was received from a reliable source in February of 1946 to the effect that Melcher had practically forced himself into the position of director of the National Committee on Atomic Information by indicating to the executive committee that he had free time inasmuch as his duties at the Treasury Department had been almost completed and he could devote his time to the duties as director of this Committee. (100-34452-6) (Rev. E.A. Conway, S.J.)

(100-34452-17)
In October of 1946 information was obtained from a confidential source to the effect that Melcher was a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. (C) (100-34600-110 - 20) []

On September 24, 1942, the Congressional Record on page 7447 reflects that the Washington Bookshop was declared by the Attorney General as one of the organizations within the purview of Public Law 135. In Part IV, Section 6, of the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, page 1674, it is stated that this organization "was so obviously an enterprise of the Communist Party that it would have been impossible for any politically informed person to walk into it without perceiving its Communist character."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 1, 1947

LESLIE CLARENCE DUNN

Leslie Clarence Dunn was born on November 2, 1893 at Buffalo, New York. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree from Dartmouth College in 1915 and a Doctor of Science Degree from Harvard University in 1920. He was employed as a geneticist at Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station in Connecticut from 1920 to 1928. From 1928 until 1939 he was employed as a professor in the Department of Zoology in Columbia University, and since 1939 he has been an executive officer in that department. He was a Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., as well as Chairman of the Science Committee of this organization. In this connection it may be noted that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., has been cited as a Communist front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress. (American Men of Science, 5th Edition; Biographical Encyclopedia of the World, 3rd Edition; 61-7582-1298)

In the September, 1939 issue of the publication "Soviet Russia Today", there appeared an open letter calling for greater unity among the anti-Fascist forces and for closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. Among the signers of this letter appeared the name of L. C. Dunn, Professor of Zoology, Columbia University. "Soviet Russia Today", it should be noted, is alleged to be one of the outstanding propaganda publications in the United States. (61-7374)

In a circular letter issued by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom in May, 1940, the name of Professor L. C. Dunn appeared as a member of the National Executive Committee of this organization. This organization was also cited as a Communist front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on June 25, 1942. (100-17826-731; 61-7582-1298)

According to a press release of the Russian War Relief, Inc., dated December 11, 1941, Professor Leslie C. Dunn was a sponsor of the Columbia University Committee for Russian War Relief. It should be noted that the organization known as Russian War Relief, Inc., is known to have had among its supporters numerous Communists and Communist sympathizers. (100-37226-53X15; 100-37226)

In a pamphlet issued by the National Emergency Conference in 1941, L. C. Dunn was listed as a sponsor of that organization. This organization was also cited as a Communist front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, on March 29, 1944. (100-1170-22; 61-7582-1298)

JLS:vj

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
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Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
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Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

62-58654-72X

In an open letter dated July 12, 1942, sponsored and circulated by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the name of L. C. Dunn appeared as one of the signers requesting the President of the United States to rescind Attorney General Francis Biddle's order for deportation of Harry Bridges. In this connection, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was declared to be a subversive organization by the Attorney General within the purview of Public Law 1345 of the 77th Congress. (100-1170-207; 61-7582-1298)

It has been reliably reported that in the Fall of 1943 the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science posted the name of Leslie C. Dunn as one of the individuals to be considered as a member of the Board of Directors of the Jefferson School. This school has been described by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress as a Communist institution. (100-227027-1, p.24; 61-7582-1298)

The letterhead of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born lists Dunn as one of the sponsors of that organization. This organization has also been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress as being Communist dominated and a Communist front. (65-18417-10; 61-7582-1298)

November 1, 1947

HARRY GRUNDFEST

Harry Grundfest was born January 10, 1904 at Minsk, Russia. He entered the United States at the Port of New York on September 1, 1913. Grundfest was naturalized in the Jersey City Common Pleas Court, Jersey City, New Jersey, on September 27, 1921. He attended Columbia University from 1925 until 1930, when he received a Doctor of Philosophy Degree. Grundfest was employed at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York City from 1935 to 1943. He was employed at the Fort Monmouth Signal Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey as of March 1, 1943. (100-334195-1)

It has been reliably reported that in 1944 Grundfest was known to have been a guest lecturer at the School for Democracy in New York City, which organization was reported to be a Communist front. He was appointed a Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., at the time that organization was incorporated on February 1, 1943. On one occasion Grundfest is reported to have stated that he believed the whole world should turn Communistic. (100-334195-1)

Reliable sources have advised that Grundfest is known to have been in contact with Soviet diplomatic officials, as well as with Soviet scientists. (100-334195-25, 97, 189)

The August, 1946 issue of "Soviet Russia Today", page 9, contained an article by Harry Grundfest entitled "Atomic Energy Control - An Analysis of the American and Soviet Proposals". In this article Grundfest praises the proposal made by Andrei Gromyko for international control of the atom bomb, but severely criticizes the proposal made by Bernard Baruch, the American delegate to the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations. (100-334915-93)

It has also been reliably reported that Grundfest has been in contact with an admitted Soviet agent in the Canadian espionage case. (62-58854-21)

JLS:vj

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

62-58854-72X

November 1, 1947

DOCTOR ALICE HAMILTON - *Source*

A source who is well acquainted with Doctor Alice Hamilton advised that Doctor Hamilton resides in Hadlyme, Connecticut. This source advised that Doctor Hamilton is an elderly woman in her late seventies, and is considered an expert on industrial and occupational medicines. This source stated that she has lectured for a number of years at Harvard University Medical School and at the University of Michigan. (65-48970-1 and 100-37-1-5)

A reliable source advised that in 1936, Alice Hamilton was a member of the executive board of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, which organization, according to this source, has a long and consistent record of supporting Communists and Communism. (100-6605-2, p.61)

A confidential source advised that Doctor Alice Hamilton had written a letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, in 1942, appealing for executive clemency on behalf of Morris U. Schappes. This letter was written at a time when the Communist Party was organizing a pressure campaign to free Schappes, who was imprisoned on a charge of perjury, when he testified under oath that he was not a Communist. (65-48970-101, p.2 and 100-195271-8, p.2)

In 1943 the name of Doctor Alice Hamilton of Harvard University appeared in a printed message to the House of Representatives calling for abolition of the Dies Committee. This message was circulated and sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which is an alleged Communist front organization. (100-1170-239)

The special committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, second session, in a report dated in 1944, lists Doctor Alice Hamilton as a sponsor or associated with the following alleged Communist front organizations and Communist sponsored events:

American Committee for Anti-Nazi Literature
American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom
American Committee to Save Refugees
Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc.
United States - Soviet Friendship Congress
Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder
Statement Defending the Communist Party
Consumers' National Federation
Friends of the Soviet Union
National Council of American - Soviet Friendship, Inc.
National Emergency Conference
Schneiderman - Darcy Defense Committee (61-7582-1298)

November 1, 1947

DUNCAN A. MAC INNES - *See memo 11/18/47* 188577

MacInnes is a chemist who was born March 1, 1858, at Salt Lake City, Utah. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Utah in 1907, and a Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois in 1909. He received a Dr. of Philosophy degree from the University of Illinois in 1911 and taught at this University on the subject of Chemistry from 1911 to 1917. He was employed as a Professor in Chemistry by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1917 to 1926. He was an associate member of the Rockefeller Institute For Medical Research from 1926 to 1940, and has been a member of the Rockefeller Institute since 1940.

(Who's Who for 1946-47)

A reliable source has advised that MacInnes is one of the group of Los Angeles scientists who left the United States for Moscow, Russia, on June 11, 1945. (100-34168-12)

The Science Bulletin of the American-Soviet Science Society for October, 1945, pointed out that Dr. MacInnes had represented the American-Soviet Science Society at the jubilee session of the Soviet Academy of Science. According to this Bulletin, Dr. MacInnes was quoted as having stated: "Although the American group at the anniversary meeting of the Academy of Scientists of the U.S.S.R. was shown many laboratories and quite a number of lines of research, I feel that I cannot report with confidence except on the investigations relating to physical chemistry. Final appraisal of the work must await the arrival of reprints and books by the diplomatic pouch." This article further quotes Dr. MacInnes as having stated: "My chief impression of Soviet Science is that, much more than in this country, there is encouragement of pure science. It is this fact that will make Soviet Scientists, I hope, friendly and cooperative competitors in the future".

The Washington "Times Herald" issue of March 25, 1947, contained an article which discussed the American-Soviet Science Society. This article reflected that Duncan A. MacInnes, Acting Director of the Society, had stated that most of the material exchanged by the Society with Russia was of a theoretical nature. According to this article, Dr. MacInnes indicated that none of the material had any military value, although no one examined the material to determine if it would be injurious to our national defense before it was sent to Russia. (100-344903-18)

J. L. Schmit/lc

ENCLOSURE

62-55854-728

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON 25

October 22, 1947

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY *PER commerce letter*
ON *10/25/92*

FBI
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/25/92* BY *9803 RSK/KH*
347,518

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The President of the United States, under Executive Order 9835 dated March 21, 1947, promulgated the Federal Employees Loyalty Program. Pursuant thereto, the Secretary of Commerce established a Loyalty Board in the Department to adjudicate derogatory cases. In this connection, the Department received Federal Bureau of Investigation reports under letter of transmittal dated May 15, 1947, in the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. For its clarification, the Loyalty Board desires additional information or a summary memoranda on certain persons who are associated with an organization contained in the Federal Bureau of Investigation reports.

The following persons are associated with the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. A copy of the letterhead of the Society is attached.

• Leslie C. Dunn	Chairman
• Walter B. Cannon	Honorary Chairman
• Gilbert N. Lewis	Honorary Chairman
• Alice Hamilton	Honorary Vice-Chairman
• C. E. A. Winslow	Honorary Vice-Chairman
• Harry Grundfest	
• D. A. MacInnes	Executive Committee
• Alfred E. Mirsky	
• Vladimir K. Zworykin	

In addition, information is requested on Mr. Daniel Melcher, formerly Executive Director of The National Committee on Atomic Information.

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Received Int. Security
11-29-47 11:15 P.M.
JSS

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Since this is a matter of considerable urgency, it will be greatly appreciated if your reply is made as expeditiously as possible.

Sincerely,

Adrian S. Fisher

Adrian S. Fisher
Solicitor

Attachment

AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Affiliated with
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship,
Inc.

114 East 32 Street

New York 16, N. Y.

Murray Hill 3-2082

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

CHAIRMAN

~~L. C. Dunn~~

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Walter B. Cannon

Gilbert N. Lewis

HONORARY VICE-CHAIRMAN

Alice Hamilton

Irving Langmuir

Chauncey D. Leake

Leo Loeb

Wilder Penfield

Florence R. Sabin

C. E. A. Winslow

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Edward U. Condon

~~M. Demerec~~

~~Th. Dobzhansky~~

Carl C. Dunbar

John E. Flynn

Samuel Gelfan

Harry Grundfest

Michael Heidelberger

S. Lifschetz

D. A. MacInnes

~~A. E. Mirsky~~

~~Marston Morse~~

~~Stuart Mudd~~

~~Mervin F. Oakes~~

~~Th. Shedlovsky~~

~~W. M. Stanley~~

~~Selman A. Waksman~~

~~Philip R. White~~

~~Ignace Zlotowski~~

~~Vladimir K. Zworykin~~

Edwin S. Smith, Executive Director, National Council American-Soviet
Friendship, Inc.

ENCLOSURE

1 62-58854-72X

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLEN CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 19, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

*CONF. INET

[redacted] stated that Dr. CONDON called WEBSTER S. JONES at New York City from Washington, D. C. on November 11, 1947 asking as to the status of a deal that he and JONES were working on. This "deal" refers to attempts by CONDON to secure a position at Penn State College. JONES is trying to further this by conversation with MIL HOLLAND (phonetic) and GEORGE DYKES (phonetic) and by "pushing the board."

b2

CONDON stated that he has an offer for a position as Dean of the Engineering Department at the University of Minnesota and plans to go to Minnesota to look things over. [redacted] further reported that on November 11 CONDON also talked to HENRY HARTIG (phonetic) of the University of Minnesota, who is in Washington with a Dr. MORRELL (phonetic) attending a convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges. These three planned to have dinner that evening. It is possible that this meeting concerns CONDON's attempts to secure a position at the University of Minnesota.

b2

CONDON advised JONES that he preferred the position at Penn State College and JONES promised to keep him advised as to developments.

This data is being furnished the St. Paul and Philadelphia Offices for information only at this time. These offices are requested to check their files in an endeavor to identify HARTIG, MORRELL, JONES, HOLLAND and DYKES. Any additional information received in this connection will be furnished the appropriate office.

RGG:GH

62-4108
CC/St. Paul
CC/Philadelphia

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EX-133

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Mass...

G.I.R. & Co

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
- INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 26, 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-18-2009

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 1207
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONF. INFO~~ [] reported that Dr. LEO SZILARD, Atomic scientist at the University of Chicago and Chairman of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Incorporated, prepared a letter for transmission to JOSEF STALIN in Moscow. This letter in general expounded the necessity of avoiding the drift toward war and the deterioration of the present situation, and proposed that STALIN start broadcasting to the American people. (U)

SZILARD, prior to sending this letter, wrote to the Attorney General and the Secretary of State for permission to send this letter to avoid a possible violation of the Logan Act, which prohibits private citizens to contact heads of foreign governments with a view toward influencing relations between the respective governments. (S)

(U) When two months passed with no acknowledgment to his letter, SZILARD then considered the possibility of publishing same in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, but this was not done. He subsequently got in contact with JAMES RUSTIN, who agreed to publish same in his column in the New York Times on November 12, 1947. (C)

CONDON, who is the Director of the National Bureau of Standards and the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation by this office, stated that his opposition to the publication of this letter was based on the fact that SZILARD, even though acting as an individual, is a representative of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists and an Atomic scientist himself. Thus, he felt that SZILARD's letter might result in a criticism of Atomic scientist in general as being disloyal, untrustworthy and "crackpots." (c)

This could in turn give the military men such as Major General LESLIE R. GROVES some basis for criticizing the civilian control of Atomic Energy (McMahon Bill). CONDON added that he did not feel that the publication of the letter would affect in any way the national political situation. CONDON also pointed out that SZILARD was one of the leaders.

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November 26, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of the opposition to the May-Johnson Bill, which bill proposed military control of Atomic Energy. As a result SZILARD incorporated the enmity of GROVES and other military men. (C)

(U)

CONDON therefore discussed this letter with several people, including representatives of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists with the object of blocking publication of this letter, and if it is published, to have representatives of this Committee publicly state that SZILARD was speaking for himself only and not the Committee. (C)

(U)

He also contacted newspaper friends to make plans to "play down" this article should it cause any considerable public reaction. (C)

(U)

In this connection CONDON talked to Dr. HOGNESS (phonetic), who is probably Dr. T. R. HOGNESS, Trustee of the Emergency Committee and believed to be at the University of Chicago. HOGNESS stated that he had been in touch with PHIL MORSE (phonetic), who is probably PHILIP M. MORSE of the Brookhaven Laboratory and a member of the Committee, and also with PAULING (phonetic), who is probably LINUS PAULING, noted chemist in the California Institute of Technology and a member of the Committee. (C)

(U)

CONDON also discussed this letter with ROBERT FRAZE of the Department of Commerce, and advised FRAZE that he had talked with WEISSKOPF (VICTOR FREDERICK WEISSKOPF, active member of the Emergency Committee and on the staff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology). CONDON asked WEISSKOPF to contact CARL COMPTON, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in this matter. (C)

(U)

CONDON also called BETA (phonetic) (HANS BETHE, Cornell University and a member of the Emergency Committee), MORSE (phonetic), PAULING (phonetic) and HOGNESS (phonetic), and suggested to them that if requested to comment on SZILARD's article, to state that he acted only as an individual. (C)

(U)

CONDON also called "my old friend" WARREN AUSTIN of the United Nations to ask AUSTIN to attempt to have the New York Times withhold this article. CONDON further told FRAZE that SZILARD had called him and said that he felt that this article would cause a violent reaction and that this was what he desired. (C)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

November 26, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) FRAZE stated that FERDINAND KUHN of the Washington Post had called him in this matter on behalf of ALFRED FRIENDLY, also of the Washington Post, who was temporarily absent from the city. To obtain additional information regarding this article, KUHN was referred to WALLER, who had a copy of SZILARD's letter to STALIN. WALLER resides at Apartment 305, LaSalle Apartments, Connecticut Avenue and L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. FRAZE and CONDON agreed that MORSE and HOGNESS would be the best spokesmen to be quoted in the newspaper regarding SZILARD's letter. CONDON referred to contacts made by himself and/or FRAZE with ALFRED FRIENDLY, Washington Post writer, MARQUIS CHILDS, news columnist and commentator, and MARTIN AGRONSKY of Radio Station WMAL. (C)

(U) In a later conversation with CONDON, FRAZE stated that he felt that the Times article had been stopped, as SZILARD decided to make some changes in it which would "take the edge off the sedition angle." FRAZE indicated that the Times was possibly setting a trap for SZILARD in publishing this article. As a result of this change, nothing would appear regarding the article in the Washington papers and possibly would appear in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. (C)

(U) CONDON had a lengthy conversation with MARTIN AGRONSKY in this matter, setting forth in general the developments as set forth above. During the conversation he told AGRONSKY that he was not a member of the Emergency Committee as he had "pulled out of all such things." AGRONSKY agreed to wait and see what the reaction would be if this letter of SZILARD's were published and then act accordingly. (C)

(U) Due to the fact that several of the individuals named reside in New York, Chicago, Boston and Pasadena, copies of this letter are being sent to the offices covering these cities for information only. (C)

(U) Any additional information received in this regard will be forwarded to the Bureau. (C)

RGG:GH

CC: Boston, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago (AMSD)
File No. 62-4108

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 26, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ [] reported that Mr. SALISBURY (phonetic) attempted to reach CONDON by phone on October 6, 1947 and in CONDON's absence asked Mrs. CONDON if she and CONDON would join him at dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on October 8. She tentatively accepted this invitation.

On October 8 CONDON tried to reach W. W. SALISBURY at the Mayflower Hotel, but the latter was not in his room.

On October 20 WIN SALISBURY (phonetic) advised EMILIE CONDON that he was in town for a few days and agreed to visit the CONDONs that evening.

The Washington Post of November 19, 1947 reflected that Dr. WINFIELD W. SALISBURY and a coworker, Dr. DONALD H. MENZEL, both astronomers at the Harvard University Observatory, gave a talk on Cosmic Rays at the fall meeting of the Academy of Sciences held in Washington on November 18, 1947. A copy of this clipping is being attached for the Boston Office. No copies are being retained in the Washington Field Office.

In view of the probability that SALISBURY of Harvard is identical with the SALISBURY who has been in contact with CONDON, the Boston Office is requested to furnish the Washington Field Office with a summary of any information in their files regarding SALISBURY.

RGG:GH

CC:Boston (Enclosure)

File No. 62-4108

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-58854-75
F B I
21 NOV 26 1947

52 DEC 13 1947

b2

100-346824-3

GUR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: November 26, 1947

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Remylet November 26, 1947.

Attached hereto are self-explanatory newspaper
clippings regarding Dr. LEO SZILARD's letter to Premier
STALIN.

The Chicago Office if requested to obtain appro-
priate copies of "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists"
and forward same to the Bureau.

RGG:GH

Enclosures: Boston - 1
New York - 1
Los Angeles - 1
Chicago - 1 (AMSD)
Bureau - 2

File No. 62-4108

RECORDED

F B I

NOV 26 1947

EX-4

EX-4

R320
69 DEC 6 - 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

162-58854-76
F B I
15 NOV 26 1947

EX-4

~~NY TIMES 11/25/47~~
**STALIN TALK TO U.S.
URGED BY SZILARD**

Physicist's Open Letter to Him
Proposes Peace Meetings of
Scientists and Citizens

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—Prof. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago, who was the first to discover the chain reaction that made the atomic bomb possible, has addressed an open letter to Premier Josef Stalin of Russia, urging him to initiate a new type of chain reaction that might "remove the block which has caused the deadlock" between Russia and the United States.

The letter was first submitted to Attorney General Tom C. Clark with a request for permission to send it directly to the Soviet Premier. Failing to receive such permission, Dr. Szilard made his letter public through publication in the current issue of The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Dr. Szilard proposes to Mr. Stalin a number of unique suggestions, all aimed to bring about a more direct contact between the American and the Russian people. First, by a series of addresses by the Russian Premier to the American people outlining his basic ideas for the reconstruction of the post-war world, and secondly, by a series of meetings of leading scientists and citizens from the major countries of the world for ironing out the controversial issues.

Such meetings also, Dr. Szilard points out, must be initiated by Premier Stalin himself. He adds, however, that "if called upon to do so," he (Dr. Szilard) would try to form a committee of American atomic scientists who, "acting as hosts," would gather "a group of citizens from all walks of life—men who are concerned about the welfare of America and who are also concerned about the welfare of the rest of the world, including Russia."

"Such a group," Dr. Szilard writes, "could meet with similarly constituted groups from Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other hand. Russian scientists would surely cooperate if the initiative were taken by you (Stalin), and the scientists of all these other countries could then also be counted upon to help in arranging such a meeting."

~~TIME-Herald 11/25/47~~
**Savant Asks
Bid to Stalin**

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—An appeal to Premier Stalin to "speak directly and personally to the American people" on Russia's proposals for a general postwar settlement was made today by a scientist who played a leading role in development of the atom bomb.

In an "open letter to Stalin," Dr. Leo Szilard, sometimes called "the father of the atom bomb," told the Soviet leader it is "clearly within your power to give the American people a choice between two alternative courses of foreign policy."

If deterioration of American-Soviet relations continues for another six months, he added, a "fateful change" might take root in the minds of the American people and "more likely than not the further course of events will be out of the control of the two governments involved."

WASH. "Times-
Herald"
11-25-47

RE: EDWARD UALLA
CONDON;

IS-R.

NEW YORK
"TIMES"
11-25-47

62-410P

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: EDWARD CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

DATE: November 21, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you might be interested in the following conversation between Condon and his wife on November 18, 1947 as reflected by a technical surveillance on Condon [redacted]

Dr. Condon stated, "I'm in the Times Herald again today -- just mixed up with the contempt of Congress, those 10 Hollywood Reds - the last paragraph of the article says that THOMAS says now that I will be called during the week of December 17th instead of December 12th, at which time I will be questioned on my reputed Communist and Communist front organizations -- and just lets it go at that -- but you see the old technique of dragging it in and associating you with those other cases over and over again and so on; it's really a disgusting thing, isn't it -- I hate to spend time on this, I'd much rather work and yet I sort of have a feeling that I had better somehow get set and get prepared for it." EMILY asked "Do you really think they're gonna call you" and EDWARD said "Oh, I haven't any idea but I don't like this repeated -- I've half a notion to get up quite a statement that's something like the material in the HOLIFIELD speech, plus something like the departmental hearings material that I supplied and mimeograph the damn thing and send it to every member of Congress with a little cover letter saying that it's really not very fair to have this thing dangle on and on like this; here's my story and they ought to get it over with." Condon advised he would have to think about it.

EHM:bh

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&
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37 NOV 25 1947

EX-1

R314

50 DEC 4 1947

November 22, 1947

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable William Averell Harriman
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought you would be interested to know that it has been learned through a highly confidential and most reliable source that Dr. Edward U. Condon has apparently been attempting to secure a position with Penn State College and that he has already been offered a position as Dean of the Engineering Department at the University of Minnesota.

The informant has advised that Mr. Webster S. Jones was attempting to secure the position for Dr. Condon at Penn State College.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

EHM/ELJ:map

cc - Liaison Section

*Personnel
Handled - 11:00 AM
11-26-47
JH*

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 5 1947

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 22 7 15 PM '47
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65-4-78
NOV 22 8 27 AM '47
JH

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DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

11-28-47

WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FROM WASH FIELD

28

5:30 p

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS-R

CONDON AND WIFE DUE ARRIVE HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE EIGHT A.M.
SUNDAY NOVEMBER THIRTY. HE WILL GIVE LECTURE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
MONDAY DECEMBER ONE AT DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. BOSTON WILL
ENDEAVOR TO ASCERTAIN GENERAL NATURE OF LECTURE AND OTHER
ACTIVITIES OR CONTACTS OF CONDON THROUGH AVAILABLE SOURCES.

HOTTEL

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62-4108

RECORDED

162-58854-79

F B I

15 DEC 1 1947

EX-103

URGENT RECORD

58 10 03 AM

RECEIVED

R320
56 DEC 6

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: November 25, 1947

TO : D. M. LADD *DL*
 FROM : E. G. Fitch *EGF*
 SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
 DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF STANDARDS

27656

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Wilson of the Office of Naval Intelligence advised Special Agent Doherty that he had received information from a representative of the Bureau of Ordnance to the effect that two reporters came to see him as a result of a speech made by Dr. Condon before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Wilson stated according to the Bureau of Ordnance representative that Condon made certain disclosures concerning guided missiles during his speech.

Wilson did not know where the speech was made but promised to make further inquiries to obtain information as to what was said by Dr. Condon.

Wilson also stated that no press release or transcript of this speech was available and that he would make his inquiries by contacting members of the Bureau of Ordnance who attended this meeting for the purpose of determining where and when this talk was made and exactly what was said by Dr. Condon.

As soon as this information is obtained, Wilson advised that he would inform the Bureau.

RECORDED

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for the attention of Supervisor R. G. Fletcher.

EX-14

37 NOV 28 1947

JFD:hrh

60 DEC 9 - 1947

R322

5-8/47

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 2, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] stated that CONDON, on November 27, 1947, telephonically contacted THURMAN ARNOLD, 3201 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia, and identified himself as being with the Bureau of Standards. He stated that "something has come up in connection with this loyalty hysteria which affects my position at the Bureau". CONDON requested some professional counsel in the matter and ARNOLD agreed to see him within the next half hour.

On November 29, CONDON talked to Dr. RICHARDS at the National Academy of Sciences (probably Dr. ALFRED NEWTON RICHARD, President of the National Academy of Sciences, Professor of Pharmacology and Vice-president in Charge of Medical Affairs at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia). RICHARDS advised that he had had a talk with McGINNES (ph) in New York (probably DUNCAN A. MACINNES of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City) and had asked MacINNES to send some letters and documents to him so he could review same prior to returning to his home in Philadelphia. RICHARDS and CONDON agreed to ride to New York on the same train out of Washington on November 29 as CONDON was on his way to give a lecture at Dartmouth College. CONDON said that he would get some data together in this matter but that some of the material, of which he had no copies, was in the possession of THURMAN ARNOLD, his counsel in this matter.

ARNOLD tried to reach CONDON on November 29 and ascertained from the latter's wife that CONDON had left for New York City but could be contacted in care of Professor DICKEY at Dartmouth College on November 30, December 1 and December 2. ARNOLD later called Mrs. CONDON and stated, "We have gone over CONDON's stuff and will represent him if he so desires." He further stated that CONDON had a stronger case than he had thought. Both ARNOLD and Mrs. CONDON believe that the matter will turn out all right.

It is noted that Dr. CONDON, on November 18, advised his wife that he was due to be called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities during the week of December 17 to testify as to his reputed Communism and Communistic organization activities. It is also noted that an article in the Washington

RGG:JIF
62-4108

RECORDED & INDEXED

162-58854-81

21 DEC 3 1947

EX-9

DEC 15 1947
R 894

7/11/48
7/11/48

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI
December 2, 1947

"Times-Herald" referred to CONDON's associations with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the American-Soviet Science Society, Inc. MacINNES is acting chairman of the latter group and therefore appears possible that CONDON has secured the services of the law firm of ARNOLD, PORTER and FORTAS.

Any additional developments in this matter will be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

RGG:JIF
62-4108

1947

✓ The Director _____ Records Section
 Mr. Tolson _____ Stamp and mail
 Mr. Ladd _____ Prepare tickler
 Mr. Rosen Mr. Tolson _____ Call file
 Mr. Clegg Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Glavin Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Nichols Mr. Glavin _____ See Me
 Mr. Tracy Mr. Ladd _____ Call me re this
 Mr. Harbo Mr. Nichols _____ Note and return
 _____ Mr. Rosen _____ Please ascertain status
 _____ Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carroll _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Coyne _____ Mr. _____
 Mr. Garza _____
 Mr. Fletcher _____ Room _____
 Mr. Laughlin _____
 Mr. McCabe _____
 Mr. Mohr Mr. Clegg _____ Miss Gandy
 Mr. Nease Mr. Nease _____ Miss Gray
 Mr. Pennington Miss Gandy _____ Miss Lyon
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____ Miss Artley
 Mr. Tyler _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Edward A. Tamm
 5734

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 25, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Information was recently furnished to the Bureau by Jim Walter of the Times Herald that Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, made an address before the Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Potomac Electric Power Company Auditorium, Washington, D. C. This same source advised that during his speech Condon stated that the Bureau of Standards was engaged in work on guided missiles for the Navy and that the old type missile during the war was launched from a range of 15 miles. He stated that the project was known as the "Kingfisher" project. He also stated that over 200 people were employed in this work and that the work was being done in quonset huts on the grounds of the Bureau of Standards.

This source also advised that Captain H. O. Munn, Department of the Navy, advised him that the "Kingfisher" Project is a highly restricted project and that Condon had no business discussing it. According to this source the Navy is now making an issue of the matter with the thought in mind that if Condon would discuss highly restricted projects like this in public meetings, they question what information he might discuss over cocktails.

There is attached hereto a communication to the Department of the Navy requesting that the Bureau be advised whether the "Kingfisher" project is classified and in particular whether the use of the name and the details mentioned above by Condon concerning it are classified. The Navy is also being asked if they will present testimony concerning this classified project in the event this matter subsequently becomes the subject of prosecutive action.

Upon receipt of information from the Department of the Navy that Condon disclosed information that is considered classified, the facts will be furnished to the Attorney General for his opinion as to whether Condon's disclosure constitutes a violation of the espionage act or related statutes which may be the subject of prosecutive action.

No investigation will be instituted in this case until the Department advises whether Condon's disclosure, as referred to above, constitutes a violation of a statute which may result in prosecution.

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EX-103
RECORDED
&
INDEXED
109

62-58854-82
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NOV 1 1947

EHM:mcm:dbb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECORDED

62-58854-82

Date: November 25, 1947

To: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Department of the Navy
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

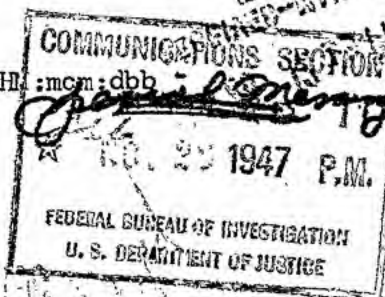
This Bureau has recently been advised that Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, made an address before the Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Potomac Electric Power Company Auditorium in Washington, D. C.

This source advised that during his talk Condon stated that the Bureau of Standards was engaged in work on guided missiles for the Navy and that the old type missile during the war was launched from a range of 15 miles. He stated that the project was known as the "Kingfisher" project. Condon also stated that over 200 people were employed in this work and that it was being performed in quonset huts on the grounds of the Bureau of Standards.

Although no investigation is presently being conducted by this Bureau regarding the situation it is requested that you advise whether the "Kingfisher" project is classified and in particular whether the remarks made by Dr. Condon concerning it are classified. Upon receiving this information this matter will be presented to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice for an opinion as to whether Condon's disclosure as referred to above is a violation of the espionage act or related statutes which may result in prosecutive action.

It is also requested that you advise whether the Navy will present testimony concerning this classified project in court in the event this matter becomes the subject of prosecutive action.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy



RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-58854-82

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 5, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

b2

~~CONF. INFT.~~ [] advised that on December 3, 1947, CONDON talked with Dr. M. A. HUNTER, Dean of the Faculty, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, relative to the possibility of CONDON'S taking over HUNTER'S position as the latter plans to retire. HUNTER characterized this as the Number 2 position at this school, and added that the president would not hold this position for more than six or seven years, in all probability, and if CONDON were Dean of the Faculty then, he would be in line for this position. HUNTER stated that he would come to Washington, D. C., to discuss this matter with CONDON unless the latter planned to be in New York City soon. CONDON stated that he planned to make a radio address from New York City on December 14th, and that they might get together at that time. However, no definite arrangements for a meeting were made at this time.

[] also stated that on December 3, 1947, CONDON talked to Dr. TATE of the University of Minnesota, and referred to the "deal" (apparently CONDON'S attempts to secure a position at that University). CONDON stated that he would be in Minneapolis on December 9th or 10th, 1947, and he accepted TATE'S invitation to dine. TATE was quite enthusiastic over the possibility of CONDON'S obtaining this position. With respect to his present position (Director of the National Bureau of Standards), CONDON stated, "I am pretty much tempted to tell the truth because while the work here is awfully nice if they let you do it, still there's a hell of a lot of red tape here, and so on, and maybe it's almost that bad there, I don't know; I'll ask you to tell me the truth." CONDON stated that he would advise Dr. HARTIG of the University of Minnesota of his travel plans.

b2

For the benefit of the St. Paul and Albany offices, it is noted that CONDON is the subject of an active investigation by the Washington Field Office. CONDON is scheduled to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee during the week of December 12th, 1947. CONDON is apparently quite concerned over this and has secured the legal counsel of THURMAN ARNOLD, et al. He has also been trying to obtain positions at various universities, as the University of Minnesota, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the University of Pennsylvania.

B

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&
INDEXED 861162-58857-83
F B I
33 DEC 5 1947

EX-7

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

WFO File 62-4108

This information is being furnished St. Paul and Albany for information only at this time, with the request that should any information be developed in the press or through available sources that such developments be brought to the attention of this office and the Bureau.

The Bureau will be advised of any additional developments in this matter.

RGG:shk
62-4108

cc - Albany
St. Paul

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 11-19

1947

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Edward Tamm
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Jones
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Section

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-18-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Clyde Tolson

December 30, 1947

Honorable William Averell Harriman
Secretary of Commerce
Department of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought that you might be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and his wife which was furnished to this Bureau by a highly confidential and reliable source.

According to this informant, Condon recently discussed with Dr. M. A. Hunter, Dean of the Faculty, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, the possibility of Condon's taking over Hunter's position when the latter retired. The informant advised that Hunter told Condon that his position was next to the President of the Institute, and added that the President in all probability would not hold his position longer than six or seven years at which time if Condon was Dean of the Faculty he would be in line for the position of President of the Institute.

Through this same source it was determined that an unidentified individual at the Washington Cooperative Book Shop recently advised Mrs. Condon that certain publications were available. Mrs. Condon was also informed that her membership in the Washington Cooperative Book Shop had expired. According to the informant, Mrs. Condon intended to send someone to the Washington Cooperative Book Shop on that date. ~~As you will undoubtedly recall, the Washington Cooperative Book Shop was formerly known as the newly named as a subversive organization by the Attorney General in connection with the President's Loyalty Program.~~ ~~Washington Book Shop Association and as such, was named.~~

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECORDED
EX-98
62-58854-83
DEC 31 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
DEC 26 6 00 PM '47
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 11-19-47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Tolson
 E. A. Tamm
 Clegg
 Glavin
 Ladd
 Nichols
 Rosen
 Tracy
 Carson
 Egan
 Gurnea
 Harbo
 Hendon
 Pennington
 Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Nease
 Miss Gandy

I am attaching hereto a memorandum which Jim Walter of the Times-Herald gave me. It covers a story he wrote following a speech by Dr. Edward U. Condon of the Bureau of Standards. In this Condon refers to a war project for the Navy which is known as the "Kingfish." The Times-Herald talked to Captain H. O. Munn of the Navy who stated that the Kingfish was highly restricted; that Condon had no business talking about this; that they have tech people out there to keep tech details from Condon. They are now making an issue out of this because if Condon is talking like this in a public meeting they do not know what he would be saying over cocktails. Captain Munn also told Walter that in the newest guided missile there is a telemeter in the missile that sends back impulses to the sending point. This is a highly secret device though recently the Russians started trying to purchase blueprints and telemeter machines. The Navy, of course, thought this was confidential and nobody knew about it until they picked up this information about the Russians trying to buy it.

With reference to the Atomic discussions, the Times-Herald checked with Trapnell, Public Relations at the AEC, who stated there was nothing restricted or confidential. Munn indicated that ONI and the FBI had been requested to investigate the disclosure of the Kingfish project. Walter further told me that he had been talking to J. Parnell Thomas and Thomas had told him the Atomic Energy Commission has the telephones of both Walter and Ed Nellor of the New York Sun tapped.

Attachment

LBN:MP

ENCL

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EX-74

31 DEC

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NOV. 13, 1947

JIM WALTER

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CONDON

The basic fundamentals for atomic energy, testing uranium and plutonium for purity content is now being carried on at the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Edward U. Condon, head of that agency, said last night.

Dr. Condon also revealed that work on the atom bomb was "centralized" at the Bureau in 1939 and the experiment remained there until the winter of 1942 when the program was "given a large expansion."

He said the work now carried on at the Bureau was "a vital part of the whole atomic business. It is absolutely necessary that pure uranium and plutonium be used. These minerals were assayed at the Bureau.

"We do standardization work for the Atomic Energy Commission," Dr. Condon told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the PEPCO auditorium last night.

He also revealed that while the budget of the bureau this year is \$7,000,000 the work carried on is double that amount, the difference coming principally from contract work for the army and Navy.

The largest of these peacetime projects is that of guided missiles...The old type missile during the war was launched from a range of 15 miles and equipped with radar...This was started at the Bureau...

ENCLOSURE

62-57824-84

At present this is known as the "kingfisher" project and employs over 200 people. The work is being carried on the quonset huts on the grounds.

Still another project now being carried on by the Bureau is in the further development of the proximity fuse. This was also started during the war. This is in two types, the rotating and non-rotating types.

During the war work on the rotating type fuse was carried on here in the District by the Carnegie Foundation and the non-rotating type at the Bureau. Now all work is done at the Bureau.

Also doing with work for the Carnegie Foundation, on the rotating type proximity fuse was the Johns Hopkins plant in Silver Spring.

"Dozens of other specialized projects are also being carried on. One being in quartz crystals necessary for radio work."

"During the war huge quantities of these quartz crystals were flown here from Brazil and all sorted for radio work.

Condon said one of the major projects now, since the war, was the development of a central propagation radio laboratory. A budget of \$4,000,000 has been set aside for this.

"During the war this was under the Army and Navy," Condon said.

He said this was necessary in order to establish a range of radio frequencies due to solar activity. What frequencies are best for used communications and for navigation on the entire earth's surface.

"The Bureau's work is now global in scope. We are really a radio weather bureau," Condon said.

He said personnel in this field had been increased from 50 to more than 300 employees.

Plans are now being made for the installation of a 50-million and a 100-million volt machine to be used in testing materials. These machines are the highest voltage ever used.

Also a building, preferably in Bethesda for the filing of radio active measurements.

He said the Bureau, in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institute of Health were planning such a development.

"People would become frightened if this building was located in the heart of the city but there is no need for this fright."

"The radio active tracers are very safe" Condon said. The only existing files are now located at Oak Ridge, Chicago and at Brookline Long Island. There should be one in this area."

He said the bureau needs an engineering experiment station and "we have our eyes on a War Surplus Plant near Baltimore." He described this as being near the Calvert Distillery plant.

On guided missiles...Condon said the present project is for long range missiles and that facts on this development were being protected on advice from the Military.

He described one such missile, guided by radar now considered obsolete, that sank a Jap cruiser near the end of the

war. This missile was one with a 15-mile range.

He also described a wartime project at the Bureau, now discontinued, development of optical glass. "During the war more than 500 persons worked on the project."

He said the actual glass, used for binoculars and other optical work, was manufactured at the Bureau and that many of these people are now training manufacturers in this exacting process. "The peacetime requirements is but a few percent to wartime needs for this optical glass," Condon said.

Dr. Condon, an authority on atomic energy, was recommended to President Truman by Henry Wallace to head the Atomic Energy Commission, but his name was withdrawn at the White House and never submitted to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He faces a grilling by the House Committee on Un-American Activities early next month.

43128

November 25, 1947

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

EX-74

Honorable William Averell Harriman
Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought you would be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon because it has come to me from a reputable newspaper source. I am transmitting it to you because of the probability that publicity may occur concerning this situation.

The newspaper source has advised me that Dr. Edward U. Condon recently made an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in the Potomac Electric Power Company Auditorium, Washington, D. C. According to this source, Condon stated during his speech that the Bureau of Standards was engaged in work on guided missiles, that the old type missile during the war was launched from a range of 15 miles and was equipped with radar. He stated that this project was known as the "Kingfisher" project. He also stated that over two hundred people were employed on this work and, further, that the work was being done in quonset huts on the grounds of the Bureau of Standards.

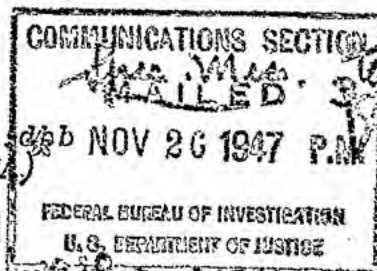
It has also been determined from this source that the Navy Department has advised that the "Kingfisher" project is a highly restricted project and that Condon had no business discussing it; that they have technical employees at the Bureau of Standards to keep the technical details from Condon. According to this source, the Navy is now making an issue of this matter with the thought in mind that if Condon discussed highly restricted projects like this in a public meeting, they question what information he might discuss over cocktails.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EHM:mn ddb NOV 26 1947 P.M.
(EAT:FA)



Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NO. 1

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FILE NO. 62-4108

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE NOV 21 1947	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/7 - 10/31/47	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT W. GIBBS RGG:hjr
TITLE EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONDON born March 2, 1902, Alamogordo, New Mexico. Received Ph.D. in physics, University of California, 1926. Studied in Germany, 1926-1927 on Rockefeller Foundation grant. Lectured Columbia University, 1927-1928; was professor at Princeton, 1928-1929; University of Minnesota, 1929-1930; Princeton, 1930-1937. In 1937 joined WESTINGHOUSE CORP. as Associate Director of Research Lab, serving until appointed Director of Bureau of Standards, November, 1945. Was consultant to National Defense Research Committee, 1940; member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Uranium Research, 1941. In late 1943 went to University of California to work on atom bomb. In November, 1945 named advisor to Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, headed by Senator BRIAN McMAHON. CONDON proposed civilian control of atomic energy commission as opposed to military warning that secrets of atom bomb could not be kept indefinitely. CONDON emphasized international cooperation of scientists and international control of atom bomb. In May, 1946 helped ALBERT EINSTEIN form Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists to "help arouse the world to its danger". In July, 1946 served on President's Evaluation Commission re atom bomb test at Bikini; elected member of National Academy of Sciences, 1944; was president of American Physical Society, 1946. Has written several books and articles re physics. Married in 1920 to EMILIE HONZIK of Czech descent; has three children. List of publications set forth. CONDON has effected many changes in organization of Bureau of Standards, principal one being that he named self Chief of Atomic Physics Division. Among CONDON appointees are D. I. VINOGRADOFF, Assistant to Director, Russian-born engineer and contact of Soviet Embassy. Newspaper articles in July, 1947 reflected CONDON to be called before House Un-American Activities Committee for Russian contacts, pro-Russian sympathies, and for activity in AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, INC. and SOUTHERN

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CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE; defended in Congress by CHET HOLIFIELD (D-California), and National Academy of Sciences. Confidential sources report that CONDON is associate of JAMES ROX NEWMAN, PHILLIP M. HAUSER and MARTIN AGRONSKY, associated with the Gregory Case, and with several officials at Czech Embassy. CONDON on Soviet Embassy mailing list for Red Army Day Celebration. CONDON has indicated desire to employ persons at Bureau of Standards recommended by Czech Embassy. DOUBRAVKA HAJSMAN, wife of Czech Assistant Military and Air Attache, employed at Bureau of Standards. Mrs. CONDON associates with representatives of Czech, Polish, Bulgarian and Russian Embassies and with representatives of World Republic Movement, United World Federalists, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Czech-American Alliance; also active in sending packages to destitute professors in Czechoslovakia.

(U)

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. Hyatt Mossburg, Washington, D.C., 7/28/47.

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62-4108

At Washington, D.C.

DETAILS:

A. PERSONAL HISTORY OF CONDON

The following personal history of CONDON was obtained from "Current Biography", 1946 edition, beginning on page 127.

EDWARD UHLER CONDON was born March 2, 1902 at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is presently the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. He is a physicist. He resides at 3535 Van Ness Street, N.W.

"After eight years as Associate Director of Research for the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, EDWARD UHLER CONDON was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce in November, 1945.

"The birth place of Dr. CONDON has become associated with the historic first detonation of the Atom Bomb. The area chosen for that experimental explosion lies not far from the town of Alamogordo, New Mexico, where he was born March 2, 1902 to WILLIAM EDWARD and CAROLINE BARR (UHLER) CONDON. WILLIAM CONDON was a civil engineer whose family accompanied him as he moved about in the West on various railroad construction jobs.

"Young CONDON was interested in sciences as a high school student in Oakland, California, but worked as a reporter for three years for Oakland and San Francisco newspapers before entering the University of California to study astronomy. His experience as a newspaperman probably contributed to his facility for translating his ideas into emphatic and readily quotable language. He was later to write numerous articles for popular, scientific magazines, as well as research books and papers. According to his colleagues, even his research papers sometimes contained a 'fillip of language unusual to such literature'. In college he turned his main interest from astronomy to physics. He was awarded a B.A. degree with highest honors in 1924 and his Ph.D in 1926, both from the University of California at Berkeley.

"The Rockefeller Foundation, in an effort to stimulate the development of trained research men in physics, chemistry and mathematics, had established National Research Council Fellowships just after World War I. Awarded one of these fellowships, CONDON studied in Göttingen and Munich in 1926 to 1927. In the Spring of 1927, on his return to America, he lectured in physics at Columbia University. The next year he was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics at Princeton University; this, he left in 1929 to take a professorship at the University of

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"Minnesota. When he returned to Princeton in 1930, he was to stay for seven years as an Associate Professor.

"At Princeton, CONDON concentrated on applications of the new methods of quantum mechanics to the problems of atomic and molecular structure and the interpretation of radio activity. American industry was become increasingly interested in applied physics and late in the 1930's, many physicists entered the field of industrial research. In 1937, CONDON, too, left the classroom for the industrial laboratory. The WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY in East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania appointed CONDON Associate Director of its research laboratories where research-fellows dealt with pure science. CONDON did not lose contact with the academic world, however; while at WESTINGHOUSE, he served as Advisory Professor for the University of Pittsburgh. In an address at Purdue University in 1942 at the opening of the Charles Benedict Stuart Laboratory of Applied Physics, he said, 'I feel sure that those who are entrusted with furthering scientific research at colleges see this problem of applied physics in all its broad implications. They recognize, as we do in industry, that all physics is applied physics, - so-called pure physics being simply that part whose application is to satisfy the curiosity of the physicists'.

"At Westinghouse, CONDON directed the work of a group of young physicists doing research work on the only large atom-smasher to be operated by an industrial research laboratory. With this equipment, the group carried out studies on uranium fission before the Government's Atomic Bomb Project was started.

"From the Fall of 1940 CONDON was engaged full-time on various phases of research for military purposes. Serving as a consultant to the National Defense Research Committee, he helped organize the Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which conducted the research and development program on microwave radar. Later, he organized and directed the research activities of WESTINGHOUSE in radar. Early in the war, he assisted in organizing the rocket research program. Appointed to President Roosevelt's Committee on Uranium Research in mid-1941, he helped with the studies which led to a launching in January, 1942 of the major effort which culminated in the successful development of the Atom Bomb. In the Fall of 1943, CONDON left the radar work at WESTINGHOUSE to devote his entire time to work on the Atomic Bomb Project at the University of California. His work involved the separation of U235 from U238 with the use of large mass spectrographs.

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"In October, 1945 CONDON was nominated by President Truman as Director of the National Bureau of Standards to succeed Dr. LYMAN J. GRIGGS, who was retiring after twenty-eight years of service. The Bureau, a division of the Department of Commerce, is the Government's principal agency for basic research in physics, chemistry and engineering. Originally concerned mainly with the standards of length and weight, it now conducts basic research on fundamental science of great variety. CONDON was also appointed by the President to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Government research agency in the aviation field.

"On November 5, 1945, two days after his appointment to the Bureau of Standards was confirmed by the Senate, CONDON was named Scientific Advisor to the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy. This committee, which was headed by Senator BRIAN McMAHON, reported unanimously to the Senate a bill providing for federal operation of atomic energy plants by a civilian atomic energy commission. While not advocating the immediate disclosure of secret data on atomic weapons, CONDON warned that 'We cannot expect the scientists of other nations will be long in discovering by their own studies what we now know, and more, and, therefore, no sound policy can be permanently based on the idea of keeping secret our work in this field'. He repeatedly emphasized the importance of developing international cooperation between scientists as it existed before World War II, and the need for an effective program of international control of the Atom Bomb through the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission.

"In March, 1946 CONDON brought into the open the conflict between the American scientists and military men for the control of atomic energy in a speech before the WESTINGHOUSE SCIENCE INSTITUTE (See "Science", April 5, 1946) - 'Prominent scientists are denied the privilege of traveling abroad', he stated. 'Physicists are not allowed to discuss certain areas of their science with each other...Information essential to understanding is being denied to students in our universities, so that, if this situation were to continue, the young students...will get from their professors only a watered-down, Army-approved version of the laws of nature'. CONDON lashed out at Army officials who were 'without knowledge, and so, without competence' and yet who were in a position to censor exchange of scientific knowledge. 'War research is not true science', he wrote in the 'Saturday Review of Literature' in June, 1946. 'Any attempt to perpetuate into peace-time the restrictive practices which were used during the war will have disastrous consequences...It spells death to our own activity'.

"CONDON was one of several scientists who, in May, 1946

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"joined Professor ALBERT EINSTEIN in forming the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, which hoped to 'help arouse the world to its danger'. Two months later, CONDON served on the Presidential Evaluation Commission, which made an official report to the President of the results of the Atomic Bomb test at Bikini. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1944; is the 1946 President of the American Physical Society. He is co-author of two books: with P. W. MORSE he wrote 'Quantum Mechanics' (1929), and with G. H. SHORTLEY, 'The Theory of Atomic Spectra' (1935). He was also one of the seventeen scientists who contributed to the book, 'One World or None' (1946).

"CONDON was married when he was only twenty years old, in November, 1922, to EMILIE HONZIK [redacted] have one daughter and two sons, [redacted] JOSEPH HARRY CONDON the physicist has been described as a 'chunky, square-built man with a closely-cropped brush of black hair'. 'TIME' magazine called him 'approachable, colloquial and jolly', adding that he 'likes reading science books of all kinds, band music and complicated ice cream sodas. CONDON says his principal outside interest is symphonic and chamber music."

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References cited in this article are as follows:

"TIME" - 35:44-5 F:12,40

"U.S. NEWS" - 20:80-1 Mr.22-46

"WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA", 1946-1947.

A report of Stone's Mercantile Agency of February, 1946 reflected that CONDON has been the Director of the National Bureau of Standards since November 1, 1945 at a salary of \$8,750.00 a year. His prior residences were given as 5621 North Cumberland Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and 60 Robley Road, Berkeley, California. This was during the period when he was employed at WESTINGHOUSE. His wife is listed as EMILIE H. CONDON, by whom he has three dependent children. His prior employment was listed as WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION at San Francisco and East Pittsburgh in their research laboratories, and as a professor at Princeton University.

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~~SECRET~~B. PUBLICATIONS

Dr. CONDON wrote an article which appeared in the June 1, 1946 issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", Chicago, Illinois, which is entitled, "International Cooperation in Science".

The Indices of the Library of Congress reflected the following publications of CONDON.

"Collected Papers on Ionization" by EDWARD CONDON and LEONARD BENEDICT LOEB (1925);

"The Rapid Fitting of a Certain Class of Empirical Formulae by the Method of Least Squares" by EDWARD CONDON, Berkeley, California, University of California Press (1927);

"Quantum Mechanics" by EDWARD UHLER CONDON and PHILIP W. MORSE, New York, McGraw-Hill (1929);

"The Theory of Atomic Spectra" by EDWARD UHLER CONDON and GEORGE HIRAM SHORTLEY, Cambridge (England) University Press and MacMillan Company (1935);

"Selected Topics in Theoretical Physics" by EDWARD CONDON with notes by RUBBY SHORR, Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, Mimeograph (1935).

The New York Times Index reflected the following articles regarding CONDON from the period, January 1, 1933 to May 1, 1947.

1936 - article regarding scientific research, N8 IV 8:5

1937 - appointment as Research Director, WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, including discussion of ten company fellowships offered, D19 II 7:8

1940 - discusses finding new way to split uranium atoms with gamma rays - illustrated, Je 30 II 5:1

1941 - re use of uranium energy, American Electrical Engineers Institute.- portrait, 9 II 5:6

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- 1945 - (1) article on atomic bomb manufacturing reviewed from the "Journal of American Education", O 28 IV 9:7
- (2) nominated Director of National Bureau of Standards - portrait, O 30 13:2
- (3) Condon to testify before Congressional group on Atomic Research Bill; appointed Advisor to Senate Atomic Energy Study Commission, N6 6:1
- 1946 - (1) Honored for atomic research by National Conf. of Science, Profession, Arts and White Collar Organization, Ja 12 4:4
- (2) elected American Physical Society President, Ja 26 28:1
- (3) re Government-Scientist relations, American Physical Society, Ja 27 32:5
- (4) re Westinghouse Educational Foundation scholarship awards banquet, Mr 6 23:1
- (5) Major General Groves' cancellation of passport for U.S.S.R. trip cited article of H. W. BALDWIN, Ap 8 5:3
- (6) Condon to serve on Presidential Commission at Bikini Atom Bomb test, Je 26 5:5
- (7) re atomic power outlook - National Electronics Conference - Chicago, O4 10:5

The following publication is listed for CONDON's wife, EMILIE CONDON, nee HONZIK: "Nase Maminka" (Our Little Mother) by VOJTA BENES, translated by EMILIE CONDON, published by the CZECHOSLOVAKIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICA, Chicago, Illinois (1944 (?)).

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~~SECRET~~C. - ORGANIZATION OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The Bureau of Standards, as organized under Dr. CONDON in July, 1946, was as follows:

Director - EDWARD UHLER CONDON

Assistants to the Director (Directly under CONDON there are three Assistants to the Director)

1. J. H. CURTISS who has charge of the Mathematical and Statistical Research Analysis and also Mathematical Tables Project. The latter is located at New York City and is under the immediate supervision of A. N. LOWAN.
2. D. I. VINOGRADOFF heads foreign scientific and engineering relations
3. H. ODISHAW who has under his control the library run by S.A. JONES; publications run by J. L. MATHUSA, and information.

Executive Officer

Also directly under CONDON is the Executive Officer, T. B. MORROW.

The Assistant Executive Officer is R. W. SMITH.

Under MORROW are four principal divisions:

1. Budget and Management (headed by H. E. WEIFENBACH)
2. Personnel (under J. E. DONOVAN)
3. Shops (under W. H. SEAQUIST)
4. Plant (under W. J. ELLENBERGER.)

Details of the organization of these four divisions are set forth below.

Associate Directors

Also directly under CONDON's supervision are two Associate Directors -

1. E. C. CRITTENDEN
2. H. L. DRYDEN

Under these two men are the fourteen principal divisions

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of the Bureau -

1. Electricity under F. B. SILSBEE
2. Metrology under W. SOUDER
3. Heat & Power under F. G. BRICKWEDDE
4. Optics under F. J. BATES
5. Chemistry under G. E. F. LUNDELL
6. Mechanics and Sound under H. L. DRYDEN
7. Organic & Fibrous Materials under A.T. McPHERSON
8. Metallurgy under J. G. THOMPSON
9. Clay & Silicate Products under D. E. PARSONS
10. Simplified Practice under E. W. ELY
11. Trade Standards under F. W. REYNOLDS (acting)
12. Codes & Specifications under G. N. THOMPSON
13. Ordnance Development under H. DIAMOND
14. Central Radio Propagation Lab under J. H. DELLINGER

The four divisions under the Executive Officer, above-mentioned, are -

1. Budget & Management Division
 1. Budget under E. E. UPPERMAN
 2. Management Planning under H. P. DALZELL
 3. Purchases & Stores under G. H. VANEMAN
 4. Traffic & Property under E. F. HAMBLIN
 5. Records & Communications under R. W. LAMBIERSON
 6. Accounting under C. M. FOLTYN (acting)
2. Personnel Division
 1. Recruitment & Placement
 2. Operations under H. KEFOVER
 3. Classification
 4. Health & Safety
3. Shops Division
 1. Design & Draft
 2. Instrument Shop under A. F. BAILLIE
 3. Pattern Shop under H. L. STEPHENS
 4. Glass Blowing Shop under F. H. ENGLER
 5. Shop Tools & Equipment
 6. Materials & Supplies under J. E. KIRBY
4. Plant Division

Operating directly under the Plant Division supervisor is the Plant Engineering Division under O. L. BRETT.

Also operating directly under the Plant Division

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supervisor is Plant Services under F. L. MUNDS.

The following groups are under Plant Services:

1. Power Plant under G. F. ~~HAMBY~~
2. Electrical under A. A. LUDWIG
3. Piping under E. C. KOCH
4. Carpentry under J. P. KEISER >
5. Painting under R. E. MOTHERSHEAD
6. General Service under F. A. PETERS
7. Garage under H. C. MAGRUDER
8. Protection
9. Grounds under W. R. DAVID
10. Janitorial

By Bureau of Standards Order #47-14, dated May 19, 1947, CONDON ordered several major changes in the organization of this bureau, to become effective on July 1, 1947.

I - Electricity & Optics, to be headed by F. B. SILSBEE, Chief, and K. S. GIBSON, Assistant Chief

II - Metrology - no changes were effected in this division.

III - Heat & Power - no changes were effected in this division.

IV - Atomic Physics - headed by EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Chief, and R. D. HUNTOON, Assistant Chief

V - Mechanics - no changes were effected in top personnel in this division. However, the guided missiles were transferred to Division XIII.

VI - Chemistry - no changes in top personnel in this section.

VII - Organic & Fibrous Materials - no changes in top personnel.

VIII - Metallurgy - no changes in top personnel.

IX - Mineral Products - H. INSLEY, Chief

X - Building Technology, D. E. PARSONS, Chief; G. W. THOMPSON, Assistant Chief

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62-4108

- XI - Applied Mathematics, J. H. CURTISS - Chief
- XII - Commodity Standards, E. W. ELY, Chief; F. W. REYNOLDS, Assistant Chief
- XIII - Ordnance Development - no changes in top personnel. (This division to include guided missiles)
- XIV - Central Radio Propagation Lab - no changes.

The following, additional changes have occurred since July 1, 1947:

H. L. DRYDEN, an Associate Director, has resigned; Dr. J. E. DONOVAN was replaced as Personnel Officer by RAY RANDALL. Dr. DONOVAN has been given a newly-created post of Security Officer.

(U) [Source T-1 advised that] since CONDON was appointed Director of the Bureau of Standards, he has made many changes in top-ranking personnel, and other changes. Some of these are as follows:

HERON B. MORROW

MORROW, the Executive Officer, is reported to have been an officer in the United States Navy, attached to the Yards & Dock Section, and also in the Office of the Secretary of the Navy. Prior thereto, he had been with the Classification Division of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. T-1 further stated that MORROW's personnel folder at the Bureau of Standards has had all its material removed.

CONDON and/or MORROW appointed the following individuals, under MORROW's supervision:

1. H. E. WEIFFENBACH, Chief of the Budget & Management Division. He was a Lt. Colonel in the recent war.

2. J. E. DONOVAN, Chief of the Personnel Division. DONOVAN, formerly attached to the Civil Service Commission for many years, was subsequently made Security Officer, and his position was taken by RAY RANDALL.

(U) 3. RAY RANDALL, age approximately thirty-five, was employed prior to the war at the Civil Service Commission. During the war, he was attached to the Office of Price Administration. [T-1] believes that possibly GEORGE VIETHEER, Deputy Personnel Officer of the Department of Commerce was responsible in part for RANDALL's appointment.

4. W. J. ELLENBERGER - ELLENBERGER is a Lt. Colonel in

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(U) the United States Army Reserve. [T-1 stated that] ELLENBERGER is a well-qualified scientist and a loyal American. He is Chief of the Plant Division.

DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF

(U) VINOGRADOFF is one of three Assistants to the Director, Dr. CONDON. He is a Russian-born engineer who speaks English with an accent. He formerly was employed for many years by the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY in Pittsburgh and New York City. [T-1 stated that] he is generally disliked by fellow-employees due to high self-esteem. His duties consist principally of entertaining the many, visiting, foreign scientists and other individuals interested in visiting the Bureau of Standards. He has retained as his secretary a Russian woman, born in China, named S. KRIEGER. VINOGRADOFF is rather elderly and suffers from heart trouble. He has a son who allegedly served in the United States Army. [T-1 added that] the man who is scheduled to fill in for VINOGRADOFF during the latter's absence, is a Russian scientist, Dr. SAMUEL L. MODORSKY, who is well-known for his work in the field of mass spectrography.

JOHN HAMILTON CURTISS

(U) CURTISS, another Assistant to the Director, and a close associate of CONDON, is a mathematician and has charge of that division of the Bureau of Standards. He is an ex-diver, and during World War II was attached to the United States Navy, presumably in the Supply Division. [T-1 considers him to be a malcontent who greatly over-rates his own ability, and, furthermore, believes that one of the reasons that he is kept by CONDON is due to CURTISS' having Navy contacts who have been able to get Navy funds allocated to the Bureau of Standards for research work. CURTISS' personnel file reflects that he resides at 4802 Bradley Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and is a legal resident of the 39th New York District. He was born at Evanston, Illinois on December 23, 1909. He is single. Since April, 1946, he has held a P-7 grade. His prior history reflects that from September, 1936 to January, 1943, he was a mathematics instructor at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Prior thereto, from September, 1935 to September, 1936, he was a mathematics instructor at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. From January, 1943 until April, 1946 he was assigned to the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, under Commander C. M. MOTTLEY, U.S.N.R. CURTISS' rank was Lt. Commander. He has serial #242736. His references include Dr. W. E. DEMING, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C., who gave him an unqualified endorsement as to skill, but made no remarks as to loyalty.]

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Professor R. P. AGNEW, Cornell University, stated that he had been acquainted with CURTISS for ten years and attested as to his loyalty and ability.

Dr. M. A. SHEWHART of the BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Murray Hill, New Jersey, stated he knew CURTISS as an acquaintance for several years and attested as to his ability.

E. G. OLDS, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, an acquaintance for a non-specific length of time, attested as to CURTISS' ability.

HUBERT ODISHAW

ODISHAW is the third Assistant to the Director. According to his personnel file, ODISHAW was born on October 13, 1916 at North Battleford, Canada, the son of ABRAHAM ODISHAW and MIRIAM DAVAJAN, both Iranians, naturalized as United States citizens. He was raised in Chicago, and worked for ARMOUR & COMPANY. From September, 1941 to September, 1944, he was an instructor at the Illinois Institute of Technology. From 1944 to 1946 he was with WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY at Pittsburgh. During this period, he spent several months in England, doing editorial work regarding radar.

(U) Two individuals, who have become associated with the Bureau of Standards within the past year, and whose background [T-1] questions, are LADISLAUS MARTON and Dr. ROY J. KENNEDY. MARTON, a foreign-born, naturalized American, is believed by this source to have been associated with GENERAL ELECTRIC or WESTINGHOUSE prior to his present employment. (U) He is an authority on the electron microscope. [T-1] heard that MARTON was investigated by the FBI as a subversive element, as a result of which, CONDON allegedly wrote to the FBI, asking whether to retain him as an employee.

The following information regarding MARTON was furnished in his personnel security questionnaire in connection with the Atomic Energy Act investigation:

LADISLAUS LASZLO MARTON was born on August 15, 1901 at Budapest, Hungary. He resides at 3411 Rodman Street, N.W., Washington. He became a United States citizen at San Francisco on September 5, 1944, at which time he was granted certificate of citizenship #5926436. He was classified 4A by Local draft Board #112, Palo Alto, California. He has Social Security #137-18-1470. He has had no military service. He attended high school at Budapest, Hungary from 1910 to 1918, and the University of Zurich, in Zurich, Switzerland from 1920 to 1924, receiving a Ph.D degree. His employment record reflects that he was employed at the University of Zurich, doing research work in 1924 to

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- 1925, and at the TUNGARAN LAMP COMPANY at Ujpest, Hungary, 1925 to 1928; at the University of Brussels, Brussels, Belgium, 1928 to 1938, and at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a teacher, 1938 to 1939; at the R. C. A. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Camden, New Jersey, as a research worker, 1938 to 1941.

During the Summer of 1941, he taught at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. He did research and teaching work at Stanford University, California, from 1941 to 1946. During the Summer of 1946, he was employed as a teacher at Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas. He entered on duty as a research worker at the National Bureau of Standards in 1946. His application further indicated that from August 14 to August 27, 1947, he was in Canada, doing physics research. His parents were born in Hungary. They are JAMES L. MARTON and HELENA RING, both deceased. His wife is CLARE KLARA PERL MARTON, who was born in Hungary and is a United States citizen. He has a sister, KLARA HALASZ, nee MARTON, who resides in Budapest, Hungary. MARTON is a member of the following, scientific organizations:

The AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, New York City, New York, since 1938;

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Washington, D.C., since 1943;

The ELECTRON MICROSCOPE SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Princeton, New Jersey, since 1943;

The PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, London, England, since 1946;

The BELGIAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, Brussels, Belgium, since 1930;

The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C., since 1946;

The AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL RADIUM AND X-RAY SOCIETY, Chicago, Illinois, 1944 to 1947;

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939 to 1941

The STANFORD FACULTY RESEARCH CLUB, California, 1945 to 1946.

He is a member of the following, social organizations:

SIGMA XI, New Haven, Connecticut, since 1942;

STANFORD UNIVERSITY FACULTY CLUB, California, 1941 to 1944;

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THE SIERRA CLUB, San Francisco, California,
1942 to 1944;

THE BELGIAN-ALPINE CLUB, Brussels, 1929 to 1939;
The ORDER OF FREE MASONS, Brussels, 1931 to 1938;
The HUNGARIAN STUDENT FRATERNITY, Zurich,
Switzerland, 1920 to 1924;

(U) LES AMIES de LA NATURE, Budapest and Brussels,
1926 and 1929.

(U) The second, questionable individual named [by T-1] Dr. ROY J. KENNEDY, fought in Spain, presumably with the Loyalists. [T-1 stated that] KENNEDY was brought into the Bureau of Standards by Dr. CONDON with the aid of Senator LACEY. KENNEDY had formerly been associated with the Bureau of Standards and has acted as a teacher at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. He has also been employed in the past by the California Institute of Technology. This source has heard rumors that KENNEDY was refused permission to do atomic research work in California by Army authorities. */// see serial 95*

(U) CONDON's confidential secretary is DOROTHY E. KINGSBURY. Her personnel file reflects she was born on February 3, 1897 at Richmond, Michigan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. KINGSBURY, Rochester, Michigan. She studied physical education at the Michigan State Normal School, Ypsilanti, from September, 1914 to September, 1916. She studied at George Washington University, Washington, from September, 1919 to September, 1922, receiving an A.B. degree at the latter date. She has been employed at the Bureau of Standards since December, 19, 1918, and has been the confidential secretary to the Director since May 1, 1923, serving as secretary to Dr. LYMAN J. BRIGGS, former Director of the Bureau of Standards; prior to her present position under Dr. CONDON. She resides at 232 North Piedmont Street, Arlington, Virginia. [T-1 stated that] she is a fair worker who is quite jealous of her position and authority. *CP*

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"The New Republic", of June 17, 1946 contained an article entitled, "Chain Reacting Liberal", written by ALFRED FRIENDLY. This article, which deals with JAMES R. NEWMAN, praises him highly and also states that NEWMAN, CONDON and Dr. LEO SZILARD, theoretical, atomic physicists, were primarily responsible for stopping the May-Johnson Bill, and the institution of the McMahon Bill (civilian control of atomic energy).

The June, 1946 issue of "Fortune" magazine contained an article entitled, "The Great Science Debate", which deals with the national science policy of atomic energy and the O.S.R.D. CONDON's photograph appears in this article with the following comments: "CONDON, the new Director of the National Bureau of Standards, came out of Alamogordo, New Mexico to teach physics at Princeton, do basic work in nuclear physics and microwave engineering and serve eight years as Associate Director of Westinghouse Research Laboratories. Says he, 'We must regain for all scientists that freedom from military domination which is so necessary if science is to be used for peaceful ends'."

Further in this article it is stated that "The Kilgore Committee of the United States Congress is eying Dr. CONDON, new National Bureau of Standards chief with a background of teaching research, a solid shift as a Westinghouse research director and a down-to-earth articulateness on the side of science in recent controversies, for the position of Chief Administrator of a new agency, which might be set up, called the National Research Foundation".

The Washington "Times-Herald" of July 17, 1947 carried an article by JAMES WALTER as follows:

"Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, who played an important role in development of the atom bomb before taking his present job as head of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, where vital information concerning American industrial methods is accumulated, will be called before the House Un-American Activities committee for questioning about Russian A-bomb 'know how', this newspaper learned last night.

"Dr. CONDON will be quizzed because the committee feels his contacts with Russian scientists and pro-Communist sympathizers in this country qualify him to discuss Soviet atom

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"research, according to Rep. Thomas (R) of New Jersey, chairman of the Un-American Affairs committee.

"This newspaper learned that after Condon left as head of the research department of the Westinghouse Electric Co. in Pittsburgh to join the Manhattan project, his leftist associations were under continuous scrutiny by military intelligence personnel.

"RAN HUGE CYCLOTRON

"Before coming to Washington he directed atom-smashing experiments with the Westinghouse cyclotron, only instrument of its kind owned by an industrial laboratory in this country.

"He worked on the A-bomb project three times and later the Soviet government violated diplomatic courtesy by secretly inviting him to the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, but permission for him to leave this country was refused upon request of the Army.

"SCIENTISTS SOUGHT CONTROL

"At that time a group of scientists in this country was vigorously attempting to wrest control of scientific secrets from the Army. The request to keep Dr. Condon 'at home' presumably came from Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who masterminded the Manhattan or A-bomb project in New Mexico.

"Of this contemplated trip, Dr. Condon told the Times-Herald:

"Other scientists were permitted to take the trip to Russia but the military thought it best that I remain here."

"While Groves would not admit direct intervention in the Condon case, he did tell the Times-Herald:

"I would have been remiss in my duty if I had consented at that time to let anyone who knew about the possibilities of the Manhattan project go to such a meeting so soon before the bomb was to be used."

"The visit, it developed, was to have been made just thirty days before A-bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima, to force

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"end of the Japanese-American war in the summer of 1945.

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"WHY PROBERS ARE INTERESTED

"The Un-American Activities committee also is interested in hearing Dr. Condon for the following reasons:

"1. Condon, while working for Westinghouse, also served on the science committee of the American-Soviet Friendship society.

"2. During this same time, his wife, Emilie, a native of Czechoslovakia, was corresponding secretary for the Pittsburgh council, American-Soviet Friendship society.

"3. After moving to Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Condon attended a meeting of scientists at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. TERRY DUCE, 3014 Woodland Dr., NW, where Mrs. Condon's expressions of admiration for Russia were so strong that she was taken to task by one member of the Senate and two members of the House.

"4. Condon was a close friend of Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY, named in 11 Communist-front organizations, among them the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 16 of whose members have been convicted of contempt of Congress.

"CLOSE FRIEND INVESTIGATED

"5. Condon also was a close friend and occupied the New York apartment of EDWIN S. SMITH, named in 21 pro-foreign groups by the House Un-American Activities committee, which had him under fire in 1940 for reputed Communist sympathies while he served on the National Labor Relations Board.

"6. Condon was constantly checked by military authorities for security reasons at the same time, but not as frequently as Dr. FRANK OPPENHEIMER, card-carrying member of the Communist party, whose brother, Dr. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, led the team of physicists who exploded the first atom bomb in the Western desert.

"Oddly, Condon was born March 2, 1902 at Alamogordo, N. Mex., not far from the scene of the atom bomb experiments. He quit his \$15,000-a-year job with Westinghouse to work for the Government at a little more than \$9,000. He was eased into his job as head of the Bureau of Standards under the aegis of HENRY WALLACE.

"Thomas said last night that because of Condon's record of reputed Communist sympathies his activities had been under surveillance for a long time by committee investigators, who would

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"continue their inquiries.

"LISTED AS RED FRONT UNIT

"The American-Soviet Friendship society, with which Condon served is listed by the Un-American Activities committee as a Red-front group. At one time it solicited \$500 each -- a total of \$22,500 -- from 45 American corporations to pay for publication and distribution in Russia of certain books.

"Efforts of the Un-American Activities committee to get at books and records of the American-Soviet Friendship society proved as difficult to get as those of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee. As a result the Rev. RICHARD MORFORD, executive secretary of the A.S.F.S., has been indicted and is awaiting trial for contempt of Congress.

"A little more than a year ago the Communist-owned New York Daily Worker carried stories about Condon and others headed 'U.S.-Soviet Scientists Swap Information.' Condon was quoted as welcoming the 'co-operation' for peaceful and constructive purposes.

"Condon also was closely associated with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, listed by the Un-American Activities committee as a Communist group in which WALLACE also was active."

The "Daily Worker" of July 23, 1947 ran the following article, headed "Charges 'Smear' On Atom Scientists", date-lined at Washington on July 22nd.

"Charges that a deliberate 'smear campaign' is being waged against civilian atomic scientists, including Dr. Edward U. Condon, were laid before the House today by Rep. CHET HOLIFIELD (D-Calif.).

"HOLIFIELD identified Dr. Condon, chief of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, as one of the principal victims of what he said was apparently 'a concerted effort to discredit the scientists who supported civilian control of atomic energy.'

"HOLIFIELD did not specify whom he considered responsible for the alleged smear campaign. But he pointed out that chairman

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"J. PARNELL THOMAS (R-NJ) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, recently told reporters Dr. Condon 'might be called' before the committee this summer.

"THOMAS also mentioned Dr. Condon in articles he wrote for the AMERICAN and LIBERTY magazines, discussing Communist infiltration of the atomic program.

"The magazine articles have been criticized sharply, HOLIFIELD said, by a prominent scientist from THOMAS' home state, Dr. FRANK JEWETT, retired chairman of the board of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"INSERTS EXCERPT

"HOLIFIELD inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an excerpt from a letter written by Dr. JEWETT, who retired this month as president of the National Academy of Sciences, to GEORGE MERCK, finance committee chairman of the New Jersey Republican Party.

"The letter said, in part:

"I think it is high time some of you in the New Jersey Republican high command let (Congressman) Thomas know articles like these (in the AMERICAN and LIBERTY magazines) are harmful and do neither the nation nor the Republican Party...any good.

"I am particularly incensed at THOMAS' treatment of Dr. Condon in these articles. By no stretch of the imagination is Dr. Condon a Communist or an unloyal American. Yet THOMAS has used his position to make it appear that there is something hidden and reprehensible in what Condon has done and is doing.

"Dr. JEWETT noted several of THOMAS' references to Dr. Condon have been in connection with Condon's membership in the American-Soviet Science Society. Of that society, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. executive said:

"It was organized by some of the most distinguished scientists in America as an instrument to further resumption of free interchange of scientific information -- something all scientists everywhere desire. It was fully approved and sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. So far as I know it has been practically dormant for a long time."

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An Associated Press article appeared in the Washington "Evening Star" under date of July 23, 1947, entitled "Holifield Condemns 'Character Assassins', Praises Dr. Condon", which stated the following:

"The reputation of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, director of the National Bureau of Standards and atomic bomb scientist, was upheld yesterday by Representative HOLIFIELD, Democrat, of California, who called on 'rumor-mongering character assassins' to 'put up or shut up'.

"In a House speech, Mr. HOLIFIELD declared:

"It begins to appear that someone is making a concerted effort to discredit the atomic bomb scientists and in particular those who last year supported the President and his program for establishing a civilian atomic energy commission'.

"Mr. HOLIFIELD devoted most of his speech to a paragraph-by-paragraph analysis of a Washington newspaper (Times-Herald) story of July 17 which said Dr. Condon would be called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities for questioning 'about Russian A bomb 'know how'.

NEWSPAPER STORY QUOTED

"Mr. HOLIFIELD quoted the story as saying, 'The committee feels his contacts with Russian scientists and pro-Communist sympathizers in this country' would qualify him for giving this type of testimony.

"Then Mr. HOLIFIELD quoted from what he said was a letter written June 24 by Dr. FRANK B. JEWETT, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to GEORGE MERCK, Republican finance chairman in New Jersey.

"The letter discussed LIBERTY and AMERICAN magazine articles written by Representative THOMAS, Republican, of New Jersey, chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, and said:

"I think it is high time that some of you in the New Jersey Republican high command let Mr. THOMAS know that articles like these are harmful and do neither the Nation nor the Republican Party any good. I am particularly incensed at his (Condon's) treatment by THOMAS in these articles'.

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"CHOSEN AS DELEGATE

"Mr. HOLIFIELD returned to the newspaper story and told his colleagues it said Dr. CONDON was invited 'secretly' by the Russians to the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow in 1945.

"Mr. HOLIFIELD commented:

"Dr. CONDON was not invited by the Russians, secretly or in any other way. He was chosen as a delegate of the Science Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the American Institute of Physics."

"In 1944 and 1945 'when Russia was our ally', he continued, the council included, among others, Senators THOMAS, Democrat, of Utah; CAPPER, Republican, of Kansas, and SALTONSTALL, Republican, of Massachusetts; FIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA, Bishop MALCOLM E. PEABODY and Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN.

"The newspaper spoke of Dr. CONDON's wife as a native of Czechoslovakia. She was born in Chicago, Mr. HOLIFIELD said. Her parents, Czech-born, were naturalized citizens, and Mrs. CONDON spent her girlhood in Oregon, he added.

"WAR SERVICE CITED

"Dr. CONDON has worked with great energy and competence throughout the war on scientific developments of the utmost importance", Mr. HOLIFIELD said. "His services were in great demand throughout the war.

"My feeling is that if there is any one in America who has any serious evidence to present against him, that person is almost guilty of treason in not having come forward in a responsible way to present it to the President or to the Congress'.

"Mr. HOLIFIELD said Dr. CONDON wrote the Un-American Activities Committee July 9 offering full cooperation in any investigation it wants to make of his record."

An article of ALBERT DEUTSCH, which appeared in "PM" on September 22, was captioned "Nobel Prize Winners Rap Thomas For Smear on Atom Scientists" -:

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"Congress, the FBI, or both ought to investigate the strange excursions of Rep. J. PARNELL ('Snoopy') THOMAS into the field of American science. Any enemy saboteur deliberately intent on crippling our scientific defense potential could hardly dream of wreaking more damage than the chairman of the House Committee on un-American Affairs.

"Scores of America's best scientists -- many of them veterans of the epochal atom-bomb manufacture -- are quitting government-sponsored projects in disgusted protest over the snoop-and-smear tactics of Mr. THOMAS and his reputation-wrecking crew. Many who remain are embittered and demoralized. The U.S. Government is finding it increasingly difficult to attract high-grade scientists to work on its defense research projects, largely because they don't relish being exposed to the dirty work of the THOMAS committee.

"The current issue of SCIENCE, official organ of the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, contains an incisive letter of protest against the mudslinging proclivities of Mr. THOMAS. The letter is signed by six eminent American scientists -- four of them Nobel prize winners.

ATOMIC SCIENTISTS
SMEARED AS REDS

"Rep. THOMAS, who emulates his predecessor, MARTIN DIES, in converting his advantageous post into ready cash, authored two highly sensational articles published in national magazines last June. One charged that our atomic energy plants were teeming with Commie scientists in cahoots with the Kremlin. Key scientists in the original manufacture of the atomic bomb -- who had successfully kept the greatest military secret in history -- were smeared as un-American saboteurs. Los Alamos and Oak Ridge were pictured as virtual outposts of Moscow. The article was couched in the familiar THOMAS technique of innuendo and distortion -- So-and-so was a Red because his cousin's brother-in-law had once been seen in close converse with a man known to have attended a HENRY WALLACE rally.

"The second article, written in the same style, charged that scientists in Federal bureaus were surreptitiously transmitting secret invention formulae to Moscow.

"The letter published in SCIENCE debunks both articles and

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"expresses deep concern over the harm done to American science by Rep. THOMAS. It is signed by Dr. IRVING LANGMUIR, associate director of the General Electric Research Laboratory; Dr. DUNCAN C. MACINNES and Dr. WENDELL M. STANLEY of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Prof. GEORGE B. PEGRAM, dean of Columbia University Graduate Faculties; Prof. V. I. RABY, Columbia University physicist; and Prof. HAROLD C. UREY of the University of Chicago.

THOMAS CHARGES
CALLED 'ABSURD'

"The six scientists write:

"We wish to register a protest against two recent articles by Rep. J. PARNELL THOMAS of New Jersey, Russia Grabs Our Inventions (AMERICAN MAGAZINE, June) and Reds in Our Atom Plants (LIBERTY, June 21). Mr. THOMAS's articles are inaccurate to the point of absurdity. Thus, in one, he says that the National Bureau of Standards tests patents, which will be news to the Bureau and the Patents Office.

"Nevertheless, his attacks on the patriotism and honesty of American scientists are bound to be taken seriously by many people and will do harm.

"We are particularly aroused at the treatment accorded Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, director of the Bureau of Standards, who, by inference and innuendo, is made to appear engaged in reprehensible and subversive activities. Dr. CONDON is a distinguished scientist, the director of a great national institution, a former president of the AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY, sometime advisor to the Senate on matters concerning atomic energy, and a former associate director of the Westinghouse Laboratories. By no stretch of the imagination is he a Communist or an unloyal American.

"Mr. THOMAS especially attacks Dr. CONDON for his membership on the board of directors of the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY. This organization, which has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is in no way connected with any pro-Soviet agency. It exists solely for the purpose of furthering international exchange of scientific information (something scientists everywhere favor), particularly by making Russian scientific papers available in English.

"Mr. THOMAS owes Dr. CONDON and the Nation a retraction and an apology for his innuendoes concerning a distinguished scientist."

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"Mr. THOMAS isn't likely to pay this debt to Dr. CONDON and the Nation; he detracts but never retracts. The case represents but another link in a long chain of contemptible smears by Mr. THOMAS and his committee which have been bringing Congress in contempt."

The "Washington Post" of August 8, 1947 had an article, entitled, "Dissecting A Smear" -:

"The verbal mauling administered to Chairman J. PARNELL THOMAS of the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Representative CHET HOLIFIELD the other day was a healthy and heartening act. It was good to hear a voice raised in the House of Representatives against the character assassination by innuendo which has become a standard practice of the Un-American Activities group. The particular victim defended by Mr. HOLIFIELD was an individual who needed no defense in the eyes of men not blinded by prejudice -- one of the country's most distinguished scientists and now the director of the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. E. U. CONDON. He had been made the target of what seemed a deliberate smear campaign by Mr. THOMAS.

"Mr. THOMAS' tactics deserved dissection. In two articles appearing in national magazines, he obliquely disparaged Dr. CONDON, making no direct charges, for of course none could be substantiated, yet implying that the scientist had subversive associations and leanings. He threatened to subpoena Dr. CONDON to appear before his committee -- as though the director of the Bureau of Standards would decline an invitation from this or any other congressional body. In point of fact, Dr. CONDON has written Mr. THOMAS, assuring him that he would be glad to appear before the Un-American Activities Committee at any time. As Mr. HOLIFIELD remarked pointedly, 'My feeling is that if there is anyone in America who has any serious evidence to present against him, that person is almost guilty of treason in not having come forward in a responsible way to present it to the President or to the Congress of the United States.' And then Mr. HOLIFIELD added, 'Rumor-mongering character assassins should put up or shut up'. We entirely agree."

The "Washington Post" of August 8, 1947 had an article, entitled, "MIT Head Holds President Erred in Science Bill Veto". As set forth subsequently in this report, CONDON was quite concerned with the matter presented herein. This article reads as follows:

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"President Truman was 'poorly advised' in vetoing the National Science Foundation bill which would have granted Federal financial support to universities and colleges. Dr. KARL T. COMPTON, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said today.

"I believe the values to the Nation of getting the program going promptly outweigh the objections to the form of the bill", Dr. COMPTON said in a prepared statement.

"Practically everyone agrees", he said, "that the universities and colleges cannot contribute their part in meeting postwar scientific needs of the country on their prewar basis of financial support."

The "Washington Star" of September 26, 1947 reflected that CONDON was elected President of the NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES for the second successive year at the closing of the 33rd Conference in the WASHINGTON HOTEL. The conference voted to adopt as its official standard for weights and measures officials a Bureau of Standards handbook entitled "Testing of Weighing Equipment". It also voted its support of a technical training school for weights and measures officials to be started early next year in the Bureau of Standards.

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E. - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

[T-2] a reliable source within the Government, indicated that information received from the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, INC., reflected that there were many members of this group within the National Bureau of Standards.

Inasmuch as allegations have been made that CONDON, who is an active member of this group, prevailed upon other scientists at the Bureau of Standards to join this organization, the names of these members, who are Bureau of Standards employees, are set forth below.

Dr. F. C. BRICKWEDDE
Dr. ERNEST F. FLOCK
Dr. A. T. McPHERSON
Dr. DOUGLAS E. PARSONS
Dr. WALTER RAMBERG
Dr. CHARLES PHAFFER SAILOR
Dr. ROBERT SIMKA
Dr. WILLIAM SOUDER
Dr. SAMUEL O. WEISSBERG
Dr. LAWRENCE A. WOOD

The following, additional names appear on the membership files of the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY as being from Washington, D.C. It is not known whether they are employed at the Bureau of Standards.

Dr. WILLIAM D. APPEL, 3365 Runnymede Place, N.W.
Dr. HENRY FIELD, 2713 Dumbarton Avenue, N.W.
Miss MARINA WALKER, 1334 Cambridge Place

The following members of the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY are residents of Washington, D.C., or near-by. They are being set forth inasmuch as CONDON has frequent contact with local scientists.

Dr. D. BODENSTEIN, Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Maryland
Dr. DEAN BURK, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Maryland
Dr. FLOYD A. FIRESTONE, Editor of the Journal of Acoustic Society of America, 2318 Fessenden St., N.W.
Dr. BERNARD FRANK, Forestry Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

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- ✓ Dr. W. HORSKY/CANTT, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore,
Maryland
Dr. AARON HERSCHFELD, U.S. Social Security Building, Washington,
D.C.
(U) Dr. HENRY SIGERIST, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore,
Maryland

[Confidential Informant T-3 of New York City stated that] on November 8, 1945 EDWIN S. SMITH, at that time Executive Director of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC., had a meeting with Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON which pertained to an attempt by the National Council to obtain a leading atom bomb scientist to appear at a World Freedom Rally held by the National Council at Madison Square Garden on November 14, 1945 for the purpose of internationalizing the atomic bomb. According to the Informant, J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, former head of the Scientific Research Laboratories of the U.S. Government, had refused an invitation to speak at the rally. Dr. CONDON, in his conference with SMITH, advised that he, himself, could not attend the rally as a speaker because of his position (Director of the National Bureau of Standards), but that he would attempt to arrange for Dr. H. C. UREY, Nobel Prize winner and leading figure in the production of the bomb, as a speaker on this occasion. (It is noted that Dr. UREY was not a speaker at the rally.)

EDWIN S. SMITH, who under pressure resigned on December 1, 1945 from his position as Executive Director of the National Council, had made a trip to Russia in July, 1945 with a group of American scientists. Upon his return to the U.S., SMITH gave a report to the National Council at New York on September 19, 1945 on his observations during his trip to Russia. He also spoke concerning this trip at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on October 5, 1945 at a meeting of the PITTSBURGH COUNCIL of the AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC. On both of these occasions, SMITH's remarks were most favorable concerning Russia.

An article, which appeared in the New York "Herald Tribune" of August 13, 1946, date-lined at Trenton, New Jersey on August 12, 1947, concerning the EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, INC., set forth the following information:

Dr. ALBERT EINSTEIN and a group of scientists associated with the production of the atomic bomb, filed papers of incorporation here

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today as the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, Inc. Its purpose, as stated in a contemplated charter, will be to advance the peacetime uses of atomic energy and to "diffuse knowledge and information about atomic energy and to promote the general understanding of its consequences to society and to the people of the U.S. in order that an informed citizenry may intelligently determine its policy and shape its action to serve its own and mankind's best interests".

The home of Dr. EINSTEIN, 112 Mercer Street, Princeton, New Jersey, was listed as the corporation's headquarters. Co-trustees were listed as Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, head of the Bureau of Standards in Washington; Dr. VICTOR F. WEISSKOPF of M.I.T.; Dr. R. F. BACHER and Dr. HANS A. BETHE of Cornell University; Dr. HAROLD C. UREY, Dr. T. R. HOOGNESS and Dr. LEO SZILARD of the University of Chicago.

The "Magazine Digest" of the "New York Post" of August 2, 1947 contained an article by LEONARD ENGEL, which appeared in "The Nation", and which reads as follows:

"Accusations of Communist sympathies brought against Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards, are part of a campaign to discredit civilian scientists so that the Army can regain control of scientific research, LEONARD ENGEL asserts.

"ENGEL points to CONDON's distinguished career, his many extraordinary achievements in industrial science. Industry could silence the attacks upon him, ENGEL says, but prefers to remain silent. It doesn't exactly approve his view that patents resulting from government-subsidized research should belong to the public."

"Rep. THOMAS of the House Un-American Activities Committee has made false charges against CONDON, ENGEL declares, as part of the give-the-atom-back-to-the-Army drive. 'If the attack on CONDON succeeds', he writes, 'no civilian scientist will be safe. For a THOMAS that lies and invents and distorts about a CONDON will not hesitate to do the same to any other scientist'."

Information from the New York Office indicated that the address of 45 East 65th Street, from which address Mrs. CONDON had received mail, is the mailing address of the following organizations

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and individuals. It was not possible to ascertain the identity of the individual who forwarded the communication.

✓ AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS, INC.
✓ AMERICAN UNION FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS, INC.
✓ ADOLF P. BURGER
✓ CHANGING WORLD (Pub.)
✓ COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE
✓ CLARK M. EICHELBERGER
✓ LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION, INC.
✓ UNITED NATIONS NEWS
✓ JOHN WALKER LETTER SERVICE, INC.
✓ THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
✓ WOODROW WILSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(U)

[Confidential Informant T-4, a reliable source from Boston, advised on September 3, 1947] of a conversation between HARLOW SHAPLEY and Dr. EDMUND SENNOTT of Woodbury, Connecticut. The conversation was concerned with the affairs of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, of which SHAPLEY is current president and SENNOTT is apparently secretary.

SHAPLEY advised SENNOTT that in line with earlier conversations, he had arranged for a meeting at the Association's headquarters in Washington, D.C. on September 15, next, of the "policy committee". Men invited to attend this meeting as newly-appointed members of the committee included JOSEPH BARKER, GILHOOLEY of UCLA, MEES of KODAK, ROGER WILLIAMS of Texas, WILLIAM STANLEY of Princeton and Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON.

SHAPLEY further stated that some of these men could not be present or did not wish to serve on the committee but that he was certain that CONDON, WILLIAMS, SENNOTT and SHAPLEY could be present and could initiate the work of the committee at the aforementioned meeting. SHAPLEY further noted that there was some possibility that CONDON might not be in Washington on September 15, but in his absence, he could designate one of his assistants, "such as my son", to represent him.

It is noted that the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE is composed of 33,000 scientists engaged in research work either for industry or schools and colleges. It is the boast of the organization, and very likely an accurate one, according to Boston informants, that every scientist of note is a member. It is not

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known what matters of "policy" have caused SHAPLEY to form this committee and to insist upon a September meeting.

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(U) [Confidential Source T-5, a reliable source at Washington, D.C., advised on September 12, 1947 that] as he is not a member of the AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, he did not know the purpose of the "policy committee" meeting, scheduled for September 15th. He added that this organization is the largest scientific association in the country and that it has many affiliates representing every field of science, and further, that the governing Board of Directors is a conservative board, but that its current president, SHAPLEY, is well-known as a Left Winger.

(U) No additional information has been obtained regarding this "policy committee" meeting.

(U) [Confidential Informant T-6 stated that on April 21, 1947] Mrs. CONDON spoke to Mrs. JOSEF J. WEISSKOFF in Czech, referring to a trip which CONDON took and which trip was unsuccessful. The two women agreed to meet late that day.

(U) [T-6 stated on June 6, 1947 that] Mrs. CONDON invited Mrs. KLIMA of the Czech Embassy to a tea party that afternoon, stating that there would also be present Mrs. HOUDEK, Mrs. WEISSKOFF and Mrs. REDFERN. She added that she had received some Czech books which she desired to show her. This conversation was in Czech.

(U) [T-6 further stated that on June 20, 1947] Mrs. CONDON advised Mrs. REDFERN that she had attended a French conference the previous day (WOMEN'S FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY). She stated that the president of the Highway Commission was there. She also referred to a meeting of the United Nations Forum that day. Mrs. REDFERN advised that she was planning to move into a hotel while her husband went to Europe. They carried on a lengthy conversation relative to a conference (possibly UN) at New York. They then referred to a gathering to include REDFERN, CONDON and Mrs. HANC.

[T-6 stated that on June, 26] Mrs. REDFERN talked to Mrs. CONDON, at which time CONDON advised that Mrs. WEISSKOFF was visiting. Mrs. WEISSKOFF and REDFERN then conversed briefly on personal matters. The above conversations with REDFERN were in Czech.

June 27, 1947

CLAIRE (probably Mrs. LADISLAUS ~~CLAIRE~~ MARTON) made arrangements with EMILIE CONDON for a picnic to be held in Rock

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Creek Park on Saturday, July 5th.

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[According to T-1,] MARTON was appointed to work at the Bureau of Standards approximately a year ago by CONDON. MARTON is an expert in the use of the electron microscope. He and his wife are both American citizens, born in Hungary.

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[On the same date, T-7 stated] Dr. VINOGRADOFF suggested to EMILIE CONDON that she have a tea or party for the seven Bureau of Standards trainees from Columbia on July 4, 1947. He added that these trainees feel lost since they do not speak English too well. He also suggested inviting some representatives of the State and Commerce Departments to consider the possibility of newspaper publicity. EMILIE stated that the publicity would probably be all right since it dealt only with South America but, in general, did not think that newspaper publicity was appropriate at that time. (Believed to refer to newspaper publicity possibly concerning CONDON's association with the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, INC.).

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[According to T-1,] VINOGRADOFF, an Assistant to the Director at the Bureau of Standards, was brought there by CONDON. He is a Russian who speaks broken English. His principal duties consist of meeting and conducting foreign visitors through the Bureau of Standards.

June 29, 1947

FERDINAND G. BRICKWEDDE, Chief of the Heat & Power Division, Bureau of Standards, discussed the proposed visit to the Bureau of Standards of one Colonel METGAL with Dr. CONDON. CONDON said that he planned to have METGAL at his home.

On the same day, EMILIE CONDON talked to HELEN (possibly HELEN MOODIE, Secretary of the U.N. Forum). The latter stated that she would bring over a copy of "PM" if she could locate one.

June 30, 1947

EMILIE CONDON invited one Mrs. LANGHORN (ph.) to accompany her to the COSMOS CLUB for lunch.

Later, on the same day, Mrs. CONDON asked one Mrs. ANDERSON if she and CONDON could visit them that evening. ANDERSON has not been identified.

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July 1, 1947

Mrs. CONDON held a lengthy conversation with Mrs. GILBERT (BLANCA) REDFERN which dealt largely with the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe and, in particular, the reconstruction of Germany. Mrs. CONDON stated that U.S. dollars would be poured into Germany and that in ten years, Germany would wage another war. They both criticized the Americans and the British for this aspect of the plan. REDFERN added that she felt MOLOTOV would not let this go through. REDFERN invited EMILIE to visit Mrs. JOSEF WINIEWICZ, wife of the Polish Ambassador, stating that she (BLANCA) was friendly with all the Polish Embassy staff. EMILIE accepted this invitation. Mrs. REDFERN is the wife of GILBERT REDFERN who was employed from 1921 to 1933 at the United States Department of Commerce in Bucharest, Hungary and Warsaw, Poland, and from 1939 to 1941 with the POLISH RELIEF COMMISSION, INC. in Poland. He was subsequently with UNRRA.

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FRED COLE (ph.) of the WORLD REPUBLIC MOVEMENT told Mrs. CONDON that the KING dinner came off in grand style. He referred to a dinner held in honor of Admiral ERNEST J. KING at the HOTEL SHERMAN in Chicago. They then engaged in a very lengthy conversation on the World Republic Movement with EMILIE stating that prejudices, phobias and emotions are retarding this movement. She also made reference to various editorials in the "Washington Post" and "Times-Herald" regarding this movement, adding that the fear that is being created in the mind of the "man in the street" over the atom bomb is terrible and that there should be no change in "our theories" regarding world peace, based on Russia's having the atom bomb in five, ten or fifteen years. She also stated that something should be done to make people realize that the "two systems can co-exist". She read to COLE a lengthy letter from HARRY USBORNE, a British member of Parliament, in which USBORNE stated that he could not understand now where "we" can merge with the United World Federalists because the UN cannot be amended since the Big Powers cannot agree on the terms of the amendment. USBORNE suggested a World constituent assembly be held in Geneva in 1950. EMILIE heartily agreed with this.

COLE closed by stating that he was calling a meeting of his contacts in Washington to let them meet one another and that this meeting would be held at the home of an un-named member of one of the Senate committees. He requested Mrs. CONDON's aid in inviting people.

It was noted that on June 26, 1947 COLE was in contact with DAVID WAHL, a subject in the Gregory Case relative to this movement.

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✓ JAMES R. NEWMAN advised EMILIE CONDON that he, accompanied by HALE DARBY, would have dinner with the CONDONs. The latter were to have as their guests DAVID and BETTY ENGLISS (ph.) of Baltimore, and JOHN MANLEY (ph.) of the Atomic Energy Commission. The dinner was to be held at HERZOG's Restaurant. CONDON was also to bring along GEORGE _____ (GEORGE SHORTLEY of the Bureau of Standards (?)).

This is error!
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NEWMAN, editor of "New Republic", is a prominent subject in the Gregory Case. He is a frequent contact of the CONDONs. DARBY is believed to be identical with J. HALE DARBY, a architect, who has offices at 2011 K Street, N.W., and who resides in Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. ENGLISS have not been identified. JOHN MANLEY of the Atomic Energy Commission, according to Dr. CONDON, is "one of the Los Alamos boys and a good guy".

July 3, 1947

CLAIRE MARTON and EMILIE CONDON discussed their proposed picnic to be held on July 5th. Mrs. TAYLOR (wife of Senator GLENN TAYLOR (?)) and EILEEN (Mrs. EILEEN HIPPLE of Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., wife of JOHN HIPPLE of the Bureau of Standards) were to attend this picnic.

✓ HELEN MOODIE advised EMILIE that she had to rush to the railroad station to talk to a young woman friend who was just passing through town and who had been in Moscow for several years. They then referred to "our little project" without identification of same, and finally discussed a movie that they planned to see, - (referring to a Czech film to be exhibited on July 10, 1947)

Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, a sponsor of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and associated with the World Federalists, is the widow of the former Governor PINCHOT of Pennsylvania, and is a frequent contact of EMILIE CONDON. She discussed on this date her proposed trip to the Balkans. The latter asked her to have some of her friends at Yale University aid Mr. and Mrs. PELTZER (ph.) obtain an apartment, adding that PELTZER is a geographer and an expert on Indonesia, who is known to the CONDONs. They also discussed a resolution due to come up on Congress in the near future regarding which resolution they

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were exerting influence on senators. The nature of the resolution and their views regarding same were not discussed.

BLANCA REDFERN invited EMILIE to her home that afternoon, stating that the mother of Assistant Attorney-General CAUDLE (THERON LAMAR CAUDLE), and one Mrs. CORRAL (ph.) would be there.

Mrs. PINCHOT's secretary asked EMILIE for the telephone number of Mrs. ATHANASSOV (Mrs. BOYAN ATHANASSOV, wife of the Bulgarian diplomat) so she could invite the latter to lunch with Mrs. PINCHOT.

July 5, 1947

Mrs. HAUSER (mother of PHILLIP HAUSER, professor at the University of Chicago) stated that her son was going to the West Coast and would visit CONDON's daughter, [redacted] who is in college at Berkeley, California. HAUSER, until recently, was deputy director of the Census Bureau in the Department of Commerce and is an associate of certain subjects in the Gregory Case. His wife, YELDA D. ABRAMS, is an associate of EMILIE CONDON.

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HUBERT ("HUGH") ODISHAW asked EMILIE how the picnic was going on, and stated that he would come over. This is believed to refer to the outing planned by Mrs. CONDON and VINOGRADOFF, previously mentioned.

July 7, 1947

Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT stated that she would like to have Mrs. CONDON, Mrs. ATHANASSOV and Mrs. HAJSMAN to a cocktail party. EMILIE called Mrs. HAJSMAN at the Czech Embassy to invite her to attend.

Mrs. HAJSMAN, an engineer, is the wife of JAN HAJSMAN, Assistant Military and Air Attache at the Czech Embassy. She is engaged in research work at the Bureau of Standards and is in frequent contact with the CONDONs.

Mrs. CONDON reminded her husband that he was to receive a gift of a vase from the Czechoslovakian Government that day, and that JOSEF HANC, Minister of the Czech Embassy, would make the presentation at 2:00 P.M.

Mrs. CONDON asked WILLIAM ASHELMAN to drive her to the PINCHOT cocktail party. It is believed that ASHELMAN resides at the CONDON home.

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July 8, 1947

One Professor STEINHAUS, not identified, called Mrs. CONDON to make an appointment with CONDON upon the latter's return from New York.

Mrs. BOZENA WEISSKOFF invited Mrs. CONDON to her home on that date. Mrs. WEISSKOFF is the wife of JOSEF JORDAN WEISSKOFF, a Czechoslovakian employee at UNRRA., and formerly employed at the Czech Embassy. They also agreed to attend a showing of a Czech film on July 10th.

July 9, 1947

EMILIE CONDON called the COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION to ascertain the home address of LILLIAN K. WATFORD, who resides at Box #429, Route 7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. CLYDE (LILLIAN K.) WATFORD is active in the UNITED COUNCIL OF CHURCH WOMEN, the CLEVELAND BAPTIST CONVENTION, the NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC INFORMATION, and the COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL ACTION.

July 10, 1947

YELDA HAUSER advised EMILIE that she had some old clothes which she would leave at the CONDONS' to send to Europe.

Mrs. HAJSMAN asked Mrs. CONDON if she planned to attend the Czech film to be shown that evening and agreed to obtain any necessary extra tickets from her husband, JAN HAJSMAN. EMILIE said she wished to invite the REDFERNs. Mrs. HAJSMAN added that her husband would like to drive Mrs. CONDON to this film as Dr. CONDON was out of town. EMILIE CONDON then contacted BLANCA REDFERN and offered to drive her to see this film. BLANCA invited EMILIE to tea.

EMILIE, in a conversation with a woman believed to be YELDA HAUSER, invited the latter to see the Czech film. Mrs. HAUSER stated that she and her husband had an invitation to a cocktail party with "the Communist crowd of the CIO". From further conversation, it is believed that this group is an anti-Fascist committee dealing with the Spanish refugee problem. They discussed this question for some time, during which EMILIE gave a lengthy discourse on Displaced Persons which was based on a booklet published by a professor at the University of Illinois in which he stated that not over 20% of the Displaced Persons are persecuted Jews, and the rest were collaborators with the Germans. EMILIE indicated her strong opposition to letting anyone other than those actually

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persecuted by HITLER into the United States.

Betty Mather (ph.) asked Mrs. CONDON for Mrs. ^{Boyan}ATHANASSOV's address. They discussed having visited Mrs. HAJSMAN and ATHANASSOV a few days previously. MATHER indicated she was staying with Mrs. PINCHOT. No additional information is known regarding MATHER.

Mrs. HAJSMAN and EMILIE discussed the refusal by the Czech and Polish Governments to accept the invitation to participate in the Paris Conference. EMILIE stated that the Poles refused because they claimed that Germany would share equally in the reconstruction efforts of other war-torn countries. HAJSMAN stated, "That's what you were claiming". EMILIE approved the Poles' idea, and asked HAJSMAN what the Czechs had to say. HAJSMAN remarked that KLEMENT GOTTFELD, Czech Communist Minister, and JAN MASARYK, made the announcement from Moscow. Both EMILIE and HAJSMAN regretted that this statement from these men came from Moscow as it made for bad public relations. They both discussed the Marshall Plan and EMILIE stated that the Plan provides for large loans to those countries which get rid of the Communists. HAJSMAN asked why somebody did not ask for a specific description of the Marshall Plan to which EMILIE only laughed.

July 11, 1947

EILEEN HIPPLE advised EMILIE that she was going to Pittsburgh to visit her mother and await the arrival of a baby. She is the wife of JOHN HIPPLE of the Bureau of Standards and a former employee of WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY. Both the HIPPLES are friends of the CONDONs.

EMILIE, after discussing the Czech film shown the night before, invited Mrs. WEISSKOFF to the Sokol picnic at Bell Camp, Maryland on July 13th.

It is noted that the UNION OF AMERICAN SOKOL GROUPS, (CZECH) had a meeting at Washington, D.C. and Bell Camp, Maryland on July 13 to 15, 1947.

EMILIE advised that Dr. CONDON was at YALE UNIVERSITY giving a lecture at the Law School.

GEORGE SHORTLEY of the Bureau of Standards invited the CONDONs to spend a Sunday with them at their residence at Aspen Hill, Charles Town, West Virginia. EMILIE agreed to drive there with ALBERT and MARJORIE CAHN who reside at the CONDON home.

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SHORTLEY is a professor at Ohio State University and was employed by the Bureau of Standards during the summer of 1947.

July 13, 1947

Mrs. WEISSKOFF advised EMILIE that she could not attend the Sokol picnic. EMILIE stated that CONDON had returned the night before.

On the same day EMILIE asked HUGH ODISHAW to join her and CONDON for a visit to the Sokol picnic. He agreed to go.

July 14, 1947

YELDA HAUSER advised EMILIE that her husband, PHIL HAUSER, told her of visiting CONDONS' daughter in California. The latter stated she planned to be married in February, 1948 to if she had obtained her degree by that time.

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YELDA stated that she and her husband were going to Chicago.

EMILIE referred to a recent visit by YELDA to her home.

July 15, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN asked EMILIE if she planned to attend the Sokol Conference to be held that day. EMILIE stated that she could not go.

REDFERN referred to a letter which she had received from her sister, indicating that their cousin, a sugar factory engineer who had been interned by the Germans, had died. REDFERN referred to a visit she had had with Mrs. DEWEY (GLADYS) SHORT.

July 16, 1947

An unidentified woman, who spoke mixed Czech and English, agreed to meet EMILIE the following day, at the former's residence, as she had some important things to tell EMILIE. No additional details were furnished.

July 17, 1947

Confidential Informant T-8 advised that an unidentified man at the Czech Embassy in a conversation stated that Dr. CONDON had said that he would place any person at work in the Bureau of Standards

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(U) that the Czechs would send him. ~~(S)~~

EMILIE agreed to visit BLANCA REDFERN on that date.

Dr. CONDON called his wife and said, "Have you seen the Times-Herald?" She answered that she had not. He stated, "It's got a front page, column one, two columns on the left-hand side of the worst dirty blast that you could possibly imagine, carrying way over on the second page, that brings you in it as a notorious Communist, a native of Czechoslovakia and a notorious Communist. I tried to call you this morning soon after I saw it but you had gone out".

She stated, "I was just thinking that they must mean me when they were talking about an atomic scientist whose wife was a Communist".

He asked, "Who said that?"

She stated, "Well, you know - where was it there was some mention of an atomic scientist whose wife was a Communist....I thought they must have meant FRANK OPPENHEIMER."

Al Cohen
Condon added, "Oh well, it doesn't matter..I didn't know that you hadn't seen it. I thought you would be interested. I won't be coming home on account of going out with these other people, but we got lots of copies. It's so precious we thought the paper would be sold out fast so we went and got fifty copies. I want to give it national circulation, you know, and so on. I'll send a copy home by AL (ALBERT CAHN) when he goes home tonight so you can see it, but I think the thing's under good control. I don't think we need to get agitated about it. I think it will come out all right. It's a choice piece of reading - you can hardly wait, I am sure. If you can't wait, you can come over here and get it."

She answered, "No, it's too hot. I don't want to move."

CONDON then stated, "That's right. Well, it isn't as hot as it's going to be".

July 19, 1947

CONDON, in a conversation with his wife, stated that he would bring HUGH ODISHAW to lunch. He also added that he had called an attorney and that they plan to get together on July 22nd. He also stated that he had written a letter to ROBERT HUTCHINS of the "Washington Post", and is going to type up a more complete commentary

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on the "Times-Herald" article. He also referred to the fact that RAY RANDALL, Personnel Officer at the Bureau of Standards, had a writer from the United Press who wanted to do a friendly Sunday feature article about what "a great guy I am". CONDON planned to read his letter to HUTCHINS to her but she suggested that he bring it home.

They then discussed receipt of a letter from ALLEN B. URICH of Stanford University in which URICH stated, "We deeply appreciate your letter reviewing your situation at the Bureau of Standards. We understand fully the nature of the attacks, and quite agree that the matter should be of deep concern to all good citizens. I assure you fully that these attacks had no bearing whatever upon our consideration, and we had to keep in mind our internal conditions.....We thoroughly enjoyed having you visit us and we are grateful to you for the arrangements you made to return after having left the West Coast. We shall be glad to reimburse you for any expenses involved.....President DONALD TRESSIDER and Mrs. URICH join us in sending you our warmest regards and I hope that you will return for another visit in the near future". This letter referred to CONDON's unsuccessful attempt to obtain a position at STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

BROOKS _____, not identified, tried to arrange a meeting with CONDON for July 21st.

RAY RANDALL advised EMILIE CONDON that he had a United Press newspaper friend who desired to interview CONDON for a Sunday feature article.

EMILIE called LILLIAN WATFORD at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania advising her that CONDON desired to see her as soon as possible. WATFORD stated that she had seen the newspaper article in the Times-Herald, and Mrs. CONDON stated that that was what they wished to see her about.

Watford - "It's just too bad that things have to get to this kind of a state. We'll have to keep a level head and see that they don't take our democracy away from us.

Condon - Yes; Oh, it's terrible. We're not worried about it, though. We're just thinking what's the smartest thing to do. I think it'll turn out all right. I'm not scared.

Watford - Well, after all, we ought to be able to stand on the truth and there's nothing mightier than the truth.

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Condon - "The thing is, you see, they haven't got anything at all - anything factual. You see, we have absolutely nothing to hide. We have a perfectly clear conscience, but what's dangerous is the way they can make something out of nothing by innuendo, by phobias, by exciting fear and suspicion on absolutely nothing.

Watford - Well, it's part of the whole wave of hysteria that's going across the country. Unfortunately, some of it is with malice aforethought but it does scare people and it takes a lot of other people along with it.

Condon - And, of course, the worse of it is that it takes people away from important work. I mean, it's a h--- of a way to have to live - to have to spend day after day thinking about this instead of being able to do the work that you're hired to do.

Watford - Well, I think, you know, MARQUIS CHILDS had an article one day this past week in the papers and I think that it is definitely an attempt to discredit ---

Condon - That's it, you see. That's the point and that really is the story that has to be told all over the country. The people who helped to defeat the May-Johnson bill last year have got to be aroused and have got to be made to realize that this is a continuing battle and these smear tactics going on in the Thomas committee is the work of general (LESLIE R.) GROVES, an attempt to get back where he was before.

Watford - Well, you know, CHILDS comes right out and says so."

Mrs. CONDON emphasizes that this must be said over and over again until the truth of it is accepted and recognized. Mrs. CONDON thinks that it's not only EDWARD that's being attacked but that actually "It's kind of a big thing they have up their sleeve."

Watford - "Yes. And I think that HICKENLOOPER has been trying to do the decent thing in this and I think that we're going to have to see that he's commended for trying to be a straightforward individual ---

Condon - Well, it would be good if he just got one or two letters commending for that.

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Watford - "Well, my organization has already written him, I think, and I've urged other people to, because he is subjected to terrific pressure and you don't know how well he stood up.

Condon - You don't know how well he's going to stand up unless you're right there holding him.

Watford - Well, he's done all right so far."

Mrs. CONDON says she and EDWARD will be at home all this week.

Mrs. CONDON feels that "they" have no intention of subpoenaing EDWARD, since "they know darn well they won't find anything when they do subpoena him, " but "they're hoping that they can get him scared enough beforehand so they can drag him and make a fool of him in the hearing". Mrs. WATFORD doesn't think they'll be able to do that because CONDON is too straightforward and honest a person. Mrs. CONDON adds that about a month ago EDWARD wrote to Representative THOMAS that it wouldn't be necessary to subpoena him, that he would be glad to come. In any event, Mrs. CONDON goes on to say, EDWARD spent half an afternoon with the two representatives of the committee in an interview and gave them all the information they wanted. Mrs. CONDON says that in spite of this, CONDON has received no reply. Mrs. CONDON believes that if "they" find their newspaper campaign is going over good, they may go through with this subpoenaing. She points out that the committee work can go on even though the Congress is not in session, adding that "these ERNIE ADAMSONS can do an awful lot more horrid stuff when the rest of Congress isn't watching them - they're entirely on their own in the summer". Mrs. CONDON remarks that it doesn't seem right and constitutional "to hire people like ERNIE ADAMSON and have them go around wasting people's time".

July 19, 1947

CONDON called his wife during the evening, stating that he would be home in time to meet RAY RANDALL's friend from the United Press.

July 20, 1947

HUGH ODISHAW asked EMILIE CONDON to have CONDON contact him. She suggested the possibility of seeing some Congressman that day.

She then called Mrs. GEORGE SHORTLEY at Charles Town,

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West Virginia, advising that she and CONDON could not visit that day as they had to see some Congressman regarding the press attacks against CONDON.

Mrs. ALLEN T. (MARY) WATERMAN invited the CONDONS to dinner on July 22nd. She and EMILIE discussed packages which she (WATERMAN) sent to Europe through CONDON.

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[Reliable Source T-9, within the Government, advised in October, 1946 that] ALLEN WATERMAN worked on the atom bomb during the war and was with O.S.R.D. of the Navy department, and that WATERMAN's wife is the sister of DWIGHT S. MALLON, the latter being an associate of certain subjects in the Gregory Case.

July 21, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN cancelled a visit to the CONDONS until July 23rd.

Mrs. J. T. PHILLIPS (wife of Brig. Gen. PHILLIPS) of Fort Myer invited the CONDONS to a housewarming on July 26th.

July 23, 1947

An unidentified woman talked to EMILIE CONDON, stating that she had found a good article in "PM" but nothing in the New York "Herald Tribune" or the "Washington Post", and added that "it is not a bad article in the 'Times Herald'", (apparently referring to the article re Dr. CONDON). EMILIE stated "Some people think that if you are defended by PM, ipso facto, you are a Communist".

In discussing the dinner held the previous evening at the WATERMANS', EMILIE stated "it turned out to be quite an anti-Russian session". "I think we held our end up; they all think it very necessary to rebuild Germany - Europe can't live without a Germany that's making at least twelve million tons of coal. That's French ore that they are going to use, so why can't the French have German coal and let the French be the center of the steel industry. I am scared to death we are going to pay for this stupidity with our lives". She added that her hosts were "real Americans and tried to be fair". She referred to other guests from the State Department and the Navy.

CONDON, in talking to his wife, asked her if she had seen the "Record" which has a four-page article. He also commented on the article which appeared in "PM".

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Mrs Allen T. Waterman

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Mrs. REDFERN cancelled her appointment for tea with the CONDONs.

EMILIE called Mrs. WATERMAN to thank her for the dinner of the previous evening and discussed with her the threat of German imperialism and the possibility of trouble with brown race, colonial peoples, and also made reference to DREW PEARSON's column.

July 24, 1947

MARTIN AGRONSKY, employed by radio station WMAL and also associated with several of the subjects in the Gregory Case, read an article to CONDON regarding civil liberties. This article is as follows:

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities produced a witness on Russia yesterday, who apparently had only one good thing to say for the Soviet Union, and that was that he, himself, was no longer living there. The witness was a gentleman named VICTOR KRAVCHENKO, a former Communist official who broke with Moscow while stationed here in Washington during the war. Since his publicized break with Russia, Mr. KRAVCHENKO has made a satisfactory capitalistic career of denouncing the Soviet Union in books and newspaper articles. His testimony yesterday provided more of the same. He denounced all Soviet envoys as spies and warned the Congress the Kremlin didn't want peace and said if Russia had the atom bomb, no one would dare meet as they were doing now in Congress and concluded the Russians were operating a giant spy ring here in Washington under the cloak of diplomatic immunity. Fear and suspicion literally stalked the committee room as Mr. KRAVCHENKO spoke. An adequate bit of drama was provided by a special guard provided for Mr. KRAVCHENKO by the F.B.I. and the local detectives and police. Russia's master spies, if they were looking for KRAVCHENKO, never had a chance. The witness, himself, was taking no chances. He wore dark glasses, made a special request that no photographers be allowed to take his picture. The request was acceded to by the committee chairman, Mr. J. PARNELL THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. THOMAS also stated KRAVCHENKO requested the press refrain from using any pictures they might have in their files. He explained the reason for that request was that the witness' apartment house neighbors didn't like his picture to appear in the newspapers. Mr. KRAVCHENKO's neighbors, said Mr. THOMAS, got nervous when his pictures appeared in the press because they feared their building would be bombed. Hoho, STALIN, and away. What with the press of the kind of spine-chilling comments that Mr. KRAVCHENKO, very little attention was paid yesterday to a sober analysis of witch-hunting and character assassination provided for the Congress

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"by Democratic Representative HOLIFIELD (CHET) of California. Mr. HOLIFIELD came to the defense of the Bureau of Standards Director, Dr. EDWARD CONDON. Dr. CONDON, who is a distinguished nuclear physicist, formerly employed by WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC, has been subjected to a particularly nasty kind of attempt at character assassination by the local Times-Herald, a newspaper published here by Mrs. CISSY PATTERSON (ph.). He has also been the subject of articles written for national magazines by Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS, himself. The newspaper articles and Mr. THOMAS' articles all specialize in the technique of implying a lack of patriotism on Dr. CONDON's part, by indirection. They casually link the distinguished physicist with Russia, for example, by mentioning that he is a member of the AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE FOUNDATION. This organization, though the attacking articles don't mention it, is so subversive in character that it was constituted and in good part supported by funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The whole technique of the articles written by the Times-Herald and the House Un-American Activities Committee Chairman are bound in this kind of unfair innuendo. Mr. HOLIFIELD warned the Congress it was this kind of action which threatened civil liberties in this country. He also made it clear that he saw in it another attempt to discredit civilian administration in control of atomic energy in this country, and an attempt to reinstate military control. Congressman HOLIFIELD's documentation of both the stupidity and inaccuracy of the attacks on Dr. CONDON provided irrefutable evidence of CONDON's character, loyalty and usefulness to the nation. Yet, because it provided no sensation, it is unlikely to receive much national attention. It is against the background of this kind of witch-hunting atmosphere which the scare headlines on KRAVCHENKO's testimony yesterday provide and the lack of headlines which greet the sober analysis of Congressman HOLIFIELD that the Reece Loyalty Bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives, should be considered. The Reece Bill, overwhelmingly passed by the House and now waiting Senate approval, subjects to scrutiny and suspicion every one of the government's 1,600,000 employees. In each case where departmental loyalty boards see fit any one of these employees could be held before the board on charges by anonymous accusers. Anyone who had ever belonged to an organization, which the Attorney-General at his personal discretion could name as subversive, could be automatically suspected, and the F.B.I. would be empowered to make an intensive check on his background. It is estimated the cost of just the preliminary investigations would be about ten dollars, which seems a shocking waste of money as only an infinitely small number of government employees could be regarded as truly suspicious. The Washington Post summed it up well in an

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"editorial recently by declaring that the bill is extravagant in another more serious way. The Post remarks it squanders not only money, but also a heritage of personal freedom, which has been the peculiar glory of the Anglo-American political tradition."

CONDON praised this article of AGRONSKY, and then asked him if he knew a man named ALEXANDER SYLVESTER (ph.) who works in Washington for the "Newark Evening News".

"SYLVESTER wrote a piece for his paper about a week ago about, you know, tying GROVES and PARNELL THOMAS together and claiming that they were responsible for this outburst of recent par (ph.) leaks, and the New York Sun, etc. (?). It was an anti-GROVES and an anti-PARNELL sort of piece and that was published in the Newark Evening News with pictures of GROVES and PARNELL THOMAS - a front-page throw about a week ago - and, according to him, the next day GROVES and the head of the Newark office of the F.B.I. invited the editor of the Newark News out to lunch and raised h--- with him."

"GROVES made a special trip to Newark for this purpose, raised h--- with them, but the editor of the Newark Evening News raised h--- with them back, and I understand it got a written apology from the F.B.I. man for butting into what was none of his G-- d--- affairs, and GROVES was told also to go to h---. The Newark News played the HOLIFIELD story yesterday on the front page, and so on, but I don't know whether there is a story in the such as that or not if you could get the Newark News to tell it".

"It is the sort of thing that people often have said about GROVES. You see I wouldn't say it myself, especially since this wire is probably tapped, but you do hear it said and GROVES ought to somehow answer it. But I think you might be amused to get a hold of this fellow. I don't know him personally, but ODISHAW was talking to him and he seems like a nice guy and is playing it straight, and he told ODISHAW that story".

AGRONSKY stated that he would check on this story, and, if true, would certainly use it. CONDON again thanked AGRONSKY for the favorable comments regarding him. AGRONSKY added, "I didn't do it just for you. I mean, it's just this whole stinking thing. It's just all wrong".

CONDON stated, "Oh, yes. Well, I kinda have a feeling

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"that maybe the toad will turn after awhile. It's just too wrong to last, you know. You know d----- well it is going to turn sometime in America. We are not going to have that kind of country forever."

They then discussed the appointment of Major General LESLIE GROVES and Rear Admiral WILLIAM S. PARSONS to head the new atom bomb experiments.

CONDON invited AGRONSKY to his home at any time he was free. He also suggested that AGRONSKY go to Atlantic City to get information for an article at the International Radio Conference being held there.

EMILIE cancelled a proposed trip to the summer home of Dr. FERDINAND BRICKWEDDE which was scheduled for July 27th. She accepted an invitation to tea on the following day at the home of BLANCA REDFERN.

July 28, 1947

BETTY MATHER called Mrs. CONDON on behalf of Mrs. PINCHOT, asking if the CONDONS plan to be home. EMILIE stated that she was sending an article, referring to Congressman HOLIFIELD's defense of CONDON, with the request that this be forwarded to Mrs. PINCHOT.

ELIZABETH FRIEDMAN, who has a summer home at Indian Head, Maryland, invited the CONDONS to visit. EMILIE told her about the insinuations against Dr. CONDON and the steps he had taken to combat them.

July 29, 1947

EMILIE CONDON called the office of Congressman BLATNICK asking for a copy of his speech on Germany and German coal production, praising same as a wonderful speech.

July 31, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN advised EMILIE that she had spoken to Mrs. SLAVIK in New York (probably Mrs. VJURAJ SLAVIK, wife of the Czechoslovakian Ambassador). She then discussed EMILIE's sending packages to Europe and concluded by discussing the newspaper articles regarding CONDON.

EMILIE asked CONDON to invite MARTIN AGRONSKY to dinner but ascertained that he was in New York. She then invited YELDA and PHILLIP HAUSER, who accepted.

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August 1, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN stated that she wished to visit EMILIE to show her some newspaper clippings.

August 4, 1947

EMILIE called Mr. CROMWELL (ph.) at the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION regarding an article which he had written in the "American Book Review". She also questioned him as to the disposition of books given to the Army.

EMILIE tried unsuccessfully to get in touch with MARTIN AGRONSKY.

August 5, 1947

CONDON advised EMILIE that he planned to look over a factory near Baltimore for possible use as a Bureau of Standards experimental laboratory.

EMILIE called HELEN (MOODIE) and discussed recent news articles regarding CONDON and especially the editorial in the "Washington Post" (defense of CONDON against the THOMAS attack). EMILIE advised that CONDON was pretty busy in connection with that. HELEN stated, "Oh, for heaven's sakes, are we just having witch-hunting?"

EMILIE stated that she believed that General GROVES was at the bottom of this matter since he (GROVES) is angry at the atomic scientists for taking control of atomic energy from the military and placing it in civilian hands under LILLIENTHAL. She added that GROVES has friends who listen to him. She then continued and stated, "And then, of course, the funny thing is though the thing kind of blew up in his face because they started this story about some photographs having been stolen by a couple of G.I.'s who were on guard, and that was going to be a great big scandal and that was going to show how civilians control doesn't work, and all that, but unfortunately it turned out that the photographs had been stolen under General GROVES (laughter) --- in his time."

"So that kind of blew up --then there's --- it's always this --- that suspicion, suspicion, suspicion, you know, trying --- they're really trying to get rid of the atomic scientists. They're trying to make the atomic scientists rue the day that they ever stood up against General GROVES".

"I think General GROVES will lose. In fact, I know

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"he's losing already and that's what makes him do these things that are really perfectly silly --- that are no --- they --- they'll never get him. I mean even if he does; if he did succeed in blackening my husband's name --- and getting him driven out of Government service, he still could never get back control of Atomic energy, see, he --- he's overdoing it. He's, but ----

Helen - Oh, it --- you know the whole think makes me sort of ill, simply because you think you've done something you know we've all worked to -- to keep out an enemy without --- and we have them right around us --- I --- as I have said, when it seems to me that when anybody is trying to do anything you have to spend three quarters of your time proving to other people that you're doing the right thing.

Emilie - Oh, that's true.

Helen - And it just takes that --- so much more energy when you're simply doing a constructive job but that seems to be part of ---

Emilie - But that's what you have to do if you're in Government service. You have to --- you have to keep up your defenses all the time. I mean that's the price you pay for getting to serve the people, apparently.

Helen - Evidently.

Emilie - And -- that -- that's the way it is, I mean -- if -- if -- of course, I didn't realize, when we first went into Government service, what it would be like.

Helen - No.

Emilie - That it would be quite that bad, but now ---

Helen - I didn't either and I was -- I was just put up on a cross.

Emilie - Uh huh.

Helen - It's not pleasant either.

Emilie - Yeah, and now I'm learning and --- and EDWARD has got the right kind of personality. He doesn't mind a fight. He --- he really -- he's really Irish enough to just sort of enjoy it.

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Helen - "Oh, he's wonderful. How are the boys?"

Emilie - Oh, the boys are fine. And then, of course, we had -- we had people sort of come to our rescue, you know.

Helen - Yes.

Emilie - Mr. JEWETT (ph.) of the --- President of the American Academy of Sciences, did a wonderful thing. When he heard about this attack on EDWARD, he wrote -- You see Representative (J. PARNELL) THOMAS is from New Jersey --- so Mr. JEWETT, his home is in New Jersey -- so he wrote to the chairman of the Republican committee in New Jersey protesting against THOMAS' behavior -- and that -- that was a wonderful thing to do.

Helen - Yes.

Emilie - Getting THOMAS scolded by his own boss.

Helen - Yes.

Emilie - And then, of course, Representative (CHET) HOLIFIELD of California got interested in it and he delivered a perfectly wonderful speech.

Helen - Yes, I read that.

Emilie - And I'll send you a copy of it when we have one. We're having some extra ones printed, and that's really wonderful.

Helen - Well, I'm certainly glad that you're both not being made uncomfortable by this thing.

Emilie - Oh well, we were for a while until we found out what to do.

Helen - Uh huh.

Emilie - You just have to fight back.

Helen - Yes.

Emilie - And you have to have legal advice.

Helen - Yes, of course.

Emilie - And that's what we have. We have a good lawyer that (laughter) advises what to do and what not to do (laughter).

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Helen - Oh EMILIE, it just makes me ill. "

HELEN told EMILIE that she was just having one or two couples over to her place tomorrow night for a small, informal dinner, and asked EMILIE if she thought she could come with EDWARD. EMILIE said she didn't know about EDWARD because he was going to Baltimore today but she told HELEN that she would let her know as soon as she could find out.

CONDON called CLARK CLIFFORD (ph.) at the White House stating that he was replying to CLIFFORD's previous attempt to contact him. CONDON said he didn't want to butt in but did want to express a view to CLIFFORD about the "Science Foundation Bill", urging a veto. CONDON volunteered his help on opinions and details. CLIFFORD stated "we must act on it (bill) tomorrow". CONDON said he had expressed some views on the bill in a memorandum to Mr. STEELMAN and to Mr. HARRIMAN. CLIFFORD stated that the memorandum was in the file and that he had read it and thought that it "sets the picture up right straight", and added that they appreciated CONDON's help.

August 6, 1947

✓ BOZENA WEISSKOPF agreed to visit EMILIE CONDON as the latter was suffering from varicose veins and hemorrhoids and was obliged to stay at home.

Mrs. PINCHOT told EMILIE that she was trying to get some help which was needed very much, but did not amplify this statement. She then discussed her preparations for her trip to the Balkans.

PINCHOT said that she may get typhus injections today and suggested that she and EMILIE CONDON have luncheon together tomorrow. Instead, CONDON invited PINCHOT to dinner at CONDON's home at 6:30 tomorrow evening.

PINCHOT, in discussing the proposed typhus injections, inferred that she is going to the Balkans. She said that, if possible, she wants to go out into the country and stay in farm houses once or twice and "things like that". She said that if one just stays in Athens and those places, "you just get propaganda".

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 PINCHOT said, "Madam ATHANASSOV has been so nice to me. I was disappointed because I thought they could help me to get the visa in Bulgaria and Hungary and Roumania -- I don't want to go in -- and one other country I don't want to go, I've forgotten what it is now. You have to go to the Allied Control Commission, and the State Department said they just automatically say no to everyone who isn't just violently a Communist. Madam ATHANASSOV said she would write to Bulgaria. I had an idea that the Bulgarians would then communicate with the Allied Control Commission and say, 'Well, hey, she's a nice woman and you'd better let her in'.... and they're not...I think I'll see ATHANASSOV in New York."

PINCHOT said that she saw the "Czech-man" yesterday. PINCHOT said that he was very nice, and CONDON inquired whom she saw. PINCHOT thought it was Mr. HANC, who is a friend of CONDON.

Insofar as Yugoslavia is concerned, PINCHOT said, "Mrs. (RUTH) SHIPLEY sort of put it up to me not to ask for a visa here because they are having a squabble with Yugoslavia in which the State Department is sort of looking down their noses at Yugoslavia on account of those aviators and saying, 'If you don't protect Americans, we're not going to let any Americans go in'."

PINCHOT said that there is a "little thing in your passport that will say you can't go to Yugoslavia, but she said they will waive that for me but we would a little prefer that you didn't try to get your visa here because it makes us a little ridiculous (apparently State Department)."

EMILIE contacted MONROE STERN, press attache of the Yugoslav Embassy. She discussed with him Mrs. PINCHOT's proposed visit to the Balkans and asked for a book which describes the Balkan countries. STERN stated that he had a book, published in England, which he would be glad to lend her together with some other material.

CONDON spoke to his wife and she advised that they were having dinner at the MOODIES that evening. He then commented on the Presidential veto of the Science Foundation Bill, which he approved. He also referred to obtaining a reprint of the speech made by Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD. He then read her a letter received from CARL COMPTON in which COMPTON thanked him for the copy of HOLIFIELD's speech, adding that HOLIFIELD had given an eloquent and well-documented defense of CONDON, and stated that if the use of his (COMPTON's) name was of any help, this help

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was available.

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He continued by stating, "I should think that after this discussion, any further half-baked, unjustified attacks on you would be pretty well squelched - at least, I hope that this may be true".

CONDON referred to a call from AL FRIENDLY as to his comments about the veto of the Science Bill. CONDON stated, "Of course, I'll be quoted as thinking that the President did just right, and so on".

He also referred to the departure on August 7th of FRIENDLY with his superior, EUGENE MEYER, on a tour of Europe, including a visit to Prague. CONDON stated that he knew many fine people there and could give them letters of introduction and requested EMILIE to contact the HAJSMANS to see what could be done. EMILIE agreed to contact the HAJSMANS and stated that FRIENDLY was invited to dinner the following day.

CONDON further pointed out that MEYER was a prominent international banker before he bought the "Washington Post" and was personally acquainted with JAN MASARYK, and added that possibly CARL NOVAK and SOLENSKY (ph.) or some other first-rate professors should meet MEYER. He further stated that he had told FRIENDLY about NOVAK who had had considerable engineering experience in the United States and could furnish information concerning nationalized industries in Czechoslovakia.

CONDON then stated that if EMILIE could get five or six introductions to people who speak English from HOUDEK and HAJSMAN, both of the Czech Embassy, these letters of introduction could be used to good advantage.

EMILIE contacted VLADIMIR HOUDEK, First Secretary of the Czech Embassy, and mentioned CONDON's conversation with her. She invited him to dinner the following evening, stating that Mrs. PINCHOT would be there. HOUDEK suggested that FRIENDLY visit the Czech Embassy in regard to the letters of introduction.

August 7, 1947

EMILIE advised CONDON that there would be guests for dinner that evening, including Mrs. PINCHOT, BILL BRESKA (ph.), HOUDEK and STERN of the Yugoslav Embassy.

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CONDON contacted FRIENDLY, advising him that he did not have the letters of introduction but did have names and addresses of newspaper editors and the card of the Director of the SKODA WORKS in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia. He invited FRIENDLY to dinner, stating that he would introduce him to Mrs. HAJSMAN whose father-in-law was a writer in Czechoslovakia.

August 8, 1947

EMILIE received a telegram from California, advising that her daughter was en route to Washington.

EMILIE advised EDWARD of their appointment with the ASHTONS that evening. The ASHTONS have not been identified.

✓ ROSE MCKERJI, who has not been identified, attempted to contact EDWARD CONDON.

August 9, 1947

EMILIE talked to Mrs. FRIEDMAN at Indian Head, Maryland, advising of the pending arrival of her daughter, and invited FRIEDMAN's daughter, [] to visit their home to be a companion to the CONDON girl.

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August 11, 1947

CONDON's daughter, [] advised that she would arrive in Washington on the following day.

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August 12, 1947

YELDA HAUSER invited the CONDONS to a picnic on the following day at her sister's home in Bethesda.

August 13, 1947

Mrs. HAJSMAN, in a conversation with EMILIE CONDON, stated that a Professor BARTA was in Washington from Czechoslovakia. She added that CONDON had met him and desired to know whether EMILIE would also like to meet him. She identified BARTA as a professor from Prague University who planned to go to California

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shortly thereafter. EMILIE then discussed their pending camping trip. They discussed the pleasant time they had had at a dinner a few evenings prior and characterized Mr. STERN of the Yugoslav Embassy as a very pleasant individual. They then discussed the statement of the seven Protestant Ministers who had toured Yugoslavia, and agreed that the statement was wonderful. EMILIE advised of receiving a letter of acknowledgement from a man in Europe to whom she had sent some clothing.

August 14, 1947

Dr. LEW KOWARSKI, Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission, called CONDON from New York, asking if he could stay at the CONDON home while in Washington, to which CONDON agreed. KOWARSKI said that he had a business appointment at the French Embassy and desired to visit CONDON while in Washington.

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An article in the New York "Herald-Tribune" of July 2, 1947 referred to KOWARSKI as the Scientific Director of the French Atomic Energy Commission, who at that time was serving as scientific advisor to the French delegates to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission under Dr. JEAN FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, a reportedly known French Communist Party member and French High Commissioner of Atomic Energy.

On July 1, 1947 KOWARSKI was quoted in the press as saying that France has enough uranium and heavy water to build its first atomic pile.

CONDON advised his wife that ODISHAW had invited them out to dinner.

August 15, 1947

Mrs. STANISLAV KLIMA of the Czech Embassy advised EMILIE CONDON that she was leaving for Prague on August 17th.

August 18, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN agreed to visit EMILIE on the 19th.

EMILIE invited JOHN HIPPLE of the Bureau of Standards to dinner that evening.

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JAMES NEWMAN talked to CONDON's daughter, stating that he was presently teaching at Yale. He agreed to come to dinner the following evening with the CONDONs.

August 19, 1947

EMILIE invited Mrs. WEISSKOFF and Mrs. REDFERN to accompany her to the farmers' market.

EMILIE called Senator GREEN's Office, Rhode Island, stating that she had met the senator at the Russian War Relief, and that she thought he might be interested in contacting STEPHEN DEDIER, editor of the biggest newspaper in Yugoslavia. She added that DEDIER was a student under CONDON at Princeton. She desired to furnish this information to GREEN for his trip to Europe.

CONDON invited ODISHAW to dinner that evening, stating that NEWMAN had also been invited.

An unidentified man called CONDON, speaking hesitantly and with an accent, and stated that "MILLER" (ph.) is at Lake Success for three weeks. HAUSER, who is on three weeks' leave will not return after leave, "and the thing is that he (unidentified) will not handle this business at all. It is necessary to write this memorandum now." CONDON inquired where this man received his information and he stated that it came from BASSIE (VEET BASSIE, Department of Commerce (?)), whom CONDON has not seen for many months. This man stated that he would see BASSIE the following day.

The man further asked CONDON if he would write the memo to which CONDON agreed. The man stated that he would tell CONDON the "impression" of the conversation with BASSIE and that they would see each other the following day.

It has not been possible to identify this man nor the nature of the matter discussed.

August 20, 1947

HELEN MOODIE advised EMILIE that she was sailing for Europe on the 18th of September to attend a conference in Paris and added that it also was her intention to visit London, Rome and Milan in order to determine the changes brought on in the social and economic lives of the European women. This information she plans to use at various women's clubs upon

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her return. She asked for suggestions from EMILIE to accomplish this mission.

August 21, 1947

MOODIE called EMILIE and said she would like to visit the CONDONS. She stated that the conference she wishes to attend in Paris is a conference of Women's World Fellowship. Her itinerary was to include several days in Paris, Rome, Florence, and possibly, Frankfort, and a few days in England. EMILIE stated that a Czech friend of hers was going to Europe shortly to negotiate with the Czech Government for the emergency fund for children, and added that she would introduce this friend to MOODIE.

BARBARA FRIEDMAN invited the CONDONS to a cocktail party. BARBARA stated that she had resigned her job in New York and expressed a desire to work for the CIO, and asked EMILIE to use her influence with BOB LAMB (ph.). EMILIE agreed to do this. She also added that she had a relative in the Oil Workers Union whom she might approach. She also requested permission to bring HUGH ODISHAW to the cocktail party to be held on August 24th.

August 22, 1947

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EWELL of the National Analysts, advised EMILIE that she was in town from New York and agreed to stay overnight with the CONDONS.

Mrs. PINCHOT advised EMILIE that she was flying to London on August 26th, and from there she would go to Greece for six weeks. She expressed her appreciation for EMILIE's assistance, stating that the Yugoslavians had been polite, the Poles very cooperative, and the Bulgarians, helpful. She asked that EMILIE obtain letters of introduction from her husband to scientists in Europe. EMILIE stated that she felt this could be done. PINCHOT requested that these letters be forwarded to OLYA MARGOLIN.

August 23, 1947

ELIZABETH FRIEDMAN discussed their picnic to be held

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that day with EMILIE CONDON. EMILIE stated that HUGH ODISHAW was also accompanying them.

August 25, 1947

"BROWNIE" PHILLIPS contacted EMILIE CONDON, stating that she was a friend of CHARLOTTE EWELL, and she desired to get in touch with CHARLOTTE who was staying with MARGARET HAREN DAWKINS, 4007 Connecticut Avenue.

EMILIE subsequently spoke to EWELL and mentioned that they were starting on their camping trip that day.

August 28, 1947

Mrs. DONALD (BETTY) HOGATE called the CONDON residence.

WILLIAM ASHELMAN, who resides there, stated that they were out of town on vacation. She left an invitation to attend a picnic at her home on August 31st.

September 1, 1947

MARIE CONDON made reservations to return to California on September 14th.

The CONDONS' trip included a drive to the Shenandoah Mountains.

September 7, 1947

Mr. and Mrs. VLADIMIR HOUEK called EMILIE CONDON and invited the CONDONS to visit their home to meet a Czechoslovakian professor named Dr. NETOSHAY (ph.) from Prague University. HOUEK advised that NETOSHAY was in the United States with the Rockefeller Foundation.

September 9, 1947

EMILIE CONDON attempted unsuccessfully to contact a Dr. EISENHARDT, who has not been identified.

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Mrs. Donald Hogate

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September 10, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN invited EMILIE to attend a movie with her.

September 11, 1947

Dr. VINOGRADOFF contacted EMILIE relative to an invitation to tea. She stated that CONDON and some of the foreigners, who are on a tour (of the Bureau of Standards) would be there. VINOGRADOFF asked whether it was "business or just friendship", and EMILIE said, "Can you separate them?"

September 12, 1947

WILLIAM ASHELMAN, who resides at the CONDON home, arranged for an interview with ANATOLE JAMES SCHNEIDEROV, who is located at the Library of Congress where he gives courses in Russian history and the Russian language. ASHELMAN stated that he was interested in attending these courses.

Mrs. EISENHARDT invited the CONDONs to a buffet supper on September 13th, which invitation was accepted.

An unidentified woman advised EMILIE CONDON that EDGAR MEYER (ph.) would accept CONDON's dinner invitation.

September 14, 1947

HARRY DIAMOND, of the Bureau of Standards, advised CONDON that he would be over for a visit.

Miss MOWRER (ph.) spoke to EMILIE stating that she desired to discuss with CONDON an atomic scientist named KLINE (ph.).

September 17, 1947

WALLACE BREWER called CONDON from New York, stating that he would arrive within a few days with his wife and father and requested permission to stay at the CONDON home. It appears that BREWER has been appointed to work at the Bureau of Standards. CONDON stated, "The idea is that you will -- we can kind of start some paper work whenever you feel like settling down". BREWER stated that he was interested in preparing a thesis. They made

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reference to an Admiral HILLENCUTTER, whom BREWER planned to see

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September 18, 1947

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (ph.) advised EMILIE that she was in Washington to attend some meetings and invited the CONDONS to dinner. She was invited to stay at the CONDON home while in Washington.

September 19, 1947

LILLIAN WATFORD called her home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania from the CONDON residence, asking about her mail, and she advised that she had received some mail from the Americans for Democratic Action.

September 21, 1947

WALLACE BREWER advised that he had arrived in town and was attempting to locate an apartment. From the conversation, it appeared that BREWER had previously worked at the Bureau of Standards.

September 25, 1947

CLAIRE MARTON invited the CONDONS to dinner on September 26th, which invitation was accepted.

September 27, 1947

Mrs. MARTIN (HELEN) AGRONSKY invited the CONDONS to visit that evening, stating that they would have as a guest Dr. FRIEDMAN of New York City.

September 29, 1947

CARL KARSTEN advised EMILIE CONDON that he had met her sometime ago and stated that he was inviting people with British university experience to a luncheon on September 30th for Rhodes scholars to be held at the Library of Congress, and desired to invite Dr. CONDON to attend.

October 3, 1947

EMILIE spoke to an unidentified man with an accent and discussed a magazine, "The Land", published in Columbus, Ohio, which discusses the land problems of Europe.

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October 5, 1947

An unidentified man attempted to reach CONDON from Oakland, California, and was advised that CONDON was attending a physicists' conference at Pennsylvania State College.

October 6, 1947

Mrs. ALVIN ROSEMAN, 2836 Albermarle Street, N.W., asked EMILIE to help out in connection with a project of the League of Women Voters. EMILIE agreed.

An unidentified woman, believed to be Mrs. HAJSMAN, invited the CONDONS to dinner on October 11th, stating that the WEISSKOFFS, Dr. D. I. VINOGRADOFF, and a Mr. and Mrs. BOR (ph.) would be there, and added that Mr. BOR desired to meet CONDON.

EMILIE then asked this woman if she had heard about the Czechs' wonderful, new idea for the gasification of coal and how the Americans were much worried about how to get behind the iron curtain and find out about it. EMILIE then stated that the Czechs had invited the Americans to consult on it. EMILIE agreed to come to the dinner.

EMILIE CONDON called the Yugoslav Embassy, asking for MONROE STERN, and also the address of the Yugoslav Relief in New York City.

W. W. SALISBURY, unidentified, attempted to contact CONDON.

October 8, 1947

CONDON attempted to reach SALISBURY at the Mayflower Hotel.

October 11, 1947

EDGAR ~~MONROE~~ advised CONDON that he had just returned from Lake Success and that an interesting situation had arisen in

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which CONDON could be helpful through his friends and associates. He invited CONDON to his home that evening to discuss this matter, and added that HELEN KIRKPATRICK, a foreign correspondent, would be there.

MOWRER is identical with EDGAR A. MOWRER, 3301 Garfield Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Dr. CARL NOVAK, formerly of WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, a Czech scientist, advised CONDON that he desired to see him but that, if this were not possible, VINOGRADOFF could see him at the Bureau of Standards.

October 12, 1947

EMILIE CONDON advised FRANCIS MAY that Dr. NOVAK had visited her, and during the visit had advised that the Czech potato crop was 40% of normal.

Mrs. CONDON had an idea to approach Idaho potato growers of Czech descent to donate some potato crop for the Czechs. FRANCIS MAY suggested that she send the information to ADOLE KACER, President of the Czech-American Alliance in Chicago for aid in financing a project of drying potatoes. MAY added that the next meeting of this group in Washington would be on October 27th.

MAY, who resides at 1361 Spring Road, N.W., formerly owned a restaurant at 2317 Calvert Street, N.W.

CONDON advised Dr. JOHN H. CURTISS, an Assistant Director at the Bureau of Standards, that he had some tickets and asked CURTISS to come by his house to pick them up. No definite details were given regarding these tickets.

✓ GLENN Mrs. CONDON attempted to get in touch with Senator TAYLOR (GLENN TAYLOR, Idaho). She was advised that he was in Idaho. Mrs. CONDON invited the HARDWICKS (ph.) to her home that afternoon, stating that CONDON was leaving town late in the afternoon. She also advised that Dr. CARL NOVAK of the Carborundum Company of Czechoslovakia visited their home. Mrs. HARDWICK declined the invitation.

October 17, 1947

✓ KIM (SIEGLER (?)) called CONDON from New York, inviting

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him to attend a dinner to be given by the Quartermaster Corps on November 6th, adding that General EISENHOWER and Secretary of State GEORGE MARSHALL would be there. CONDON accepted the invitation.

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LILLIAN WATFORD called EMILIE CONDON from Pittsburgh, requesting the CONDONS to visit for the weekend. EMILIE stated that it was impossible as CONDON was very busy, just having returned from Oak Ridge, Tennessee. LILLIAN stated that she would be in Washington the following week to attend a conference on migrant labor. EMILIE invited her to stay at her home.

October 19, 1947

VINOGRADOFF advised EMILIE that CONDON's speech in the Philosophical Society was written up and desired to obtain a copy of it.

October 20, 1947

✓ W. W. SALISBURY advised EMILIE CONDON that he was in town for a few days and would visit them.

October 22, 1947

✓ EMILIE CONDON contacted STANISLAV KLIMA referring to booklets on Czechoslovakia which he had sent to her. She requested several more booklets entitled "HELLO".

Mrs. CONDON talked to BETTY MATHER (?) (ph.) referring to Mrs. PINCHOT who was travelling in Greece. EMILIE hoped that PINCHOT would be able to get to Czechoslovakia. MATHER stated that PINCHOT should be in the United States about Christmas. CONDON stated that she had received information from a Macedonian on her last trip to New York, which information explained the desire of the Macedonians to combine the three apportioned sectors of former Macedonia and enter Yugoslavia as an autonomous republic.

October 26, 1947

✓ LAURENCE HEILFRIN (ph.) advised CONDON that he would like to see him inasmuch as he is planning to write a book embodying physics and psychology and would like some help and advice from CONDON. CONDON agreed to meet with HEILFRIN.

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October 27, 1947

BLANCA REDFERN advised EMILIE CONDON that she had received a letter from her sister for CONDON. She also reminded EMILIE of a party at the embassy (Czech (?)) that date, adding that she hoped that Dr. CONDON would be able to attend so that he could meet GILBERT (REDFERN (?)).

EMILIE advised HELEN AGRONSKY that she would like to have the letters back which Mrs. PINCHOT had sent her and which EMILIE had lent AGRONSKY. They both agreed that PINCHOT's letters were so interesting that they should be published.

October 29, 1947

CONDON talked to his wife regarding the situation of the Bureau of Standards employee, HAROLD MILLER, who had been charged with abortion. He stated that he had suggested to MILLER's superior, JOHN DELLINGER that DELLINGER aid the prosecuting officials with any information he might have.

October 30, 1947

HERBERT S. WOOD of the Cooperative Broadcasting advised EMILIE CONDON that his group was promoting a listener-control radio station, and that shares were being sold at \$10.00 each. He advised that the investment was speculative but that, if the enterprise were successful, it would be 6% cumulative. He added that they had accumulated about \$60,000.00 from Washington subscribers, some of them liberals. He explained that this is an enterprise designed to improve the quality of radio and to insure an outlet for liberal views. EMILIE commented, "Well, it sure needs it".

WOOD continued, stating that the purpose of this station is to improve the integrity of radio, both in its advertising and entertainment features. WOOD also added that at least \$100,000.00 more was necessary, and that the present plan is to set up a subscription fund which would become valid and effective only if an amount, sufficient to insure operation of at least six months to a year, was obtained. He added that they were in hopes of receiving a substantial amount from certain foundations and also from labor unions although this had not been followed to the end, and that, in the meantime, they were

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asking for subscriptions from interested citizens throughout the country. EMILIE stated that she would have to discuss this with her husband, and acknowledged receipt of literature from WOOD. She added that she had to watch her expenditures, however.

WOOD identified himself as a neighbor of the CONDONs who lived at 2090 Brandywine Street. WOOD further stated that this is an enterprise aimed at the future inasmuch as it is to be an F.M. station. EMILIE commented that it would be a wonderful thing, if successful. WOOD agreed to visit the CONDONs that evening to discuss the matter, upon which EMILIE advised him that friends of hers, named PELTZER, were visiting and that they might be interested in this station. PELTZER is a geographer, and until recently he was employed by Johns Hopkins University. He is presently en route to Yale University.

CONDON contacted his wife, making reference to some printed papers headed, "CIER" (COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION), which he identified as a non-governmental group, international in scope, which is attempting to work out aid for the reconstruction of universities in Europe. He added that WALDHECK (ph.), a young man employed at the Bureau of Standards, was active in this group, and had invited the CONDONs to a tea at the WILLARD HOTEL on October 31st, and to a meeting of the group the same evening at the Department of the Interior. CONDON added that he had invited Mrs. SHORTLEY to join them at this meeting. He promised to bring the printed matter regarding this organization for EMILIE to read.

CONDON further stated that he did not know the extent of WALDHECK's participation in this group but that there would be approximately one hundred representatives at the meeting and that if they attended, EMILIE might be able to "peddle" some bundles for professors at the meeting.

It is noted that Mrs. CONDON is engaged in sending bundles to needy professors in Czechoslovakia.

He stated that this might be a channel for handling work of that kind in the future and getting a fresh start with a new group of people. CONDON characterized this group as "a little bit left of center".

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EMILIE CONDON, in a conversation with Mrs. HOUDEK of the Czech Embassy, stated that she had received an invitation to attend the reception at the Soviet Embassy in honor of Red Army Day, November 7th. She stated that she and Dr. CONDON would accompany the HOUDEKS to this reception, and also referred to the possibility of the LATTIMORES attending.

EMILIE CONDON spoke to MARJORIE CAHN at West Hartford, Connecticut, stating that she desired that CAHN attempt to obtain a large refrigerator for her use.

ELIZABETH PELTZER advised EMILIE that they would be at the CONDONS' for dinner, following which they would take the train to New Haven.

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

BOSTON

At Springfield, Massachusetts:

*Will discreetly ascertain the identity of JOHN HIPPLE employed by WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Springfield from 1898 to 1942.

At Boston, Massachusetts:

*Will furnish this office with any information contained in the files of your office indicating pro-Communist or pro-Russian activities of HIPPLE.

As set forth on pages 35 and 38, it is noted that HIPPLE has worked at Pittsburgh for the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION.

LOS ANGELES

At Los Angeles, California:

Will obtain information re ROY J. KENNEDY who worked at California Institute of Technology and who allegedly was refused permission to do atomic research work there by Army authorities. (See page 16).

PITTSBURGH

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Will obtain information as to JOHN HIPPLE, formerly of the WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, and will also set forth any information in its files re him and his wife, EILEEN. (See pages 35, 38 and 56 of instant report.)

Will furnish any information available re Mrs. CLYDE (LILLIAN K.) WATFORD, who resides at Post Office Box 429 - RD #7, Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington, D.C.

Will continue to follow and report CONDON's activities.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The following Confidential Informants were mentioned in the report of Special Agent Robert G. Gibbs, dated at Washington, D.C. on

T-1

[REDACTED]

b7D

T-2

~~SAMUEL MONIGOMERY~~, Internal Revenue Department, as reflected in the report entitled, "AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY, INC.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", by SA Robert G. Gibbs, Washington, D.C., August 4, 1947 (WFO 100-18651).

T-3

~~CONF. INFO.~~

[REDACTED] as set forth in report entitled, "NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" by SA John B. Frisch, New York, March 15, 1946 (WFO 62-4108-56)

b2

T-4

~~CONF. INFO.~~

[REDACTED] as set forth in Boston letter to Washington Field entitled, "HARLOW SHAPLEY; Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", September 8, 1946 (WFO 62-4108-64).

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T-5

~~CONF. INFO.~~

Washington Division
[REDACTED] as furnished to SA George Davis on September 12, 1947 (WFO 62-4108-62)

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T-6

~~CONF. INFO.~~

Washington Division
[REDACTED]

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T-9

MAURICE ALLEN, Security Officer, State Department, as furnished to SA William R. Cornelison, October 29, 1946 (WFO 100-17493-3733)

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CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - R.

SPECIAL AGENT: ROBERT G. GIBBS

DATE: NOVEMBER 21, 1947

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62-58854-85

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 11, 1947

Reference is made to letter dated November 26, 1947, from Washington Field to the Director.

Attached hereto is the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, December, 1947, wherein an article by LEO SZILARD appears captioned "Letter to Stalin".

enc 1

cc - Washington Field. (62-4108)

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Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists

DECEMBER 1947

25c

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PETER KIHSS

United Nations Atomic Energy News Review

Vol. 3

Chicago, Illinois

No. 12

ENCLOSURE

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New book stresses nuclear forces and beta disintegration

ELEMENTARY NUCLEAR THEORY

A Short Course on Selected Topics

by H. A. Bethe, Professor of Physics, Cornell University; formerly
with the Manhattan Engineer District Laboratories.

In this book Dr. Bethe approaches the theory of atomic nuclei from the standpoint of two of the fundamental problems in this field—nuclear forces and beta disintegration. The author has written *Elementary Nuclear Theory* for scientists and students who are not specialists in nuclear theory and he has remembered to keep his explanations on the level where they make sense to this group of readers.

Nuclear forces are explained in terms of the simplest

nuclear systems. All the discussions are treated entirely from the empirical point of view. Purely theoretical considerations and special applications of nuclear theory are omitted or covered only briefly. In keeping with this, such topics as the meson theory of nuclear forces are given only brief treatment because they are not yet in a form which permits useful predictions of the probabilities of nuclear reactions. Special phenomena in the field, such as the fission process, are left out entirely.

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September, 1947

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Volume 3

Number 12

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SCIENTISTS AND WORLD GOVERNMENT

Should the scientists organized in the Federation of American Scientists join the movement for world government? This question has troubled atomic scientists since 1945 when they first began to think of political action. For several reasons, they decided to make international control of atomic energy, and not world government, the first plank in their platform.

In the first place, the necessity of establishing international control of atomic energy, was obvious to *all* scientists; to subordinate this concrete aim to a more general program would have caused at that time, considerable dissention. Some felt that the solution of an urgent practical problem was weakened by predicating it on the achievement of a vague, unattainable ideal. Others were afraid that raising the question of world government would jeopardize the chances of an atomic energy settlement with the Soviet Union.

The majority of scientists were aware even then that no system of international control of atomic energy could long survive without the establishment of an authority with power to render national states incapable of waging *any* kind of war, atomic or "conventional". However, they believed that scientists can contribute most towards the ultimate creation of such an authority if, instead of joining forces with the groups which have written "World Government" on their banners, they concentrate on educating the peoples of the world and their leaders to the dangers of international lawlessness in the atomic age, and thus help to create the psychological background for the acceptance of the radical decisions necessary to end this lawlessness.

Physicists know that effects produced by a certain cause depend on two factors—quantity and intensity. In mechanics, it is the product of mass and velocity that determines how deeply a pile driver will drive into the ground; in electricity, it is the product of charge and potential that determines how much heat and light will be generated by an electric current.

In political life, too, the effectiveness of a movement depends both on the number of people who support it and the intensity of their convictions. With justifiable satisfaction, the world government groups point to the large majorities which their program has received in recent polls of public opinion or in actual popular voting, such as the Massachusetts referendum of a year ago.

These majorities undoubtedly are significant; probably they could not have been obtained two or three years ago, and reveal a rapid evolution of public opinion. But precisely how much they mean in terms of possible political action depends on whether the voters who agree that world government is *desirable*, also feel strongly that it is *urgently necessary*; and of this, there might be doubts.

The same people of Massachusetts who overwhelmingly endorsed the idea of world government, sent men to Congress more likely to obstruct than to speed up the achievement of this ideal. Price control, taxation, patronage, racial discrimination, labor legislation, even foreign issues, such as attitudes towards Britain and Russia, these questions really stirred the voters and determined their choice; it did not occur to them to examine their candidates as to where they stood on world government.

If the world government cause is to triumph it will need more than sympathetic endorsement by the majority. People must be made to feel that their own security, freedom, and prosperity, yes their very survival, depend on the creation in our time of a world rule of law. They must be made to believe that the establishment of a world government is more urgent than the maintenance of a high domestic standard of life and as, if not more, practical than the pursuit of a deceptive security by full military preparedness.

Whatever feeling of urgency exists behind the American sentiment for world government probably is traceable to Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The lesson of the atomic bomb, driven home largely by the scientists' activities—which some have dismissed as “scaring people without showing them what to do”—probably has done as much for the intensification of the world government appeal as the activities of outright world government groups have done for its numerical growth.

The scientists who prepared the ground for the Lillenthal-Baruch-UN plan, are still lending and will continue to lend it their full support. They will also support any satisfactory alternative plan which may emerge in the course of negotiations. They will do so not because they are so naive as to believe that international control may successfully endure in a world of rival national sovereignties, although this was imputed to them by some critics (for example by Mr. Borgese in his article, *Of Atomic Fear and “Two Utopias,” Common Cause*, Vol. 1, No. 3). Rather, they will do so because the closer the atomic energy control program, or other practical attempts to establish international community of action come to success, the wider will be the recognition that the present rivalry between sovereign national states can be eliminated, and the stronger will be the demand for the abolition of a system which obstructs the operation of mechanisms of international cooperation.

Three possible developments could be anticipated when the atomic energy negotiations got under way:

A system of control could be agreed upon, ratified by the major nations, and put into operation, only to be continuously endangered and, sooner or later, completely stymied by recurrent international tensions and rivalries.

An agreement could be reached in the UN Commission, and a blueprint of control organization prepared, but would prove impossible of implementation because of insufficient mutual trust and unwillingness to cooperate of nations belonging to different economic and ideological camps.

The third possibility was that from the beginning the divergent interests of national states would be so strong that no agreed plan could be put forward.

The closer the plan of an International Atomic Energy Authority had come to realization, the more violent and widespread would have been the reaction if obstruction by national states had prevented its initiation or made its operation impossible after an initial success. The more intense and spontaneous will be the desire of the nations that the obsolete political structure which so obviously stands between them and their security, be changed, cost what it may.

The first possibility was most desirable—not only from the point of view of elimination of an immediate threat of atomic warfare and consequent relaxation of international tensions, but also from the point of view of demonstrating the feasibility of a supra-national authority and the advantages which accrue to all nations from its existence. The chances for this development were slim to begin with, and have been reduced almost to zero by the rapid deterioration of Russo-American relations during the last two years.

The prospects for the second outcome have perhaps not yet quite vanished. The Soviet concessions in the UN Atomic Energy Commission, taken at their face value,

are far-reaching enough to make a compromise plan feasible, a plan which would contain less international ownership and management and more inspection than is envisaged in the present majority proposals, but with enough teeth in it to assure—if it could be properly implemented—an effective prevention of clandestine manufacture of atomic weapons.

But perhaps, what is now taking place in the UN Commission, should not be taken at its face value. Perhaps, in the realization that no agreed plan could be implemented under the present conditions of international strain, neither side is really anxious to achieve a compromise, but prefers to stick to proposals which are demonstrably unacceptable to the other side, so as to be able to attribute the deadlock to the stubbornness of the opponent.

Even as things stand now, the manifest difficulties of an agreement on atomic weapons, coupled with the spreading knowledge of what a war with such weapons will be like, probably constitutes the most potent object lesson for world government.

As far as the scientists are concerned, this lesson has been quite sufficient. When the “Lake Geneva Program” adopted at a conference in June, and since then endorsed by the member associations of the Federation of American Scientists, committed the scientists to the recognition of world government as prerequisite for the stable solution of the atomic energy problem, no dissenting voice has been heard, neither from the “conservative” nor from the “radical” side.

The question of participation in the drive for world government may soon confront the scientists' organizations in a more concrete form. In this issue of the BULLETIN, we print the articles by Mr. Henry Osborne, Member of Parliament, and by Mr. Joseph Mayer, dealing with a new development in this drive—the plan to hold a world constitutional convention in 1950. The adoption of the Lake Geneva program, and the fact that the Osborne proposals appear to have united the separate and, in the past, often discordant, world government organizations, make active participation of the scientists' groups in the preparation of the convention both possible and desirable.

However, if the reasoning given above was correct in the past, it remains correct now, and at least for some time to come. Even if the scientists themselves are now fully convinced that without a world government in our generation, no temporary solution of the atomic energy problem will be durable enough to prevent the next war, this does not mean that they should cease their present educational activities, abandon their interest in the UN Atomic Energy negotiations, or other partial plans for relieving international tensions.

Scientists must remember the path which brought them to the unanimous realization of the necessity of world government. Their special task, which none else can perform with equal authority and chance for success, is to lead others along the same path, so that more and more people may arrive at the same conclusion—that political likes or dislikes must be subordinated to the urgent common cause of establishing, within this generation, a community of mankind under enforceable law.

E. R.

LETTER TO STALIN

Leo Szilard

In 1939, Dr. Szilard, as is generally known, took the initiative in bringing to the attention of President Roosevelt the scientific experiments which indicated that an atomic bomb was a possibility. This first step resulted in the mobilization of resources and skill which led to the atomic bomb. In the present article, Dr. Szilard discusses how Mr. Stalin, by taking the initiative, could in time resolve the present deadlock. Dr. Szilard would have preferred not to have published this article but rather to have sent a letter to Stalin dealing with these matters if permission to send such a letter, within the meaning of the Logan Act of 1799, could have been obtained. The memorandum on page 351 which he presented to Mr. Byrnes some time before the first bomb was tested in the New Mexico desert illustrates the type of clear thinking which forecast the present difficulties.

I take the step of writing this "Letter" because I am deeply concerned about the deterioration of Russian-American relations, and also because I believe that the general sentiment which moves me to this action is shared by the majority of the atomic scientists who take an active interest in matters of public policy.

The steady deterioration of Russian-American relations has many disturbing aspects, but perhaps none is as serious as the lasting effect which it may have on the minds of the American people, as well as the minds of the people in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

Here in America more and more men will say to me in private conversation that war with Russia is inevitable. These are men who are capable of thinking independently and are not guided by whatever editorials they may read in their newspapers. To me their attitude is a symptom of grave danger because, once the American people close their minds on this subject war, in fact, will have become inevitable.

There are those who argue that there is no danger of an early war because at present Russia is too weak to start one and there is no precedent for the United States embarking on a preventive war. That there is no such precedent is, of course, true; but neither have the American people ever before been in a position where they

had to fear that if they remain passive during a protracted period of uneasy peace they may live to see the day when war—if it breaks out—will be brought to their homeland.

I do not mean to say that the United States may start a preventive war against Russia within the next six months; what I mean to say is that if the present trend continues for six months, a fateful change might take root in the minds of the American people and the situation would then be beyond remedy. Thereafter it would be merely a question of time—a few short years, perhaps—until the peace would be at the mercy of some Yugoslav general in the Balkans or some American admiral in the Mediterranean who may willfully or through bungling create an incident that will inevitably result in war. If the present trend continues for six months, more likely than not, the further course of events will be out of the control of the two governments involved.

The main reason for the present trend is the fact that two years have passed since the end of the war and no appreciable progress has been made toward a settlement. Russia and the United States have reached a deadlock.

All this does not come as a surprise to most of us who had worked in the field of atomic energy during the war and had time to adjust our thinking to the implications of the bomb. It was clear from the start

The following is part of a letter which Dr. Leo Szilard sent to the Attorney General under date of October 25, 1947. The article as printed is a revised version of the manuscript originally submitted to the BULLETIN and the Attorney General.

Enclosed is a copy of an article entitled "Letter to Stalin" which I have submitted to the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS for publication.

If it were in every respect proper for me to do so, I would write a letter to Mr. Stalin embodying the thoughts contained in the enclosed article and would seek some way of transmitting such a letter to him through the good offices of some prominent person who is known to him. It would be my hope that if my letter were transmitted to Mr. Stalin in such a manner he would perceive the genuine anguish which prompted my writing it and that he might therefore give consideration to its contents.

If such a letter were in fact to be transmitted to Mr. Stalin through some proper and desirable channel I would probably want to postpone indefinitely the publication of the article.

The enclosed article does not touch on any specific dispute or controversy with the United States and the letter which I would send to Mr. Stalin would merely follow its text, possibly, shortened by omissions. You may, in the circumstances, think that the transmission of such a letter would not come under the Logan Act of 1799. On the other hand, you might think that the transmission of such a letter might come under the Logan Act or some other similar act and therefore, in accordance with the Logan Act, I am herewith making the formal request for permission or authority of the Government for the transmission of such a letter in the meaning of the Act.

that the existence of the bomb and the manner in which it was used would not make the settlement easier but rather more difficult. We knew that the world could be saved from another war only if both the United States and Russia were able to rise above the situation, and before this can come to pass one of them will have to take the lead.

Situations of this general type are not without precedent in history; they occur also on occasion in the lives of individuals, and the story of one such occurrence made a very deep impression on me. In 1930, twelve years after the end of the First World War, I met a classmate of mine and we talked of what had happened to us since we had separated. He had been a lieutenant in the Austrian Army, and in the last days of the war in the Carpathian Mountains he was in charge of a patrol. One morning they had heard by way of rumor that an armistice had been concluded, but being cut off from communications they were unable to obtain confirmation. They rode out on patrol duty as usual, and as they emerged from the forest, they found themselves standing face to face with a Russian patrol in charge of an officer. The two officers grabbed their guns and, frozen in this position, the two patrols remained for uncounted seconds. Suddenly the Russian officer smiled and his hand went to his cap in salute. My friend returned the salute, and both patrols turned back their horses. "To this day," my friend said to me, "I regret that it was not I who saluted first."

Perhaps by writing this "Letter" today I may make some slight amends for my friend's tardiness, for in these troubled times it is not without some personal risk for an American scientist to write a "Letter" such as this one.

Today Russia and America find themselves standing face to face, each of them fearful of what may be the other's next political move. The American people want peace. The Russian people want peace also.

As I see it, Russia wants peace—as does the United States—not only for the next five or ten years, she wants peace for good. And if I am correct on this point then peace can yet be saved; it can be saved by you, yourself.

It is within your power to resolve the deadlock and thereby to permit a change in the course of United

States foreign policy, but you can do this only if you decide to throw off the self-imposed shackles of the old-fashioned, and also of the new-fangled forms of diplomacy.

Russia and the United States are deadlocked on almost every point on which they have negotiated in the recent past. On every such point, Russia may have very good reasons for not yielding, and the United States may also have very good reasons for not yielding. I am not going to suggest that you should now yield on this point or that one, or that you should now "appease" the United States.

THE APPROACH SUGGESTED

What I am suggesting in this "Letter" are a series of interconnected steps which are within your power to take. Because they are most unusual steps, these suggestions may appear quixotic to many and ridiculous to some.

What I am suggesting in this "Letter" may come somewhat as a shock to you. It may also come as a shock to some of my fellow-Americans who will read these lines. But this is not the time to hold back for fear of being exposed to ridicule or unwarranted accusations.

My first specific suggestion is that you speak directly and personally to the American people. What you may say to them, and you might wish to speak to them once a month, will be news, and because it will be news, it will be carried by the radio stations in the United States and will be reprinted in the newspapers. Naturally you would want to speak in Russian, but your interpreter could convey your speech sentence by sentence in English. Your speech could be recorded and released simultaneously in Russia and America.

The American people listen to their presidents because what the President says to them may affect their lives, and they will listen to you for exactly the same reason. But there is one important difference; you will be speaking to them as the head of a foreign state; your speech will be without effect with them unless it is felt to be one hundred percent sincere. The sincerity of your expression, as well as the other tokens of sincerity which you may be able to

present to the American people, will determine whether your speeches will strike home.

If your speeches to the American people were given full publicity in Russia, you would go a long way towards convincing the American people that you mean what you are saying to them.

And you would go a long way towards convincing the American people that they may expect fair play from you if you invited the President of the United States to address the Russian people just as often as you speak to the American public and accorded just as much publicity to his speeches in Russia as is given to yours in America.

All the machinery through which the American public is being kept informed in the United States would be at your disposal, and it would remain at your disposal in the absence of any attempt to use it for purposes of propaganda.

That you would be heard by the American people is certain; but how your speeches would affect them would depend both upon the substance and the tenor of these speeches.

What indeed should be the substance of your speeches?

What I suggest, in the first place, is that in your speeches you present to the American people a clear picture of a general settlement within the framework of a post-war reconstruction of the world, a settlement that would enable Russia and the United States to live in peace with each other.

At first you will be able to give such a picture in rough outline only; gradually you may be able to fill in more and more of the details. You might convey the details, perhaps, by issuing from time to time supplementary official reports.

By the time you have filled in the details, you will have given the American people more than merely a picture of a possible post-war world; you will have presented them with something that will amount to an offer for a post-war settlement.

You might well ask at this point, because it is indeed a crucial question, whether such a unilateral offer on your part, if it is generous, would not put you at a disadvantage from the point of view of later negotiations. You could easily make it clear, however, that your offer has to be taken as a whole, that you are perfectly willing to modify any one sin-

gle point to meet the wishes of the United States Government, but that for every point that the United States wants to have modified in her favor, you may ask that some other point be modified in Russia's favor. As long as this is clearly understood, you need not, and should not, hold back for the sake of later bargaining.

Such are the means through which you may be able to convince the American people that—in your view as well as in fact—private enterprise and the Russian economic system and also mixed forms of economic organization can flourish side by side; that Russia and the United States can be part of the same world; that “one world” need not necessarily be a uniform world. Until such time as the American people as well as the Russian people shall be convinced of this all-important point, we shall remain headed towards war and not towards peace.

I am told that these days the opposite thesis is presented by authoritative writers in Russia. And if this opposite thesis should be accepted as correct in America as well as in Russia—if it should be generally believed that there is indeed some inexorable law which, in the long run, makes war between your country and ours inevitable, then those in the United States who are now working for the preservation of peace would begin to feel that they are merely delaying the war which will be all the more terrible the later it comes.

THE RESPONSE EXPECTED

Naturally you would want to know how the American people would respond if you should decide to take the initiative and adopt a new line of approach towards the United States. Would you really be able to break the present deadlock and thereby bring about a change in the course of United States foreign policy?

There is a vast body of men and women in the United States who view with genuine concern the rapid deterioration of Russian-American relations. Many of them have grave doubts in their heart as to the general wisdom of the present course of United States foreign policy, while they regard with equal misgivings the Russian counterpart of this policy.

If they do not at present take a stand in favor of changing the course steered by their own government, it is first of all because they do not see with sufficient clarity any practicable alternative course under present circumstances. Moreover they may believe that any attempt to bring about a change must necessarily come to naught as long as the speeches of your delegates will continue to follow a line of reasoning which is unacceptable to the large majority of the American public.

If you succeed in the difficult task of formulating in your own mind a practicable solution of the post-war issues and in conveying your picture of such a solution to the American public, then gradually, as you make statement after statement and issue report after report, a complete picture of an acceptable post-war settlement may unfold before the American people. By the time you will have filled in the details, and thus have implicitly extended a comprehensive offer, you also will have removed the block which had caused the deadlock.

This should have a direct and immediate effect on the foreign policy of the United States. Most Americans believe that those who are at present in charge of guiding American foreign policy were driven to the present policy because none other appeared practicable to them in the circumstances. It is generally believed that they are men of good will, who can be expected to change the present course the very moment they see a satisfactory way out of the present impasse.

You may or may not concur with this opinion. But in any case it is clearly within your power to give the American people a choice between two alternative courses of foreign policy. And if they do have a choice, the American people will exercise their choice—this I fervently hope—in favor of a course which may lead to peace. They will exercise their choice through all the mechanisms by which public opinion influences government policies in America. And those who are at present in charge of steering the course of American foreign policy may, to borrow a phrase of Mr. Stimson's, “either change their minds or lose their jobs.”

In this “Letter” I am trying to cope with a difficulty of communications which might be insurmountable. We in America have a crude and oversimplified picture of how political de-

cisions come about in Russia. You in Russia may have a similar picture concerning America. It might be therefore difficult for a Russian to go along with the basic assumption of this “Letter”, that in America the most important factor for political decisions is not a public opinion created by the press but rather the attitudes and opinions of the individuals who constitute the American public, and that these attitudes and opinions may become the controlling factor in certain circumstances. But if this “Letter” had not one chance in a thousand of receiving serious consideration in Russia, I still would want to write it rather than to face the charge of seeing the approaching catastrophe without even raising a hand trying to avert it.

If the conclusion were reached that the measures advocated in this “Letter” would be effective, if adequately implemented, it would become necessary to face the difficulties of implementation. The difficulties of formulating an adequate solution to the post-war issues which would be acceptable to both Russia and the United States, as well as the rest of the world, are greatly increased by the absence of any interchange of thought between Americans and Russians who are not encumbered by the responsibility of representing the views of their Governments. It is perhaps understandable that atomic scientists should particularly stress this point and that they should discuss with each other whether there is any proper way in which they could help to bring about such an interchange of thought. The difficulties which stand in the way of achieving this or even a reasonable substitute thereof are obvious. But in view of their special responsibility it is perhaps not unnatural that atomic scientists should wish to assist in the implementation of some significant endeavor aimed at the permanent establishment of peace.

The general sentiment underlying this “Letter” is, I know, shared by the majority of the atomic scientists who take an active interest in matters of public policy, but the specific thoughts embodied in this “Letter” and the decision of writing it are my own and I am not speaking for any other person or persons.

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WORKING FOR A MIRACLE

On superficial reading, and given the present trend of public opinion, Mr. Szilard's "Letter to Stalin" may bring to the author and, by implication, to the atomic scientists, an accusation of pro-Soviet leaning, or at least, of great naiveté in respect to political realities in general, and the Soviet system in particular.

Those who have followed the educational and political activities of the atomic scientists, know that the reason why a majority of them feel keenly the necessity of a comprehensive settlement with the Soviet Union and are skeptical about the long-range value of a policy of "containment" is not ideological sympathy or political nearsightedness, but the sober reflection that in the age of atomic and bacteriological warfare, no "containment" can be a lasting guarantee of the incapacity of a nation with the dimensions and industrial and scientific potential of the Soviet Union, to challenge the rest of the world. They know that if we were permitted to drift into such a conflict, the Soviet Union, despite a vastly inferior industrial power, would have the advantages of lesser vulnerability, easier dispersal, better psychological preparation for total war and habi-

tual regimentation of national life.

Starting from these premises and refusing to consider a "preventive" war as a morally justifiable alternative to a more dangerous war later, Mr. Szilard is looking desperately for a way out of the deadlock. In a letter reprinted on this page, he describes the reasoning by which he concluded that one such way might be to induce the Soviet leader to approach the American people directly. Mr. Szilard sees the American people and the Soviet leadership as the main forces on the world scene; if these two make up their minds that war is inevitable, nothing will be able to prevent it, since the Russian people has no voice of its own, and the American government is only an agent of the people.

Obviously, this concept is quite different from the Soviet "line", which blames the trend toward war on "warmongering" by a capitalist-dominated government and press.

How much chance there is of the Soviet leaders heeding Mr. Szilard's advice, or of using the proffered channels of communication for something other than their usual pronouncements? Mr. Szilard acknowledges that this chance is very small.

Why, then, does he deliberately expose himself to accusations of political naiveté?

As witnessed by his memorandum of 1945 (reprinted in this issue), Mr. Szilard early recognized that the atomic bomb would make the maintenance of an "armed peace" very difficult, if not impossible, and that only the "miracle" of a comprehensive settlement (Mr. Fermi has defined a miracle as an event which has only a 10% chance of happening) can prevent a war between the two remaining major powers.

Recent developments give little reason to dismiss Mr. Szilard as a foolish prophet. He apparently thinks—and he may be right—that by now, the chances of preserving the peace have become so small, that every approach which may conceivably break the deadlock, is worth trying. Not being content like many others, with waiting for a miracle, he feels that he must do something to bring it about.

Many will think that the kind of miracle Mr. Szilard is trying to conjure up is the least likely to materialize; it is up to them to analyze what "miracles" have a better chance of happening, and go to work to increase their probability.

E. R.

COMMENT TO THE EDITORS BY DR. SZILARD

November 13, 1947

Dear Sirs:

Since the permission requested in my letter to the Attorney General of October 25 was not granted, I did not ask for further postponement of the publication of the article entitled "Letter to Stalin." I had discussed this article with quite a number of persons outside the atomic scientists' movement, and perhaps some of the questions raised, and the objections made, deserve to be recorded here.

One objection took the stereotyped form of "Why do you address yourself to Stalin? Why don't you write to President Truman?" Curiously enough, this very same phrase was used by two groups of persons—those whose outlook is close to that of the Administration and those on the left who oppose the foreign policy of the Administration. While these two groups use the same phrase, they

do not, of course, mean the same thing at all.

"Those on the left" mean that by writing such a "Letter" I am acknowledging that Stalin is the real obstacle to peace and I am neglecting to mention that actions on the part of our own Administration have contributed to, or have been largely responsible for, the present disturbing situation.

Those sharing the Administration's point of view seem to feel that, by addressing myself to Stalin, I am acknowledging that Stalin has a greater desire for peace, or has a greater ability to recognize the right path to peace, or else has a greater power to bring about a change than President Truman or his administration. These men will also say to me that those who are in charge of guiding American foreign policy are men of great ability who have an intense desire for peace. And if I accept this view as correct—they say to me—

then I ought to propose to Stalin (if I must propose anything to him at all) that he make a comprehensive offer to the Administration, rather than that he address himself to the American people.

My answer to them is, of course, that their view of our policy-makers—which incidentally is shared by the majority of the American people, as stated in my "Letter"—is irrelevant, for Mr. Stalin will base his actions on his own views rather than on ours. In my "Letter" I have, therefore, suggested a course of action which Mr. Stalin can follow even though his view may differ from ours. I suggested that if and when he has a case—and at present there is no case before us—he can take it to the highest authority in America—the American people.

Why did I not write to President Truman? First of all, because I cannot say to the President that if he

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ATOMIC BOMBS AND THE POSTWAR POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD — 1945

The following are excerpts from a memorandum prepared by Dr. Leo Szilard in March, 1945. This memorandum was to be placed before President Roosevelt, but owing to his sudden death, it did not reach him. Referred by the White House to James F. Byrnes it was placed before him by the author in a personal interview on May 28, 1945 (six weeks before the first bomb was tested in New Mexico). These excerpts contain none of the secret information which was embodied in the original document. It is believed that this was the first document which discussed the implications of the atomic bomb with respect to our future relations with Russia and the question of international control of atomic energy. It also contained the original suggestion of denaturing fissionable materials for the purpose of making more difficult their use for the manufacture of bombs.

The development of the atomic bomb is mostly considered from the point of view of its possible use in the present war and such bombs are likely to be available in time to be used before the war ends. However, their role in the . . . years which will follow can be expected to be far more important and it seems that the position of the United States in the world may be adversely affected by their existence. The following might very well turn out to be the future course of events:

Before the end of the war we shall use atomic bombs against Japan. These bombs will be much less powerful than we know could be made and which in all likelihood will be made within . . . years yet the first bomb that is detonated over Japan will be spectacular enough to start a race in atomic armaments between us and other nations.

In a few months Russia's war with Germany may be over. The work on uranium will then undoubtedly be given a high priority there but it will perhaps still not be carried out on a large industrial scale until we detonate our first atomic bomb and thus demonstrate the success of this development. For a few years after that we shall almost certainly be ahead of Russia. But even if we assume that we could keep ahead of her

in this development all the time, this may neither offer us protection from attack nor necessarily give us substantial advantage in case of war . . . years from now.

. . . years from now Russia may have accumulated enough of some of the active elements which may be used for constructing atomic bombs to have an equivalent to . . .

Clearly, if such bombs are available, it is not necessary to bomb our cities from the air in order to destroy them. All that is necessary is to place a comparatively small number of such bombs in each of our major cities and to detonate them at some later time.

The United States has a very long coast-line which will make it possible to smuggle in such bombs in peacetime and to carry them by truck into our cities. The long coast-line, the structure of our society, and our very heterogeneous population may make an effective control of such "traffic" virtually impossible. One can easily visualize how a "friendly" power in time of peace may have such bombs placed in all of our major cities under the guidance of agents. This might be done free from aggressive intent. Such a power might know or suspect that we have accumulated a quantity of atomic bombs and fear our defenses are so strong that after the outbreak of hostilities it would be

difficult to reach our cities by air. In such circumstances it may be exceedingly difficult for its "government" to refuse to take "precautions" which its "army" considers necessary. . . .

So far it has not been possible to devise any methods which would enable us to detect hidden atomic bombs buried in the ground or otherwise efficiently protected against detection.

If there should be great progress in the development of rockets after this war, it is conceivable that it will become possible to drop atomic bombs on the cities of the United States from very great distances by means of rockets.

The weakness of the position of the United States will largely be due to the very high concentration of its manufacturing capacity and of its population in cities. Thirty million people live here in cities of over 250,000. This concentration is so pronounced that the destruction of the cities may easily mean the end of our ability to resist. Keeping constantly ahead of the Russians in our production of these heavy elements will not restore us to a strong position. No quantity of these "active" materials which we may accumulate will protect us from attack and so far as retaliation is concerned, we might not be able to do more than to destroy the large cities of Russia which are few in number and the economic importance of which is in no way comparable to the economic importance of our own cities. Thus it would appear that we would not gain an overwhelmingly strong position in a war with Russia merely by accumulating an enormous quantity of these elements or by increasing, as we might, the efficiency of our bombs from . . . to a much higher value.

The strong position of the United States in the world in the past thirty years was essentially due to the fact that the United States could out-produce every other country in heavy armaments. It takes a very large number of tanks, airplanes and guns to bring about a decision in a war and as long as tanks, airplanes and

guns are the major instruments of war the large production capacity of the United States gives it an advantage which may be considered decisive.

The existence of atomic bombs means the end of the strong position of the United States in this respect. From now on the destructive power which can be accumulated by other countries as well as the United States can easily reach the level at which all the cities of the "enemy" can be destroyed in one single sudden attack. The expenditure in money and material which is necessary to reach this level is so small that any of the major powers can easily afford it provided... For us to accumulate active materials in quantities beyond that necessary to destroy the cities of the "enemy" would probably give us some advantage in the war, but it is difficult to say whether the importance of such "excess" amounts of material would be really substantial. Out-producing the "enemy" might therefore not necessarily increase our strength very much.

The greatest danger arising out of a competition between the United States and Russia, which would lead to a rapid accumulation of vast quantities of atomic bombs in both countries, consists in the possibility of the outbreak of a preventive war. Such a war might be the outcome of the fear that the other country might strike first and no amount of good will on the part of both nations might be sufficient to prevent the outbreak of a war if such an explosive situation were allowed to develop.

One of the questions that has to be considered is whether it might be possible to set up some system of controls of the production of these active materials. Such controls would ultimately have to extend to every territory on the earth. Whether it is politically and technically feasible to set up effective controls and what we could do to improve our chances in this respect are questions that urgently require study and decisions. Some further remarks on these questions are made below, but other considerations might be put forward as soon as the question receives the attention of the Government.

A system of controls could be considered successful only if we could count on a period of grace in case the controls were denounced or obstructed by one of the major powers. This means that the system would have to be of such a nature that at least... would lapse between the time the

nations began to convert their installations for the purpose of manufacturing atomic bombs and the time such bombs became available in quantity....

SYSTEMS OF CONTROL OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED

From a formal point of view all countries may be considered as potential enemies, but it is perhaps not too optimistic to assume that we may disregard the possibility of a war with Great Britain in the next fifteen years. It appears, however, rather unlikely that jointly with Great Britain we could police the world and thus prevent by force the manufacture of all of the "active materials" anywhere in the world, including Russia.

It might perhaps be possible to set up jointly with Great Britain and Russia some sort of joint control of the manufacture of the active materials everywhere in the world if we could get Russia to agree to such a control which of necessity would have to extend to her territory. The purpose of such a control would be to prevent the active elements from becoming available in a form in which they could be used for the manufacture of atomic bombs. This would not necessarily mean that the development of atomic power has to be suppressed but only that the elements involved must not be prepared in certain forms and degree of purity.

This point raises the following question: What forms of atomic power can we permit to be organized if we want to make sure that the available materials and facilities cannot easily be converted for the manufacture of atomic bombs? Some thought has already been given to this question with the following result.

There are two types of active materials. Materials of the first type can be diluted by the abundant isotope of uranium in such a way as to rule out the possibility of using them for atomic bombs while leaving unimpaired the usefulness of the materials for industrial purposes. A chemical separation from the diluting material would be impossible and a conversion into materials which can be used for atomic bombs would take....

Material of the second type which can be used for atomic bombs can be "denatured" by.... Whether more elaborate methods can be worked out

which will permit the detonation of the denatured material is a question which would have to be carefully scrutinized. These lines merely serve to indicate that there might perhaps be a satisfactory solution to the problem of reconciling the requirements of safety of the United States with the desire not to hamper the development of atomic power for industrial purposes.

Unfortunately it is by no means sure that a satisfactory solution of this problem is in fact possible. It would be much easier, safer, and would require a much less tight control to arrest the development of atomic power by scrapping and outlawing the large and easily visible installations which characterize the first stage of this development.

CONTROL OF RAW MATERIALS COULD BE CONSIDERED

If Russia, the United States and other countries were willing to forego the use of atomic power for peacetime purposes, one could have a system of control that would be fairly simple since it would be almost sufficient to control the movements of raw materials. Ores of uranium would have to be mined under control and transported to some "neutral" territory. Whether or not it would be permitted to have in a neutral territory installations belonging to... and atomic power plants is a question of minor importance. It appears likely that if the major powers were willing to forego the use of atomic power, a system of controls could be set up without encountering too great difficulties.

AN ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM OF CONTROLS WOULD HAVE TO BE MUCH TIGHTER

On the other hand, if the United States, Russia, and other countries should have atomic power installations within their own territory, a very tight system of control would be needed in order to make sure that the nations would not have to face a sudden attack by atomic bombs. For a control of this sort to be effective, it would be necessary that our agents and the agents of Great Britain move

freely around in Russia, be permitted to keep contacts with Russian civilians, secretly employ Russian civilians for the purpose of obtaining information, and have entry into every factory or shop throughout the vast territory of Russia.

That there may be dangerous loopholes in control systems which might be set up is illustrated by events that took place in Germany after the first World War. At that time, there were many Germans who were willing to give information to the Inter-Allied Commission about violations of the control regulations, but those who actually did so were publicly tried under the German Espionage Law and were given heavy sentences. The Treaty of Versailles did not stipulate that the German Espionage Law must be revoked.

Clearly, it would be desirable to create a situation which would permit us to appeal in various ways to physicists and engineers everywhere for information that would uncover violations of the controls. This would give us additional assurance that such violations would be detected but it presupposes that we succeed in creating conditions in which we would guarantee the personal safety of those who volunteer such information and the safety of their families.

Since Russia cannot be expected to agree to such a control unless she obtains the same rights of control in the United States and Great Britain the question whether Congress and the people of the United States are willing to agree to such a control might become of paramount importance.

HOW COULD RUSSIA BEST BE PERSUADED?

As to our chances of persuading the Russians to accept mutual control, much may depend on the proper timing of our approach to Russia. It would appear that such an approach would have to be made immediately after we demonstrated the potency of atomic bombs....

Events may be expected to move so fast that if it is intended to reach an agreement with Russia and other countries such an agreement would have to be complete before the next presidential elections....

IF THE CONTROL IS INTERFERED WITH

While it may be a great step forward to establish a tight control on the atomic power development by a reciprocal agreement with Great Britain and Russia and extend it to all territories of the world, yet we cannot disregard the possibility that one of the major powers, for instance Russia, after a few years—during which the controls may have operated quite successfully—may begin to place difficulties in the way of an effective control of activities conducted on its own territory. It would be quite essential that the people of this country and the world be brought to understand from the start that any difficulties which any nation may place in the way of the established controls would have to be considered as tantamount to a "declaration of war".

Such a "declaration of war" would have the effect that the United States and other countries involved would at once begin to manufacture atomic bombs. If up to that time the control had been effective, it would take... to convert the materials and installations involved in the utilization of atomic power to the manufacture of bombs. In such an "armament race" in which all countries would have to start, so to speak, from scratch, the position of the United States might be quite favorable, provided the development of atomic power had been kept up at a high level.

Clearly if any major power deliberately wants to start a war, there will be a war and all that we can hope to achieve by the reciprocal control which we have discussed is that a war may not break out as a result of an armament race.

Still, it would seem that if the situation were generally understood there might be some hope that having succeeded in setting up a system of reciprocal control and having kept it in operation for a few years, neither the United States nor Great Britain nor Russia would attempt to interfere with this system of control in such a manner that its acts would be considered by the other partners as a menace. We would then perhaps have a chance of living through this century without having our cities destroyed.

An attempt to manufacture atomic bombs undertaken by any of the smaller countries would be of minor importance since it could be met by

immediate armed intervention using ordinary methods of warfare such as tanks and airplanes.

IN THE ABSENCE OF A SYSTEM OF CONTROLS

In discussing our postwar situation the greatest attention was given in this memorandum to the role that Russia might play. This was not done because it was assumed that Russia may have aggressive intentions but rather because it was assumed that if an agreement can be reached with Russia, it will be possible to extend the system of controls to every country in the world....

Dr. Szilard's Comment

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made a comprehensive offer for settlement of the post-war issues the Russian government would respond favorably. I cannot possibly have any basis for knowing how the Russian government would respond to any such approach. On the other hand, I can say how I believe the American people would respond to such a new approach on the part of the Russian government.

Moreover, while I would not wish to say that the conduct of our own foreign policy could in no way be improved upon under present circumstances, I do not believe that the problem which faces the world today can be solved at the level of foreign policy in the narrow sense of the term by the Administration; nor do I believe that it is within the power of the Administration to offer to the world a satisfactory solution of this problem without the full support of the American people for a bold and constructive solution. Since I have developed these thoughts in a previous article—"Calling for a Crusade" which appeared in the April-May issue of the BULLETIN—I need not again go into this point here. But I might perhaps add that today it no longer seems likely that popular support or popular pressure for a bold and constructive solution will be forthcoming unless the people would have reason to believe that they could expect the Russian government to be cooperative.

Leo Szilard

ALSOS: THE STORY OF GERMAN SCIENCE

Philip Morrison

Dr. Morrison reviews for the BULLETIN Alsos, Dr. Goudsmit's story of German scientific effort recently published by Henry Schuman and Co. Dr. Morrison, who is now Professor of Physics at Cornell University, followed closely the attempts to find out how far and how fast German wartime science was progressing, and was a member of the first United States mission to visit Japan after the bomb fell.

The Pentagon was a strange place in the months just before D-day. The enormous staff and detailed planning which makes up the base of every modern campaign had for the most part been finished. The experts had begun to learn a new geography; the National Geographic maps on every office wall showed the Japan Sea more often than the coast of Fortress Europe. Planning and initiative had passed for the most part to Eisenhower's staff, busy in London. Washington's job was to look ahead. There were a few urgent tasks still to be organized from the foundation up. One of these was Alsos.

ALSOS IS ORGANIZED

The Manhattan District, under General Groves, was anxious to learn how far German work on the atomic bomb had gone. This problem was a rather new one for Military Intelligence. The great secrecy about our own effort and the novel nature of the weapon combined to invalidate many of the traditional schemes of G-2. The bomb, with its top priority and its even higher secrecy, was the last but one of a whole series of technical innovations which made a scientifically-oriented military intelligence necessary. Under the sponsorship of G-2, but with concealed and high pressure from the Manhattan District, a special intelligence mission was organized. This was Alsos.

The word is an excellent example of the letter jargon of the war, and I have heard many readings of it, be-

ginning perhaps "American Liaison Special . . ." But it just means groves, in Greek.

The name epitomizes the story of this mission. It was to examine the whole scientific progress of the enemy, first in the soon-to-be liberated countries west of the Rhine, and finally into Germany itself. Its assignment was a wide one, covering everything from camouflage paint to vaccines, but its heart belonged to uranium. It was from the Manhattan District that its real powers and its eagerness flowed.

The scientific leader of this mission was a happy choice, Professor S. A. Goudsmit, now at Northwestern University. Goudsmit was an early recruit of the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T., who was pried loose from them only by considerable skillful diplomacy. He is a physicist of wide training, a man fluent in half the languages of Europe both by his birthright as a Hollander and by years of continental study. He knows the physicists of Germany as few men do. It was he who turned the hopeful lists of names and the bad guesses of Washington into real evidence.

PURSUIT OF URANIUM AND TOOTHPASTE

Alsos is Professor Goudsmit's story of the mission. It is only candid to say that the unfortunate demands of continued secrecy, added to a not entirely winning style, make the story of *Alsos* somewhat less good reading than it ought to be, and much less interesting than Goudsmit's skill as raconteur promised. But it is still an

exciting story, and its anecdotes not only show how far Nature holds up the mirror to the art of Eric Ambler, but have a genuine historic importance for us. The nature of secrecy in science and the difficult question of the relation between scientists and politics are two points of the widest value which *Alsos* illumines.

The urge to tell at least one story from the book is irresistible. The Washington economic and technical studies of Germany were good enough to guess which German firms were likely to be engaged in any German work on uranium processing. When Paris was freed the early entry of Alsos to the happy city gave the mission plenty of work. A prime "target" was the Paris office of the Auer firm. As we had feared, Auer in Paris had indeed collected uranium. More than that, the Paris representative had scraped the French supplies of thorium for every kilo in the land. Was the U 233 possibility worked on by the Germans? Were we missing something important?

Alsos would find out. The Auer office was bare. But with real elan and much hard jeep-riding and some luck, the Auer man from Paris was found hiding out in a little Belgian town newly fallen into Allied hands. The trail had been followed in the best tradition; *cherchez la femme!* Peterson was quizzed. He had bought thorium, he didn't know why. He had been in Hechingen not long past to "visit his mother".

But Alsos knew that Hechingen was the evacuation village in south Germany for the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics. Herr Petersen couldn't be cracked. It is still hard to believe, but the reason which actually led Auer to stock thorium turned out to be the crack-brained scheme of an Auer director for making *thoriated toothpaste* in the happy post-war world! The reader of *Alsos* will find more than one such marvelous yarn.

There are more serious things to be found in the book. One is impressed

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ATOMIC SCIENTISTS HAVE TWO RESPONSIBILITIES

Edward Teller

From his own conscientious consideration of problems raised by the development of atomic energy Dr. Teller recommends two courses of action to his colleagues. Dr. Teller came to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago in 1942, later went to Los Alamos, and is now Professor of Physics and member of the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.

The original program of the Atomic Scientists consisted of two important issues: one domestic; the other international. The domestic issue was to place the direction of atomic development into the hands of a civilian agency and to enact legislation which secures to our people the maximum benefits of the new discoveries, and which does not place unnecessary restrictions on the scientist working on atomic energy.

The international issue was to get agreement and cooperation between all nations so that the people of the whole world could work together in this new and wonderful field of human endeavor. This was the positive side of the international issue—but there was also a negative side, which in the minds of all of us outweighed all other questions. How shall we avoid a war in which atomic weapons and perhaps other scientific inventions would be used?

DOMESTIC SUCCESS:

INTERNATIONAL FAILURE

The domestic issue has been settled to the complete satisfaction of the scientists. Atomic energy legislation has been enacted after considering carefully what every informed person had to say.

The result is a triumph of democratic procedure. Within a year after the fateful date of Hiroshima, our legislators had familiarized themselves with the new and perplexing

field of atomic energy and a law was written which is wisely designed to encourage and coordinate scientific and technical progress. To administer this law a commission was chosen consisting of capable and well informed men. These men are fully aware of the nature of scientific work and are more than willing to create conditions under which scientific and technical personnel can work with success.

Initial progress on the international question was no less promising. The Acheson-Lilienthal committee worked out a hopeful and imaginative plan for international cooperation in the atomic field. This plan was to a considerable extent inspired by the best of our atomic scientists and was fully supported by the organization of the Atomic Scientists. The proposal demanded from the government of our country considerable sacrifices. We were to give up at an early date our monopoly of the atomic bomb. In addition, we were to relinquish a considerable part of our national sovereignty.

Our representative, Mr. Baruch, put this plan before the United Nations as the official United States proposal. This was done for the good of mankind; it was done with the clear understanding that what is best for humanity as a whole is also best for the people of the United States. The majority of the United Nations adopted the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal proposal as the basis of further discussion. Yet the plan is now a complete failure. It failed when the men of the Kremlin rejected its

essential provisions of joint development and international management.

The domestic success and the international failure places two heavy responsibilities on the Atomic Scientists.

Our responsibility at home is to work for the successful and rapid development of atomic energy. In this development we must include all phases: The scientific exploitation of intensive neutron sources for the advancement of nuclear physics, the use of radioactive tracers in biology and medicine, the development of equipment to transform atomic energy into useful work, and the exploration of that terrifying problem, the atomic bomb.

CONTINUED WORK IS

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

That scientific work should be pursued, none of us doubt. Most will agree that technical progress must continue. Our specific knowledge of atomic energy, the blessings of our wealth, and the opportunities of this democratic country place on us the responsibility to make atomic energy a useful servant to man at the earliest possible time. Our country possesses big coal mines and plentiful oil wells. Many of our rivers help to provide us with energy.

We do not need atomic energy as badly as many of our less fortunate neighbors. But the scientists, as well as the majority of the people of this country, know that we must serve humanity as a whole if we want to survive. We fought two wars for reasons other than personal gain. We are now prepared to spend a considerable part of our wealth to help in the reconstruction of Europe. The scientists can do their share by constructing the machines which will help to develop industries in South America, India, and China.



There will be more doubt concerning the atomic bomb. Has man not yet found a good enough way to destroy his brother? There can be but one answer to this question. It is our bitter misfortune that this question and this answer do not solve any of our problems.

The men of the Kremlin showed by their actions that in the world to come military power will be of the greatest importance. It is the duty of those of us who made the first atomic bombs to find out all the dangers and all the terrors of our discovery. We have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and as scientists we must have the faith—perhaps the temerity—to believe that knowledge in the end will be turned into blessing. At least we should have the conviction that if we should give way to fear and if we should fail to explore the limits of human power we shall surely be lost.

To me there is one compelling reason for a whole-hearted effort in all the fields of atomic energy. Progress in this democratic country under the present liberal Atomic Energy Administration is the only chance to realize our ideals of peace and plenty for all. Not to believe in this is defeatism and will bear the fruits of defeatism.

OBLIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL FAILURE

No one can discuss our domestic plans for atomic development without bearing in mind the grim realities of the international situation. I have not tried to separate these inseparable issues. But now I should like to say a few more specific things about our failure to reach an international understanding. Have the scientists discharged their duty by helping to formulate the Baruch-Acheson-Lilienthal plan? May we now turn our backs on this apparently insoluble problem?

I do not believe so. I also do not believe that we should accept as a solution anything less than was originally proposed by the United States. The safeguards of peace were slim enough in the Baruch plan. We could, nevertheless, have hoped for success if everybody had entered into the

proposed agreement in the spirit of sincere cooperation. This has not happened, and no bargaining will now make the Baruch plan the living reality that it might have been.

In the present difficult situation I think it is the duty of every man to be an optimist. I shall add a definition: an optimist is a person who believes in the survival of the human race.

Above I have stated that the stand of the Russians has blocked any progress based on the Baruch plan. I should now like to add that to me, agreement with the Russians still seems possible. Russia is now acting as an extremely nationalistic country. What they are now practicing, is imperialism, pure and simple. I see no reasonable way to justify their stand, but there is also no compelling reason to believe that this disastrous Russian policy will remain unchanged in the coming years.

There have been other nations which have left the road of imperialism and unbridled national ambition and which are now fit and ready to be the cornerstones of a peaceful and cooperative world. It is a constant surprise to me that—if I can believe history—this description fits the nation of the Danes to perfection.

If, however, we are to arrive at a stable world order, we must not propose less than the Baruch plan. We must propose more. We must work for world law and world government.

How this is to be done is a question of extreme importance—a question to which the answer must depend to a considerable extent on day-to-day politics. But our aim, it seems to me, ought to be clear. I have tried to clarify in my own mind what this aim should be.

We need a world government which makes war between the participating nations technically impossible. Thus the world government must be an indissoluble military union.

There is an economic requirement no less important than the military. We must accept responsibility for the well being of all the participating nations. It is clearly impossible to lift the standard of living in China to the American level in the next twenty years. But we must set the American standard of living as a goal for the whole world, and we

must make a substantial down payment on this plan.

We must refute by clear deeds those who would call us the exploiters of the world, and we must show that prosperity in this country will be used to aid any one who is willing to accept our help and friendship.

The military and economic conditions must be finally rounded out by a political requirement. There can be no world government unless such a government has the power to protect personal liberty and freedom of speech throughout its domain. If we do not insist on such a "Bill of Rights" nothing can prevent a local dictator from setting up a state within The State and the purpose of the world government soon would be thwarted.

Many will argue that Russia will not accept such conditions. However, the realization of such a plan over a considerable part of the globe will create a new situation and it is difficult to predict how the masters of Russia will react to it. They have changed their policy in the past. They will change it in the future if we give them good and strong reasons to do so. Even if Russia should not join immediately, a successful, powerful, and patient world government may secure their cooperation in the long run.

I often feel that most people around me are beset by fear and confusion. I am not immune to these ills. Yet, in the following simple statements I firmly believe.

The development of pure and applied science cannot and must not be stopped.

The events of the last years have made it clear that world government will in fact be established either by agreement or after further bloodshed. The dignity of man and the freedom of science, which is the basis of our life and our work, can be maintained only under a democratic government.

"The world cannot remain half slave and half free" must be our guiding principle, regardless of political expediency or of practical difficulties.

We have two clear-cut duties: to work on atomic energy under our present administration and to work for a world government which alone can give us freedom and peace. It seems difficult to take on these responsibilities. To take on less, I believe, is impossible.

TOWARD A NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY?

This analysis of the conflict between two points of view reflected in recent attempts to pass a National Science Foundation Bill was prepared by a Study Group of the Washington Association of Scientists, Washington, D. C. It was based upon developments up to and including the Presidential veto and the Steelman report. The Study Group included C. Grobstein, chairman, J. M. Conly, I. Feister, L. B. Heilprin, H. Olken, F. J. Pratt, J. W. Rowen, I. Schocken, G. R. Silbiger, R. D. Steiehler, F. J. Weiss, and L. A. Wood. For permission to reprint this analysis the BULLETIN is indebted to the editors of SCIENCE in which the memorandum first appeared.

After two years in gestation a National Science Foundation Bill emerged from the 80th Congress, only to be vetoed by the President. This outcome is undoubtedly puzzling to those who have followed the course of the legislation and are aware of the almost unanimous support for the establishment of a strong national science policy. The paradox exists, however, only when viewed from a distance. Close analysis of the bills introduced into the 79th and 80th Congresses, of the Congressional hearings and debates on these bills, and of the President's veto message and the relevant sections of the recent reports of John R. Steelman,¹ special assistant to the President, and Attorney General Clark² shows a sharp cleavage between two opposed philosophies of the relation of science to government and society. From the introduction in the 79th Congress of the original Kilgore and Magnuson Bills, which were based on two sharply divergent conceptions of the nature and purposes of the proposed Foundation, down to the Presidential veto of S. 526, the fundamental dichotomy has persisted and prevented successful completion of the legislation.

In the most general terms, the conflicting philosophies appear to be these. That of the original Kilgore Bill, concurred in by the President and his advisers as well as by many scientists, is based on the premise that science is a national resource, that its raw material is the Nation's scientific manpower, and that, as a

vital national resource, its furtherance should be entrusted to an authority directly responsible to the elected representatives of the people—the Congress and the President. The proponents of this philosophy place primary emphasis upon long-range planning for the whole field of science to ensure the development of scientific potential on the widest possible basis throughout the country. They seek guarantees which will deny to special interests a disproportionate influence in formulation of Foundation policy, or disproportionate benefits from its activities. They insist upon a patent policy which will permit free public access to discoveries made with public funds.

The opposing philosophy, embodied in the original Magnuson Bill and, in even more extreme form, in the recently vetoed Smith Bill, regards science as an auxiliary to the development of industry, medicine, and the national defense; it places complete confidence in the existing organizations and facilities for research and believes that these organizations should further the development of science with a minimum of control by the elected representatives of the people. It would thus simply expand

1. *Science and public policy*. Vol. 1: *A program for the nation*. (A report to the President by John R. Steelman, chairman, The President's Scientific Research Board, August 27, 1947.)
2. *Investigation of government patent practices and policies*. Vol. 1: *Final report proper*. (Report and recommendations of the Attorney General to the President.)



scientific activity in the country by enlarging the existing structure, concentrating support in well-tested organizations and centers if results may be thus more effectively attained. It would place control of the Foundation in the hands of recognized leaders in science, industry, and national defense, insulating it from the people's representatives in the interests of security and immediate efficiency.

AREAS OF CONFLICT AND AGREEMENT

It is clear that these differences between the two opposed points of view are fundamental and underlie the swirl of controversy which has gone on about more specific issues, e.g. form of administration, inclusion of social sciences, geographic distribution, etc. The basic issue is none other than the proper role of the Federal Government in regulating those areas of our national life which are intimately related to the public welfare and security, in this instance the shape and scope of science. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that groups, organizations, and individuals have lined up on the National Science Foundation very much as they have on atomic energy, national health insurance, Federal support of housing, and similar issues. Science, with its present budget of approximately \$1,000,000,000 and a recommended budget (Steelman report) of 1 per cent of the national income, can apparently no longer remain out of the political arena. Issues of fundamental national policy are involved, issues important enough to produce an impasse between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, as expressed in the recent Presidential veto.

In actual fact, the area of agreement between the contending philosophies is limited to the most general features of the legislation. Nearly all

parties concur that some Federal financing of science is required, that the responsible agency should be in civilian hands, and that major emphasis should be given to fundamental or basic research, albeit the exact definition of the latter has remained somewhat hazy. The necessity for increased training of scientific manpower also is generally supported, as well as the importance of coordinating the scientific work of Federal agencies and of encouraging international exchange of scientific information and personnel within the limits of national security.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUE

A STORM CENTER

But beyond these most general features the deep cleavage appears, and the debate becomes bitter. The form of administration of the Foundation has been a major storm center. To many observers this has seemed unfortunate since, it has been said, in the final analysis the success of an organization depends upon its personnel rather than its organization chart. But the opposing schools of thought have sensed in this issue the crux of their entire difference.

The Magnuson-Smith school has sought to design the Foundation so as to effect a minimum of change in the existing structure of science. They have tried to erect an administrative barrier between the science agency and the ordinary instruments of Federal authority—a barrier, in other words, which would be permeable to the Federal dollar but impermeable to the virus of Federal control. They have placed final administrative authority in an unsalaried board consisting of scientists and other authorities serving on a part-time basis.

In its most extreme form, the original Smith Bill introduced into the Senate of the 80th Congress, this board was to consist of 48 individuals. It was to elect from its own membership an executive committee of 9, which would in turn select a director, the actual administrative head of the Foundation. It was this complex structure which was denounced by the President in his veto message as implying "a distinct lack of faith in democratic processes" and "offering

the danger that "it would impede rather than promote the Government's efforts to encourage scientific research."

On the other hand, the Kilgore-Administration school believes that science has grown to such stature, and is so important for the national well-being, that its management can be left neither to chance nor in the hands of a small group of private citizens, serving part-time, no matter how well qualified or well intentioned they may be. Moreover, they feel that an activity which is fundamentally geared into the main drive-shafts of our economic and social life cannot be left free from the normal processes of democratic political control. Recognizing the need for protection of the freedoms of the individual investigator from irresponsible political meddling, they nevertheless would firmly integrate the National Science Foundation in the Federal governmental structure. Thus, they would place the direction of the Foundation in a single individual, or at most a small, full-time commission, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and fully responsible to these elected representatives of the people. They would retain the advantages of a larger part-time board by establishing it in a purely advisory capacity.

Thus, the quarrel over administration is essentially one over the nature of the Foundation. The former view would make of it a virtually autonomous agency, Federal only in its financing, quasi-governmental in structure. The latter would make of it a truly Federal agency, integrated in the governmental structure and capable of closely coordinated action with agencies responsible for other aspects of the national life—education, industry, agriculture, defense.

PATENT POLICY AND

ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS

No less sharp has been the cleavage over patent policy. The Magnuson-Smith school seeks to avoid the problem by directing the Foundation to remain within the limits of existing patent policies and practices, executing its contracts "in a

manner calculated to protect the public interest and the equities of the individual or organization" (S.526) involved. The opposing school argues that new problems have been created by the wide-spread support of research by Federal funds, and that existing patent practices and policies are inadequate both to protect free scientific publication and to insure the full exploitation for the benefit of the public of discoveries financed by public funds. They advocate, with certain safeguards, the free availability or the free dedication of all patentable discoveries arising from government-financed research.

Again, in the matter of distribution of funds in support of research, the basic conflict is revealed with the Magnuson-Smith school arguing against any specific directive on the basis of population and geography, on the ground that such mandatory distribution would hamper the Foundation and constitute a "pork-barrel" for all future Congresses. The Kilgore-Administration school argues that the widest possible distribution is required in order to stimulate the growth of science throughout the Nation, and mandatory provision of some kind is the only guarantee against the natural tendency toward centralization of support in already well-established institutions and organizations.

SCIENTISTS AND THE

FUTURE OF THE BILL

Thus, after nearly three years of debate the issues remain undecided, the contending philosophies unreconciled. It is impossible to predict at this moment what new action may be expected when the 80th Congress reconvenes. The probability of passage of politically disinterested legislation by a Congress in a presidential election year is notoriously low. Meanwhile, new trends are developing, and patterns are being established in the relationship between science and the remainder of society. In spite of almost universal desire for control of science policy by civilians, the absence of a National Science Foundation is establishing control more firmly in military hands. It is widely con-

(Continued on Page 369)

THE CRUSADE FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

Henry C. Osborne



Mr. Osborne is Labor Representative for Birmingham in the British Parliament and Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee which has initiated "The Crusade for World Government". He has determined to act as well as to talk on behalf of world federation, and hence has become a leader in the movement to organize a constitutional assembly, not in the Utopian future, but now. We present here the text of a speech delivered at Oak Ridge on October 14 during Mr. Osborne's recent visit to this country. Further discussion of the plan will be found on Page 361 of this issue.

I flew from England to the United States late in September because I feel that the world today is facing an imminent and appalling catastrophe. I am not sure that the American public has a correct appraisal of the situation as it is now appearing to observers on the continent of Europe. In Europe, fairly generally, and in France, specifically, current opinion believes that the present Marshall diplomatic offensive is in fact the prelude to the opening of a shooting war this winter. Frenchmen believe that they are already on the brink of the catastrophe.

CONSIDERATIONS OF

PEACE AND WAR

When we talk of war, you should realize what we mean. To us in Europe there is only one war. It is the war between the two big power complexes, the United States and the Soviet Union. Many Europeans apparently believe that the United States proposes to start this shooting war within a very few weeks. I should add that this is certainly not the opinion which is held in the United Kingdom.

In Britain we are only too vividly aware of the danger that now faces us all and of the political dynamite which has spread around the globe. But we feel in London that you are a democracy and that although you may shout your heads off in favor of war, you are not likely to start it.

But apparently the more logical and precise Europeans think differently. To them it is evident that you now hold in the atomic bomb a superiority of power, that conflict seems sooner or later to be inevitable and that logical America will use its power while it holds it.

What Secretary of State Marshall is now saying and doing in the United Nations is, I think, regarded in Europe as the proper and logical prelude designed to produce the correct frame of mind upon which a shooting offensive can then be launched. I repeat, in England, we do not hold that view. But unless we can do something to reassure the Continent on this point, we are not going to make much headway on anything else.

I find that there are people in the United States who apparently are able to think past the next war. Perhaps there will be some Americans who will survive it. But we in England know that there will be no one of us who will live to see it through. For us, therefore, there is no future unless war can be averted. For us the pressing task is to prevent that war occurring. That is all that concerns us now. The future for us is unimportant until we are first assured that there will be a future.

I have noticed in the last six months as I read the American press that there are two predominant trends of thought in this country. One argues that the price of peace can be paid in dollars: if you are prepared to spend dollars in Europe, as little as may be, then you can buy your way

to peace. The other argues that the price of peace is power: that if America would only use its power to dominate the globe and prevent Russia from doing so, then peace would be maintained.

It is not surprising, in a way, that a rich man should think in terms of buying himself out of trouble or that a strong man should believe that he might be able to fight his way out of it.

But the organizing of lasting peace cannot be assured by either of these simple concepts. In practice, there is no peace without law. Nor is there statutory law unless there is a legislature to make it. Moreover, to be effective, law must be enforced. Otherwise the making of it is a waste of time. Effective enforcement implies that the power behind the law must in all circumstances be stronger than the power potential of the litigant.

WORLD GOVERNMENT

IS NOW POSSIBLE

We know these things. Within each national community over the course of years we have learned them, often at bitter cost. But quaintly enough, internationally we appear to ignore the implications entirely. We ask our statesmen to keep world peace, and we refuse to give them those powers without which it is so evidently impossible for peace to be kept. We require, therefore, a world government which has both the authority and the power to make laws applicable to individuals. Moreover, the power of enforcement available to the world authority must in all events be stronger than the power of any state which might wish to oppose world law.

We know that peace is the by-product of responsible government. To establish such government at the world level is the unfinished task of our generation. Never before has universal peace been possible. In all man's history, the world has been continuously at war. Now for the

first time peace is possible. Now also it is essential to our very survival.

Until the last few decades, universal government could not have been effective. The channels of speedy communication upon which a central authority must depend for the promulgation of its laws, until recently, were not available to us. Now science has provided us with these tools. Science has also given us the means of mass annihilation. We have the means to create world government and the ability to exterminate our species. Within the immediate future we must decide which road to follow.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

DECIDES ON ONE PLAN

In January 1946, a group of Members of Parliament met to consider these problems. We were all "back-benchers." Insignificant people, not in government at all. We felt it was our duty to tackle the problem for we then realized two things. First, that we had to get world government quickly if the next war was to be averted. Second, we became convinced that our statesmen could no longer negotiate world government for us.

From about January 1946 international suspicion and tension were becoming so great that there was no longer the slightest chance of the necessary amendments to the United Nations Charter taking place. Far from it, instead of the nations getting together to improve the situation, they were growing apart. There was less and less prospect of the fundamental alterations in the structure of the United Nations without which it was impossible to maintain peace. From that time on, any governmental proposal for alterations in the Charter would be regarded as merely another move in power politics, with other governments opposing or abstaining from support.

Having faced this situation, we realized some other approach had to be found to the achievement of world government if war was to be averted. It was no longer any use leaving it to our statesmen because they cannot do what has to be done.

Our Parliamentary Group met each Tuesday night to examine this problem. We collected all the plans and proposals we could get together and studied them all. Then one by one we eliminated them because they fell

short of the need in one respect or another.

Finally, we were left with but one proposal. One idea! One plan! At first it seemed to be utterly Utopian. It seemed to require so much effort against such awful odds that it did not look possible. Then we looked at it again and it did not seem so Utopian. The more we thought about it the more practical it became. One by one we realized that it was eminently practical, could be carried out and would meet the requirements of the situation exactly.

That plan involves the people themselves taking the next political step to world government which at this stage in history the statesmen—even if they were ready to do so—can no longer take.

We decided to be as precise as we could about the details. According to the plan we outlined, we propose to hold in the fall of 1950 a Peoples' World Constitutional Convention to draft the Charter of World Government. Delegates to this Convention will be unofficially elected in as many countries as possible on the basis of one delegate per million of population. This Convention will draft and approve by majority vote a Constitution for World Government.

RATIFICATION OF

POPULAR WISHES

Clearly, before we set up a World Government, we have to see its Charter in writing and examine it in detail before we can approve it. And it must be a composite Charter without the mark of nationality. The finished charter remains merely a scrap of paper until it is ratified by the nations of the world.

Our problem then is to secure ratification. There are two possible procedures. We can present the World Constitution to the United Nations Assembly as a composite amendment to the Charter for adoption by two-thirds of the member nations and still subject, under the Charter, to ratification by two-thirds of the member nations *including all the Great Powers*.

If, however, the United Nations is deadlocked, those who have participated in the Peoples' Convention, have the democratic right to submit the World Constitution directly to their national legislatures for formal rati-

fication. In that case, ratification of the Constitution by 50% of the nations of the world or nations representing 50% of the peoples of the world should suffice to bring the world government into operation. Membership shall be kept open for other nations as soon as they have ratified the World Constitution.

In Britain, we hope to bring to the unofficial polls not less than one quarter of our population. That involves about half the people on the election registers. If we can implicate, in the selection of delegates to the Peoples' Convention, about a quarter of our population, we will have given our people the chance of choosing democratically their own representatives and shown the world the weight of public opinion behind the conception of world government.

If in the United States you also get a quarter of your population to the polls, you need have no doubt as to speedy subsequent ratification. If in a substantial number of other countries a similar proportion of the population is mobilized to participate in the unofficial elections, all governments, including that of the Soviet Union, whether the Russian people have been able to participate in the Convention or not, will know precisely that world government will be organized because the peoples of the world have registered an overwhelming mandate to that effect.

For here is our problem. There is a lot of sentiment for world government. Many people claim to be ready for it but complain that no other country is. The British people are ready, our statesmen say, but are the Americans? In Paris they say the French are ready but the British are not. A recent Gallup poll shows that 68% of the American people say they are ready for world government. Yet nothing happens. We all sit waiting for someone else to move first.

I believe the people are ready and ahead of their statesmen. It is they who are not ready. The solution lies in an action program that enables the peoples of the world to work together and simultaneously toward the achievement of world government.

As far as we can see, the plan we propose can be carried out. It will be carried out throughout the world and is of such magnitude that we do not estimate it can be done in less than two and a half years. If we are wrong, and if by some miracle, we can accomplish it sooner, let us do so.

GENEVA — 1950: A PEOPLES' WORLD CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Joseph E. Mayer

Dr. Mayer has taken an active part in discussions of the proposal advanced in the preceding article, and here gives his estimate of its value and chances for success. Dr. Mayer is Professor of Chemistry and Associate Director of the Institute for Nuclear Studies at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Henry Osborne, member of the British Parliament, has been touring the United States recently and speaking on behalf of a movement for world government. He has spoken to the Atomic Scientists at Chicago and also at Oak Ridge. A considerable number of those who have heard him, and who have spoken with him, have become enthusiastic supporters of his plan.

The Osborne Plan, as it has come to be referred to in private conversation, is more properly known as the plan for "A Peoples' World Constituent Assembly" in 1950. Briefly, it is a plan for a peoples' movement, throughout the greater part of the world, to hold a Constitutional Convention in Geneva in the autumn of 1950, and there to draft a world government constitution to be submitted for ratification to the various nations.

At first sight the plan seems hopelessly Utopian. After longer consideration, many have become convinced, that it is eminently practical, and that it is a move worthy of support. It has the particularly attractive feature that it does not conflict with, but rather supplements, most of the other ideas that many have been supporting. It is also a plan which offers a definite and attainable immediate objective: namely, the holding of a popular poll in this country in early 1950.

There is actually very little to be said of the specific nature of the plan in addition to the rough outline already presented. It is proposed to start a popular movement in the countries of the world in which this is possible. The movement, in each country, will attempt to carry out a popular poll in 1950 to elect representatives to a "World Constituent As-

sembly" to be held in Geneva. It is hoped that in many countries a considerable fraction of the electorate can be induced to vote.

REPRESENTATION AND

MINIMUM PROGRAM

Every country, whether or not a large popular vote is taken, will be invited to send one representative per million of its population. From some countries these representatives may be selected and sent by the government, but, in principle at least, they will be regarded as representatives of the people rather than of the government.

The more specific details for the plan in this country could be outlined briefly as follows: A committee, representative of the groups supporting the plan should be set up. This committee must raise money, and carry on the campaign, for the plan. Popular support, and the necessary mechanical aids to carry out the poll, must be arranged.

The committee, in agreement with its sponsors, must define, somewhat in advance, the minimum requirements which it understands a world government must meet. For instance the British group agree upon:

- 1) A monopoly of armed forces to be used as a world police force—participating States to be disarmed to the level of their internal policing commitments.

- 2) A monopoly of the processes involved in atomic development and other scientific discoveries capable of mass destruction.

- 3) The establishment of a World Bank for the purpose of creating a

common linked currency which can be utilized in every country of the world and which shall hold funds for the Central Authority in order that it may initiate and finance on a large-scale economic planning such as that operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

- 4) The establishment of a World Food Board, similar to that advocated by Sir John Boyd Orr at Copenhagen.

In the British view these would be the necessary prerequisites of an organization which could call itself a world government.

The committee would also have to induce a certain number of able men to appear on the ballot, and to screen other nominees.

To the obvious question as to whether the representation suggested does not give undue weight to such countries as China and India the answer involves weighing several factors. In the first place this method of representation is proposed only for the Constituent Assembly, and it is not implied that the same system of representation would be carried over into the final Constitution.

The delegates from India and China, who have most to gain, will probably be most willing to compromise on this point in order to attain a Constitution which would be acceptable to the great powers. Secondly it is doubtful if India or China would wish to send and support their full quota of delegates, and each delegate will have one vote regardless of the population he represents. This method of representation in the Constituent Assembly is simple, and therefore practical; a more complicated scheme of representation would hardly seem desirable at this stage.

RELATION OF PLAN

TO THE UN

The plan appears to, and does, ignore the United Nations. It is not intended, however, to be inimical to the UN. At present the UN is dead-



locked. The existence of a strong popular movement would strengthen the hand of those in the UN who might wish to carry out the reforms within the UN necessary to strengthen that organization. Were the UN to anticipate the movement by actually holding, before 1950, a convention looking toward a fundamental strengthening of its own constitution, the Usborne movement would, without doubt, collapse from lack of the impelling necessity which nurtures it now. One can also be sure that none would be happier than the supporters of the plan for the Peoples' World Constituent Assembly. However, few will visualize this as a likely occurrence.

A more likely eventuality is that the Constitution drawn up by the PWCA might be introduced into the UN as an amendment to its own constitution. If this does not occur the next step in the plan would call for support of ratification of the Constitution by the governments of the various countries. Presumably the Constitution would become operative when ratified by a certain number of countries.

CHANCES OF RATIFICATION

One great strength of Usborne's proposal appears to be that it avoids working through the existing governments. This has been criticized as a lack of faith in the democracy of our government. To me, at least, this criticism appears to be unjustified. It is a natural method of reform movements to gain popular support by holding, and advertising, a convention or conventions, in which the exact nature of the reform is clearly defined and specified. The fact that this reform, the movement for world government, is world-wide rather than national, requires an international convention. In most reforms, such as women's suffrage, the exact nature of the reform is fairly well defined by the catch words describing it. In the case of world government the situation is different. An exact definition, in terms of a proposed constitution, is necessary before governmental action is possible. To seek such a definition is hardly a rejection of our government!

Any discussion of world progress is too abstract to be appealing if mention of Russia is omitted. The chance of success of any scheme clearly depends not only on its reception in the "capitalist" countries, but also in Russia and its satellites. A "world" government that consists only of those countries now on the American side of the UN fence may be desirable, or necessary, but it is a different thing than a world government embracing all nations.

The probability that one assigns to the chance that Russia and the countries dependent on her will enter the Peoples' World Constituent Assembly depends largely on the extent of one's Russophobic or Russophilic leanings. It may be hoped that the plan will be supported by leaders of left-wing parties in the western continental countries, France and Belgium, for instance. If this support is forthcoming it is doubtful if the Russian government would care to antagonize these forces by actively condemning the movement as "imperialistic" in nature.

It is hoped that a popular movement may be initiated and carried out in Czechoslovakia. Russia would then be likely to send observers, if not participants, to the Assembly. Even if Russia were not willing to ratify the Constitution, it is possible that some Russophilic satellites would. The "world" government, without Russia, would then not have too strongly the character of an aggressive alliance, and an eventual assent of Russia might be hoped for.

The likelihood of events in this order may seem remote. The likelihood of any defined series of events leading to world stability is remote.

Certainly this scheme, initiated popularly, and not primarily in the United States, has more chance of meeting Russian approval, or more accurately stated, of avoiding open and active Russian opposition, than one initiated by the American government, which is certain to be branded as "imperialistic" in present circumstances. Any scheme encountering active Russian opposition, is bound to fail of attracting the Eastern European states, and is likely to be boycotted by Western Europe through fear of Russia.

Finally one remark should be made about the advantage of a popular referendum in many countries. The possibilities of obtaining ratification of any constitution of a world government in one country will always be influenced by the opinion of the statesmen of that country about the likelihood of ratification elsewhere. A very successful popular vote for the Constituent Assembly in any of the democratic countries, say in the United States, would make eventual ratification by that country of a reasonable constitution quite likely. The knowledge of this would immeasurably increase the likelihood of ratification in many other countries.

Any advance towards world unification must go by steps, and one of the most valuable steps, needed in the near future, is an assurance, by popular demonstration, that world unity is really desired by the people of the world.

THE PLAN PROVIDES DEFINITE STEPS

The atomic scientists have shown a strong tendency to believe that unification, in the form of a world government strong enough to prevent wars, was an eventual necessity. They have differed greatly in their opinions about the exact character of the most desirable union, and as to how it could be achieved. The difference in opinion as to the form of government will always remain, and must be settled eventually, as Usborne proposes, in convention of the people of the world.

The PWCA plan neither militates for or against the schemes previously proposed in our group, but does propose a method by which, in concrete limited steps, the world can proceed forward towards what most of us feel is an eventual necessity.

The attainment of world government is a gigantic task which can be arrived at only by the combined efforts of many. The PWCA plan offers a definite series of limited steps in which the help of the many enthusiastic supporters of world government can be enlisted for active and specific aid. The steps proposed have the great advantage over many previously suggested in that they do not increase the likelihood of precipitating the catastrophe of war which we so dread.

MEMORANDUM TO THE UN — ON BACTERIAL WARFARE

American Association of Scientific Workers



The following memorandum was submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 26 by the American Association of Scientific Workers. The memorandum outlines the problem of bacterial warfare and proposes a course of action for the UN. The bibliography that accompanied the memorandum points to the existence of a growing body of relevant material of which the BULLETIN has selected less than half as examples of both the popular and the technical treatment of the subject. Numbers in parentheses refer to items in the bibliography.

STATEMENT OF

THE PROBLEM

Bacterial (or biological) warfare comprises the use in war of pathogenic bacteria, fungi, protozoa, rickettsiae, viruses, and other agents of infectious disease, of their toxic products, and of certain other organic chemical poisons (animal or plant toxins, plant "hormones"), intended to kill or incapacitate human beings or economically useful animals, or to destroy or damage food crops or other useful plants. Bacterial warfare is known (1) to have been under investigation and development by Germany and Japan, and as a joint project by the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. The American bacterial warfare project is continuing (9).

As of January 3, 1946 (1), wartime studies of bacterial warfare in American, British and Canadian laboratories were officially stated to have shown "that this type of warfare cannot be discounted." Since bacterial warfare in its modern form has not actually been used in a military operation, no precise estimate of its effectiveness can be made. Published data that might indicate the potential activity of its agents are scanty. It has been suggested (5) that botulinus toxin, as crystallized by American bacterial warfare scientists (10, 12), contains per gram about 7,000,000 lethal doses for man. Being a poison, not an agent of self-propagating disease, this substance would be expected to be less potent than infectious material. The hemolytic streptococcus, a

common pathogenic bacterium not considered important as a bacterial warfare agent (4) would probably be many times as active against man on a weight basis.¹ A routine, unpurified preparation (chick embryo yolk sac suspension) of psittacosis virus, a representative member of the group of highly infective disease agents characteristic of bacterial warfare (4, 29-32) has been reported to contain per milliliter approximately 20,000,000 respiratory doses for man (42). No published data are available on dispersion efficiency of bacterial warfare munitions, but even if the efficiency were as low as 0.01 per cent, the potency of this material would still be extraordinarily high. Such preparations of psittacosis virus could easily be produced in liter amounts in a single small laboratory, with only such equipment and materials as are common to virus laboratories throughout the world. The payload in a psittacosis "bomb," and therefore probably the whole munition, could be small, cheap, and easily turned out in quantity.² Although bacterial warfare comprises

¹ Hamburger, M. G., Puck, T. T., Hamburger, V. G., and Johnson, M. A. Studies on the transmission of hemolytic streptococcus infections III. Hemolytic streptococci in air, floor dust, and bedclothing of hospital wards and their relation to cross ventilation. *J. Infect. Dis.* 75: 79-94 (July-Aug.) 1944.

² It may be noted that a vaccine of unproved utility has been developed against psittacosis virus and that this virus, unlike most others, is amenable to chemotherapy. These facts would doubtless have defensive value. Yet the whole problem of defense against bacterial warfare appears extraordinarily difficult, so that it does not essentially modify the argument developed herein.

a varied range of agents and techniques, these circumstances may serve to exemplify it and to contrast it with atomic warfare, which is known to require enormous amounts of expensive materials and equipment, huge installations, and a very high level of industrial potential and technology.

Bacterial warfare comprises a varied and flexible group of weapons. It could be used to destroy men, animals or plants selectively—or merely to make them useless, and, if desired, perhaps only temporarily. Unlike the atomic bomb it would not destroy property. It is the pre-eminent terror weapon, because its effects would always be delayed rather than instantaneous, and because it would employ strange or altered or artificially combined diseases. It might be used to produce casualties in large numbers, or in such a way that only a few cases would be needed to demoralize a whole population. Bacterial warfare epitomizes the total war that is now or will very soon be ready for use.

Among the diseases whose agents are listed in the appended technical bibliography as having been investigated during World War II for purposes of bacterial warfare are: botulism, a rare and highly fatal form of food poisoning; anthrax; tularemia or rabbit fever; brucellosis or undulant fever; glanders; psittacosis or parrot fever; rinderpest of cattle; Newcastle disease of poultry; fowl plague; fungous diseases of plants; and plant poisoning with synthetic "hormones". It is probable that many other disease agents could be used (4).

BACTERIAL WARFARE

CONDEMNED

Bacterial warfare production could proceed in any civilized country irrespective of its size or relative wealth (1). Since it could employ the facilities of normal medical and biological research and development, bacterial warfare could hardly be controlled by an international policing authority without interference of a most inti-

mate sort with activities upon which the health and welfare of nations depend. Yet it is plain that bacterial warfare constitutes an extremely serious potential menace, and that world peace demands the elimination of this major weapon of mass destruction.

COURSE OF ACTION

RECOMMENDED

During July both the International Congress for Experimental Cytology, at Stockholm, and the International Microbiological Congress, at Copenhagen, adopted resolutions condemning bacterial warfare (7, 8). The Cytological Congress set up a committee to offer technical advice and assistance to the United Nations on this problem.

Since bacterial warfare falls into the category of major weapons of mass destruction, the problem belongs with that of atomic warfare within the province of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This body, which up to now has dealt only with atomic energy, is responsible, in the eyes of the peoples of the world, for paving the way for general disarmament and peace. It is therefore imperative that the Atomic Energy Commission proceed without delay to consider bacterial warfare even as its deliberations on atomic energy continue. Since the problem of bacterial warfare is very different from that of atomic warfare, there is no reason to assume that the accomplishment of the control of atomic energy would necessarily have the slightest value in the solution of the problem of bacterial warfare. On the other hand, parallel examination of bacterial warfare and atomic warfare by the commission may disclose new means whereby both may be eliminated.

The American Association of Scientific Workers therefore hopes that the United Nations General Assembly will take cognizance of this matter, that it will undertake a preliminary investigation of the available factual information on bacterial warfare, and that, if the findings of such an investigation warrant such action, it will instruct the Atomic Energy Commission to proceed at once to devote part of its attention to this major weapon of mass destruction.

The appended bibliographies are provided to facilitate such investigations.

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The Story of Alsos

(Continued from Page 354)

by the ease and completeness with which the German secret—not very secret—project was disclosed when the very first German physicists were interrogated at Strassbourg. The reviewer remembers the exciting days of poring over their notes and interviews in Washington to confirm the Alsos conclusion that here was the whole unimpressive story of the Nazi effort.

Surely this points to the difficulty of preserving a scientific secret. Not only had the Germans started on much the same track as we had done, but any link with the world of German physics was enough to prove it. Such secrets are hard to keep, and should be especially hard to preserve from the authorized inquirers of an Atomic Development Authority in any country.

Goudsmit himself takes pains to emphasize that German science had

atrophied because of its arrogance and complacency, its narrow political domination, with the barring of many of its greatest men from work or even from the land itself, and its increasing emphasis on technology. Those are certainly errors we come very close to repeating in 1947. A curious controversy has arisen around the story of Werner Heisenberg, scientific head of the somewhat desultory German project and among the world's first physicists. He has lately tried to claim that the motivation for the German work was a peaceful one, since they wanted not bombs but merely a pile.

HEISENBERG'S STORY

A RATIONALIZATION

The careful story put together by Goudsmit demonstrates this account to be essentially a rationalization invented while some of the participating physicists were interned in Eng-

land. The documents cited in *Alsos* prove amply that, no different from their Allied counterparts, the German scientists worked for the military as best their circumstances allowed. But the difference, which it will never be possible to forgive, is that they worked for the cause of Himmler and Auschwitz, for the burners of books and the takers of hostages. The community of science will be long delayed in welcoming the armorers of the Nazis, even if their work was not successful. Men were able to remain aloof from the German war effort, and brave and good men like von Laue and Gentner could resist the Nazis even in the sphere of science. That is a story *Alsos* does not fully tell.

Alsos is a book to read if you are fascinated by spying or if you want to know what science became in wartime Germany. It is too bad that many important acts of Alsos and many of its findings are still secret, and others still told best in Professor Goudsmit's urbane conversation. If you don't know him, and you can't read the G-2 files, buy *Alsos*.

RADIATION CHEMISTRY: A BRIEF HISTORY AND FORECAST

Milton Burton

Radiation chemistry is a highly essential phase of atomic energy development that has been by its very nature unsuited to detailed public discussion. Dr. Burton came to the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago in 1942 to direct the work on radiation chemistry, then referred to as photo-chemistry. He spent some time at Oak Ridge, and is now Professor of Chemistry at the University of Notre Dame.

During the last two years anyone who can read, understand pictures or listen to the radio, has learned something of the more glamorous or dramatic aspects of atomic energy. Artists' dreams of atomically powered cities have excited and inspired. Reports of new elements, new fission processes, new high-energy machines, new radiation techniques have amazed and mystified. Photographs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims have horrified; and the discussions in hometown and radio forums, in Congress, and in United Nations Committees, Council, and Assembly have agonized. However, the situation is not entirely a case of "much excitement, nothing learned." The public has gathered that it is dealing with something new and unconventional, difficult to develop, handle, and understand, portentous of extreme danger, promising of great things to come.

If the world is to survive in the atomic energy age many problems are to be solved. The most intriguing (i.e., the political and social) will be struggled with in the full light of pitiless publicity. The most exciting (new elements, new fission, new sources of atomic energy, new radiations and more and more hundreds of millions of volts) will be announced in radio news-casts and interpreted in color in the picture magazines. Down low in the hierarchy of atomic importance are the chemists, physicists, and engineers who will continue their struggle with some of the ultimate, non-exciting though practical, problems necessary to translate

dreams into the stuff of which reality is made.

THE BEGINNINGS OF RADIATION CHEMISTRY

Early in 1942 a group met in Chicago and outlined the chemical attack on atomic energy.¹ Groups were to work on the separation, isolation and purification of the transuranic elements, on the fission products, and on the multifold analytical problems. The physicists had their own plans well under way. Experiments long in progress (i.e., for a matter of months) were to give the fundamental information on the basis of which pile design could be specified. They were to have the first (50 watt) pile before the year's end. Both groups were to work with engineers who in their turn would combine the pooled information, ask and answer questions, and come out as soon as possible with a high-power pile.

Almost as soon as the chemical division was created, the existence of another problem, momentarily neglected, was appreciated. Any pile which was to operate would produce energy of a type, intensity and behavior quite unknown and perhaps unpredictable. What would the intense radiations characteristic of

1. The author would like to express here the great indebtedness of himself and all those who worked in the field of radiation chemistry on the Manhattan Project to Professor James Franck for his helpful advice.



atomic energy do to the materials of construction of which the pile had to be made? The answer was not in the books. A radiation chemistry group was created.

In spite of all the publicity that has been given to the various aspects of atomic energy, very few of the public at large are aware of the existence of radiation chemistry—and indeed most nuclear scientists have but a trivial interest in it. Nevertheless, this branch of nuclear science was not new even in 1942. Actually, it is the oldest branch of the science, dating back to 1895.

If a beginning is to be set for the history of nuclear science, there is no more fitting point than in Roentgen's announcement in 1895 that rays emitted from certain evacuated electrical discharge tubes were so penetrating that they could pass through the paper covering of a photographic plate and fog it, just as if it had been inadvertently exposed to light. This was the first chemical effect of high-energy radiation reported. Within the year Becquerel searched for the natural production of such penetrating radiation in a variety of minerals. Early in 1896 he reported that they were emitted from uranium ores. Thus x and gamma rays were discovered by their similar chemical effects within a single year. It was not until 1898 that the Curies reported the existence of radium.

Isolation of radioactive elements and studies of their properties brought with them new knowledge and new problems. Among the latter were theoretical problems of the sources of energy and of the radiation, soon to be answered in part by the brilliant theoretical work of Einstein. The practical problems included the very simple one of how to keep radioactive salt solutions in the laboratory without annoyance from their constant effervescence. Such materials caused a steady decomposition of water (the usual solvent) into hydro-

gen and oxygen. Left in the open, the radioactive salts might be carried in the microscopic spray from the solutions. Left closed, the pressure built up over the solutions by the escaping gas might cause trouble at a later date.

OBSTACLES TO

BE OVERCOME

Other more troublesome phenomena were also discovered. An apparently innocuous sample of a radium salt could not be handled too long with the bare, or even with the covered, hand—not even when the sample was enclosed firmly in an adequate container. Relatively short exposure might leave the black mark of a radiation burn in the flesh. Workers with high-energy radiations either from radioactive salts or from the x-ray tube discovered that detailed precautions were essential if they were long to preserve their fingers, their limbs, or their lives.

Careful studies of the effects of high-energy radiation were initiated and the discovery was made that, although substances might differ in the degree of their sensitivity to such radiation, chemical elements alone were chemically insensitive. A number of investigators studied the effects on organic compounds—in part, perhaps, because of some similarity to the material of which living things consist and, in part, because these compounds offered a steady gradation of characteristics which might give some clue to details of the mechanism of these radiation-chemical processes. Others studied simple inorganic gases in the presence and in the absence of the inert elements. Many, such as Lind, in this country, worked at the problem of the primary step.

In the period up to 1942 radiation chemistry was somewhat a rich man's hobby. Sources of radiation used were confined almost exclusively to radium (at one time \$100,000 per gram) and its emanations. It was a very fortunate investigator who had a gram of radium at his disposal and even he was certain to be circumscribed in his efforts.

The problem of cost was solved in part by the use of the x-ray tube. Fricke and Gunther and Holzapfel used that instrument in their work on water and others also found it to

be important in their work. However, the low-energy of the radiation sources generally available continued to slow up work. A one-gram radium source gave energy only at the rate of 0.15 watts. The best x-ray tubes available produced energy at a relatively even lower rate so that in general energy was liberated in a sample at less than a ten-thousandth of a watt per cubic centimeter. Obviously, experiments conducted at such low levels of radiation intensity took long times for their completion and the work could rarely be hurried.

However, it would be a great mistake to belittle the achievements of the period prior to 1942. Radiation chemistry was still ambiguously and variously named (for example, as radiochemistry) but the great groundwork had been laid. Eyring, Hirschfelder and Taylor had proposed a theory of the primary effect which appears even now to be wholly satisfactory. Glockler and others had studied the effects of low-energy electron beams, and various laboratories had made important contributions by the use of a variety of electrical discharge devices.

Thus, when this country entered the atomic energy age under the shroud of secrecy, we were by no means ignorant concerning the phenomena of radiation chemistry. We were, however, inadequately informed for our very serious needs.

NEW DEGREES OF ENERGY:

NEW TYPES OF RADIATION

From the very beginning it was appreciated that the piles necessary to satisfy our requirements for plutonium would have to operate at many thousands of kilowatts. Compare that figure with the 0.15 watts available to the wealthy laboratory of the pre-war days and the energy problem is at once apparent.

Also, it was immediately evident that we were to deal not only with new orders of magnitude of atomic energy but with essentially new types of radiation. In the period prior to 1942 most of the investigators had used as sources of energy x-ray tubes, radium and radium emanation, and electrical discharges of one kind or another. Thus, we knew something—but by no means enough—about the chemical effects of x-rays, alpha, beta,

and gamma rays and of high speed electrons. In addition, Libby and Willard, particularly, had both been studying some of the chemical effects associated with the recoil atoms produced in radioactive decay. There was a paucity of information on the effects of fast neutrons and no information at all on the possibility of special chemical and physical effects of all these radiations (or corpuscular emanations) when present in great quantity and intensity.

Although the pioneer work on radioactive recoils was in principle the guide as to what the much more energetic fission recoils might do, there was little satisfaction in the thought that the new phenomena which might be found would fit logically into the extension of the old pattern. The extension was too great. Practically anything could have been discovered in this new magnitude of energy and intensity without disturbance to older concepts. Experimental work was needed at once and on a large scale.

UNCERTAINTY

ABOUT RADIATION

The radiations characteristic of a pile are beta and gamma rays, fast and slow neutrons, and fission recoils. The radiations present in separation processes and in separated products are beta and gamma rays and in a few instances alphas.

This is hardly the place for detailed analysis of the potential effects of these radiations but it does no harm to retail the fears characteristic of the early days of 1942. For example, it was evident that the pile would be made largely of graphite, that it would have to be cooled with water flowing through metal tubes (of low cross-section for absorption of neutrons), that it probably would contain metallic uranium in suitable metallic sheath, that it would have to be controlled with special devices, and that it would have to be shielded with a great weight and thickness of material having certain special properties—and above all that people would have to work somewhere near it. The attendant fears were obvious.

What would radiation do to graphite, to water, to various metals, to metals in contact with water, to uranium in its metallic envelope, to the control mechanisms, to the shield and to the people who might have to ap-

proach the pile during its operation? Prediction from past experience was unsatisfactory. When it awoke no new fear, it did not allay the fear of undue optimism engendered by extravagant extrapolation.

Means were found to make the necessary tests. Instruments hitherto unavailable to chemists were put at the disposal of the radiation chemical section. Groups located at cyclotrons, Van de Graaff generators, and eventually at piles at various sites throughout the country experimented on the effects of high-speed deuterons, neutrons, and electrons in some cases at energy and intensity levels far in excess of those to be anticipated in normal atomic-energy operations. Every material of construction was subjected to tests designed to preclude the possibility of tragic break-down during operations. Some materials were discarded and some were improved. Specifications were set upon the basis of which radiation safety (for example, against corrosion) could be assured.

A philosophy of skepticism governed the actions of the section. Anything untried, that could be tested, was tested. Materials that could not be tested were avoided unless there was a sound basis for reasoning from suitable tests on related materials.

The results of most of the extensive tests by the radiation chemistry section will ultimately be published. Some preliminary reports have already been declassified. It is sufficient in this place to say that the successful operation of the pile and the production of plutonium are testimonials that whatever radiation difficulties were anticipated either did not exist or were solved satisfactorily prior to the time of operations.

VALUE TO PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

During the course of the experimentation which was a necessary precedent to operations it became more and more apparent that studies in radiation chemistry were important not alone because of the assurances they gave concerning the adequacy of design and processing at the expected high radiation levels. Quite apart from such purely service values, the studies were beginning to give intriguing leads as to the behavior of molecules not only when

greatly excited but also under conditions common in most chemical operations. Thus, from the point of view of the research man, radiation chemistry had regained some of the esteem in which it was held when atomic power was still unconceived.

There is a peculiar virtue, in science, in those matters which are remote from practicality. Radiation chemistry, fortunately or unfortunately, is no longer in that category. However, the fact that studies in this field help to interpret the behavior of matter even when atomic energy is not involved make radiation chemistry slightly more palatable to the "pure scientist".

Furthermore, during this preliminary period prior to pile operations, another development in radiation chemistry similarly served to intrigue engineers.

It was well known to the chemists engaged in this field that high-energy electrons from discharges and radioactive emanations produced a variety of strange chemical phenomena in materials ordinarily considered inert. Thus, natural gas could be made to react with water, diamonds could be colored, and a variety of startling changes could be produced in such diverse materials as petroleum, glass and rock. Incidentally, to their other activities, the radiation chemists discovered that some rather useful changes could be thereby induced.

The fact that radiation from an atomic energy pile is so cheap means that chemical processes, in which radiations are deliberately employed to produce effects either in or near a pile, may have real significance in the age we are about to enter.

The atomic energy projects are not beyond the pioneering stage. We have atomic energy but we do not in any real sense have atomic power. Vast forward steps are required and once again problems arise because of difficulties of extrapolation.

PROGRESS LEADS

TO NEW PROBLEMS

The plants that we will construct in the next few years will probably not operate at power levels any higher than those of the piles now existent. The power of the present piles is, however, wasted. If it is to be used,

it appears essential that the new piles be much smaller units operating more intensely and at higher temperatures. Materials of construction will have to be changed. The heat-exchange medium may no longer be water. Metals and ceramics may play a more important role and the shield materials will be exposed to new magnitudes of radiation. The high temperatures involved will make necessary some fundamental studies in the behavior of the various proposed structural and operating members, new developments will occur and the effects of radiation under the new conditions imposed by ultra-high intensity operation will have to be studied.

Radiation will also become a more serious limiting factor on the economics as well as the method of the various chemical operations attendant on pile operation, product isolation, and metal recovery. It may be expected that within the next few years developments in this field will proceed at an even greater intensity than during the war years.

EFFECT ON

BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Early in this resume we examined briefly the original discoveries of the effects of high-energy radiation on biological materials. The story of these effects is properly the subject of another article. However, it should be pointed out that one phase of the research necessary to the elucidation of these biological phenomena is essentially radiation chemistry. For example, various organisms differ fundamentally in their response to various dosages, intensities, and types of radiation.

If these effects are to be understood they will require the close cooperation of the radiobiologist, the radiobiophysicist, and the radiation chemist. The latter has already discovered that different types of radiation act differently on the same chemical systems. The specific effect of intensity is a not uncommon phenomenon in chemistry related to the mechanism of the chemical processes involved. It is possible that the specific effects noted in biological systems, studied as essentially chemical processes, may help in the interpretation of what are ordinarily considered as purely biological phenomena.

In concluding these comments we may revert for a moment to consideration of the purely utilitarian aspects of radiation chemistry. In 1946, the Baruch Committee included in its report to the UN Atomic Energy Commission a statement on the practical applications of radiation chemistry. I can do no better than to quote from that report.

"At present prediction of definite processes in which radiation chemistry will be of great technical importance is premature. It is not too early, however, to enumerate groups of processes where application of radiation chemistry appears promising.

"We may anticipate economic advantages in the vast field of polymerization processes which are now so successfully applied in the manufacture of plastics, rubber, etc.; in this field, in fact, initial successes have already been obtained. In a similar connection, studies even prior to the war on the effects of radiation on some of the constituents of natural gas indicate that they may be converted, via the medium of radiation chemistry, into industrially important products. Their present uses (e.g., in the production of carbon black or for fuel) are economically unsound.

"Related to such processes in a certain sense is the low-temperature cracking of oils, which should be intensively studied. Radiation chemistry here presents the opportunity of a new technique which may produce new and very interesting products.

"A host of rare but medically important drugs, until now synthesized only by plants but not in vitro, will probably be by-products of the utilization of radiation chemical processes. Very interesting preliminary photochemical effects on viruses have been reported; viruses may be made to lose their virulence while still retaining their ability to produce antibodies. Progress in this important field is limited by the lack of penetration and the specificity of the rays which must be used; radiation chemistry should promote such work at an accelerated pace. The chemical aspect of the large field of biologicals is a portion of the field of radiation chemistry which we are now just beginning to tap.

"Some notion of the vistas which lie before us, when we begin to understand primary effects a little better, is indicated by the suggestions of the medical use of specifically absorbed radioactive dyes and of the possible large-scale production of vaccines.

Toward A National Science Policy

(Continued from Page 358)

ceded that we have been weakest in fundamental research, and that strong measures are required to strengthen this aspect of our science. But the present tendency appears to be strongly in the opposite direction, with available funds for research bearing on industrial, military, and health problems enormously overbalancing those available for research having no obvious immediate practical importance. We are in grave danger that our universities will become adjuncts of, and recruiting grounds for, the laboratories devoted to application. Here again goes the goose that lays the golden egg.

As scientists we cannot escape our share of responsibility for the present hazardous state. Congressmen who were interviewed displayed a flattering interest in the views of scientists and their organizations on national science legislation, but many confessed their lack of knowledge of details of the legislation and stated that they had had little advice from

"In continuation of considerations of the effect of radiation on biological substances, we note briefly that such radiation has great possibilities in large-scale sterilization. In fact, such a process may be an important, if secondary, application of operating piles. The suggestion has even been made that in the atomic age of the future the power plant of a city will be an integral part of the sanitary system providing, incidentally to its principal function, pure water and sewage disposal.

"In the fields of inorganic chemistry and physics the production of new phosphors and of inorganic polymers should be studied. Possible hardening of metals by radiation and a host of new enterprises made possible by the interesting process of dislocation of atoms in solids may become important. Anticipated large-scale production of long-lived radioactive materials in association with suitable phosphors makes less remote the day when cold light becomes an industrial reality."

home to guide them. One remarked ruefully that, if this were a labor issue, he would have heard from every labor leader in his district. He was forced to conclude that scientists were not very much interested one way or the other.

It must, indeed, be regarded as amazing that individual scientists have made so little effort to influence the legislation, considering the inescapable effect on science and on their personal future that the establishment of a National Science Foundation must have. National scientific organizations banded together in the Inter-Society Committee, and their representatives participated in committee hearings. But when the chips were down and the individual legislators were making up their mind on how to vote, there was very little pressure of the kind that counts—communications from individuals, colleges, institutes, societies, and academies in the home districts.

With the formation of the Inter-Society Committee at Boston in December 1946, was there a complacent tendency on the part of individual scientists to over-estimate the potential effectiveness of this organization, with a resulting decline in other types of activity? Have we misread the tactical picture assuming the issue to be National Science Foundation, yes or no? The Inter-Society Committee spoke strongly and effectively in favor of the establishment of a National Science Foundation, but was much less clear in its stand on the specific questions which lay at the heart of the controversy and prevented a successful outcome for the bill. Do recent events indicate that the issue is not whether we shall have a Foundation, but, rather, what kind of a Foundation we shall have? What indeed is the proper role of the Federal Government in the support, planning, and direction of science?

As the time for a new Congressional session draws near these are the questions which occupy the minds of observers here in Washington. National science policy will be decided with or without the participation of scientists. But the wisdom of the decisions will in large measure depend upon the forcefulness with which scientists on both sides of the controversy express their considered judgments, both publicly and to their representatives, now.

areas overrun by the Soviets, lest the latter obtain new sources of supply. This will not endear the United States to the peoples of Eurasia; many of them may well make common cause with Russia.

Moreover, a mere destruction of cities will not be sufficient to guarantee safety for the U.S.A.; American forces would have to conquer and hold the vast spaces of Eurasia. Regular and guerrilla warfare of unsurpassed magnitude would face them. At the same time, Russian air fleets may attack American cities with "ordinary" bombs and with bacteriological weapons. Consequently, Americans may die from the plague while Russians die from radioactivity. Finally, a "preventive war" would alienate large segments of public opinion at home necessitating in all probability the institution of a totalitarian regime in order to prevent internal collapse.

Thus it is apparent that a "preventive war" is not a solution, not only because it runs counter to the traditions and moral standards of the American people, but also because it would bring about the destruction of the American way of life and would mean the end of the U.S.A. as a great power. If we engaged in a "preventive war," we would commit suicide while we attempted murder.

REASON TO SEEK PEACE

BUT TO FEAR WAR

If a war would prove disastrous to the U.S.A. today, how much more ominous would it be ten years from now when she no longer possesses her present advantages. It is apparent that the United States has every reason to make peace its major objective. Unfortunately, peace cannot be had by mere wishful thinking. Peace can be obtained and maintained only by creating the conditions that will make war unnecessary and/or futile.

Despite repeated disappointments in the past, we should continue wholeheartedly in the endeavor to make war unnecessary by working for long-range settlements of all issues that threaten the peace. We should continue our attempts to strengthen the United Nations and its various functional organizations; we should continue to work on the diplomatic level to reach an over-all agreement with Russia.

However, it would be the height of folly to rely merely on the hope that some solution will be found. As long as no true world government exists, as long as there is no international control of atomic bombs and of other forms of mass-destruction, the danger of war exists. A true world government and effective international control of atomic energy cannot be established without the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union will not cooperate as long as she feels there is a chance for a Soviet world empire.

FILLING OF POWER

VACUUM NOT ENOUGH

How can the U.S.A. prevent the establishment of a Soviet world empire and obviate the danger of war at the same time?

A concomitant execution of the following policies would in the writer's opinion constitute the best guarantee against a Soviet world empire and against war: (1) The endeavor to fill as rapidly as possible the power vacuum on the western, southern and eastern borders of the Soviet Union; (2) defensive preparation against atomic attack, with special emphasis on reduction of the vulnerability of the U.S.A. to such attack.

In regard to the first point, it must be admitted that great difficulties confront the U.S.A. The core areas are Europe, the Near East, and China. Only a United States of Europe would constitute an entity formidable enough to withstand the Soviet Union in case of armed attack. The obstacles to be overcome before such an entity could be created are great. Nationalism, communism, and defeatism stand in the way of union. The Marshall program for the economic rehabilitation of Europe through American help is a step in the right direction, but will not of and by itself solve the basic problem. A true solution can be devised only by the Europeans themselves, with such support as the United States can afford to give.



The Near and Middle Eastern area does not now, nor will it in the conceivable future, constitute a significant power potential. It may be regarded as a no-man's land, its fate being determined by the over-all power situation in the world.

The Far East and especially China constitutes perhaps the most incendiary sphere in the contemporary world picture. Two armed camps, the Nationalists and the Communists, stand opposed to each other and engage in large-scale military activities. If the United States sends aid to the Nationalists, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly retaliate by aiding the Communists. The resulting situation will be very explosive and may well lead to World War III.

For the present, the United States should continue its policy of watchful waiting, but should make it quite clear to the Soviet Government that material support to the Chinese Communists would result in material support for the Chinese Nationalists. The stigma for the resulting consequences would be on the Soviet Union, not on the United States.

As is apparent from this brief survey, the outlook for a speedy eradication of the power vacuums in the Eurasian rimlands is not very promising. It is certainly not promising enough to warrant the assumption that United States security will be assured, or a Soviet world empire prevented, by whatever may happen to the west, south, or east of the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN POLICY

BEGINS AT HOME

Lenin once said that "foreign policy begins at home." This may well be made the watchword of the American people. A United State prepared for any eventuality is the best guarantee against war and against Soviet world empire. How well prepared is the United States against the eventualities that may be expected in an atomic age?

At the present time, while the United States has a monopoly of atomic bombs, no one will attack her or anyone whose territorial integrity she guarantees. However, five to ten years from now the situation will be different. Then the U.S.S.R. (and possibly other countries as well) will

THE CHALLENGE OF OUR TIME

Ernest Oppenheimer

The realization of the threat to civilization involved in atomic warfare brought forth prompt proposals for the dispersal of urban populations. This possibility was discussed in an early issue of the BULLETIN by J. Marschak, E. Teller, and L. R. Klein, ("Dispersal of Cities and Industries", Vol. 1, No. 9). The question of dispersal has been subordinated in recent months to discussions of international politics. Mr. Oppenheimer, a political scientist, trained at the University of Chicago, now shows how the logic of international politics enforces previous arguments in support of decentralization.

More than two years have elapsed since mankind was first faced with the challenge of atomic energy. On August 6, 1945, *homo sapiens* initiated a race with time, a race that would determine his fate. How has he fared thus far? What has the future in store for him?

Man has not yet been able to curb his Frankenstein. International control of atomic energy, as envisaged by the Baruch plan, was repeatedly rejected by the Soviet Union, nor was any effective substitute offered by the latter or by anyone else. As matters stand now, the gulf between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. is so wide, that there is little if any hope for a true solution on an international basis. Such a solution will be feasible only when all nations, including the Soviet Union, realize that they have nothing to gain from any alternative policy.

Is there anything that induces the Russians to believe that they might gain by following a policy which does not safeguard the world against atomic warfare? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to look at the actual and potential power positions of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. respectively.

ADVANTAGES OF

U.S. AND U.S.S.R.

The U.S.A. at the present time has these advantages: (1) Monopoly of atomic bombs; (2) most highly developed technological system in the

world; (3) location away from direct contact with hostile powers; (4) world's largest navy.

The U.S.S.R.'s advantages are: (1) Vast area; (2) location in the "heartland" of Eurasia, which lends itself to expansive moves in the direction of Europe, the Near East, Central Asia, and the Far East, especially at the present time, when these areas constitute power vacuums; (3) the size of the population and its rate of increase (already there are over 50 million more people in the U.S.S.R. proper than in the U.S.A.; 150 million more if one adds the populations of the Russian-dominated Eastern European countries); (4) the character of Russia's population, accustomed to regimentation and to making immediate sacrifices for possible long-run benefits; (5) most powerful standing army in the world; (6) an ideology with a strong following all over the globe.

If we look at the respective advantages of the two power nuclei, we note that those of the United States are bound to be temporary, whereas those of the U.S.S.R. are bound to increase. Within five, at the most ten, years the Soviet Union will possess the atomic bomb, thus erasing one of the points in favor of the U.S.A. At the same time, she will have increased her industrial production to such a level that she will approach that of the United States, eliminating a second advantage of the latter.

Finally, while the location of the United States assures her against any immediate attack by land, and while her navy may protect her against sea attack, neither can pre-



vent air attack. Moreover, the decisive battles of any future conflict would most likely be fought on the Eurasian continent. The very fact that the United States is situated away from the areas where Russia might conceivably engage in expansive moves makes these areas all the more vulnerable.

Thus from a prospective point of view the United States is in a rather dire position, much more dire than most people realize. What, if anything, can be done about it?

One "solution" repeatedly expressed by "realists" who are not realistic enough to evaluate all the relevant factors is to engage in a so-called "preventive war." According to these short-sighted gentlemen the United States should "wipe out" Russia while she still has a monopoly of atomic bombs and a technological superiority.

FALLACY OF

PREVENTIVE WAR

What would be the real consequences of such a "preventive war?" In all probability U.S. air squadrons could devastate most of Russia's cities and destroy a large part of her industry. However, even under the most "favorable" circumstances this would not eradicate more than 40 million people (which would still leave Russia a population larger than that of the U.S.A.), nor could the assault destroy more than 50 per cent of her industries. Moreover, the Russian armies could hardly be wiped out by atomic bombs; they would have sufficient reserves of supplies and equipment to engage in large-scale military activities for some time at least. That time would probably be sufficient to enable them to overrun Europe, the Near East, the Middle East and most of the Far East, especially since they can count on the support of strong "fifth columns" in all of these regions. The U.S.A. would have to atom-bomb cities and industrial centers in the

have the atomic bomb. Then someone may dare an attack upon us, under one condition: *If we continue to concentrate our population and industries in cities, while the attacking country has placed her industries underground and has dispersed her population.*

A PROGRAM

FOR DEFENSE

There are two ways of frustrating an atomic attack: (1) To destroy the carrier of the bomb before it reaches the target; (2) to have no target.

In regard to the first point, it is obvious that with present means (anti-aircraft batteries, barrage balloons, fighter planes, etc.) no complete assurance against attack can be given. It should be remembered that only a relatively small number of bombs need be delivered to wipe out a disastrous proportion of our population and industries. Only in case an absolute defense is devised can we afford to rely on number one.

That leaves us with the second alternative. The concentration of our population and industries in big cities is a constant invitation to disaster. The Russians realize that they count on the fact that (1) we will not engage in the folly of a "preventive war" and (2) that we will not decentralize and go underground. At the same time, if they are smart (and there seems to be considerable evidence that they are, especially in military matters), they will decentralize and go underground themselves, so that by the time they have the atomic bomb, they will be ready for all eventualities.

If Russia puts most of her industries underground, decentralizes her population, and manufactures atomic bombs, while the United States continues to concentrate her population and industries in cities, the day of world empire may have arrived, and it will not be an American empire.

On the other hand, if both Russia and the United States decentralize their population and place most of their industries underground, an attack by either upon the other will be useless. The two giants will have lost their vulnerable spots; they may still eye each other suspiciously for a long time and will, of course, always look for a new outbreak of weak spots, but as long as both are pre-

pared for any eventuality, they will stay in their respective stamping grounds. Under those conditions it is even conceivable that the Russian Bear and Uncle Sam will learn to get along with each other.

The biggest question that confronts us today is: Are the American people *able and willing* to bear the cost entailed in moving industries underground and decentralizing the population?

In order to evaluate our ability to carry out the program, we must concern ourselves with (1) the scope of the task and (2) the availability of the necessary raw materials, manpower, scientific and technological know-how, and industrial organization.

That the task of placing industries underground and dispersing the urban population is stupendous no one will doubt. However, it should be remembered (1) that we have a number of years, say from five to ten, in which to achieve our goal; (2) that there is no intention of placing all industries underground or dispersing the whole population.

The five to ten years in which the U.S.A. continues to enjoy the monopoly of atom bombs and/or technological superiority are years of grace. We should never forget, however, that the sandglass is running out, that every second ticking away may bring us closer to disaster unless we take advantage of the time we have.

The most important task for the immediate future is the setting up of an over-all plan of procedure. This plan must be ready before any large-scale movement of industry and population can be initiated. Cooperation of governmental, military, business, labor, and scientific personnel is absolutely essential if the setting up and carrying out of the plan is to be successful.

The plan should take into consideration certain obvious facts. Its main purpose must always be kept in mind: to make the United States safe against any attack by atomic, bacteriological, or other weapons. To attain this objective, concentrations of any kind, be they concentrations of industry, of population, or of transportation facilities, must be avoided or at least minimized.

One way of doing this is to create a series of more-or-less "self-sufficient areas" in various parts of the United States. These areas would be self-sufficient in the sense that even

if all communication links with other areas were cut, there would be sufficient industrial and population reserves to enable them to function effectively.

Transportation links can be made less vulnerable by diversification (not relying on any one means of transport), by increasing the number and reducing the size of concentration-points, such as railroad yards, airports, etc., and by minimizing the number of obvious weak spots such as bridges (to be replaced as far as possible by tunnels) and lock-canals (to be replaced by sea-level canals). The population should be spread out (above ground), so that any one atomic bomb could do a minimum of damage. Special attention need be paid to providing proper transportation facilities as well as air-raid shelters for the decentralized population.

DISPERSAL

OF INDUSTRY

Industries should be placed underground as far as possible; production of goods should be diversified and decentralized. Stockpiles of strategic materials, especially from sources that are subject to attack (such as oil wells and open-pit mines), should be established in the various "self-sufficient areas." The plan of course, should take full advantage of the experiences gained in this country and in Germany in regard to underground facilities. A great deal of research and experimentation is necessary to discover and develop appropriate sites. A system of priorities must be established to assure an orderly procedure in carrying out the plan.

During the years of the Second World War the United States produced war materials in quantities that amazed everyone, friends and foe alike. We supplied not only our own armies, but also to a large extent the armies of our allies, with equipment for carrying on the campaigns that finally brought victory.

The demands made upon our resources during the war years were much greater than those which would be made upon them for the realization of the plan to safeguard the United States against atomic attack.

In my opinion a total expenditure of \$100 billion, spread over a period of five years, i.e. \$20 billion a year, would be sufficient to make the United States relatively safe against attack. Of course, this would not safeguard all of our people or all of our industries, but it would immunize a sufficient proportion of them against attack to assure that the United States would not be caught off guard in case of an emergency.

The writer will be the first to admit that \$100 billion is a tremendous sum. But what would happen if we did not prepare? If our big cities as they stand today were wiped out, the material cost alone would be more than ten times as high, not to consider the millions of lives that would be lost, or the elimination of the United States as a significant power in world affairs.

COINCIDENTAL

ADVANTAGES

Certain incidental advantages would result from the carrying out of the program here advocated. While the program is in progress, we would not need to worry about depression or unemployment of men and materials. The resulting economic stability would greatly strengthen the position of the United States both internally and externally.

Moreover, as sociologists and psychologists have pointed out; urban life is not the most healthy conceivable; a decentralization of cities might well do away with, or at least ameliorate, a great many of the social and psychological evils that now beset our society. The writer wants to emphasize, however, that these advantages are incidental and do not constitute in any sense the main *raison d'être* of the plan here advocated.

Are the American people ready to make the sacrifices, material and especially psychological, to carry out the above program? Is there not the danger of mass-hysteria with its resulting impetus to ill-conceived action once such a plan is seriously considered? Will we not destroy civilization as we know it when we dismantle cities?

The fact that the writer presents his views to the public indicates that he believes in the essential sanity and common sense of the American people. Moreover, while the writer

has no doubt whatsoever that an atomic war would destroy civilization as we know it, he does not hold the opinion that a well-planned, gradual dispersal of population and industries would constitute the denouement of civilized living.

Aside from the fact that one may seriously doubt whether cities have been in history or are today the only or even the main carriers of civilization, it should be noted that the above plan does not call for the dismantling of the objects, instrumentalities, and institutions that constitute the matrix of city life, but merely for their dispersal.

Admittedly, there would also be certain modifications, in our way of life some slight, some profound, as a result of this dispersal, but these modifications would in no case constitute the end of civilization. On the contrary, they would once more affirm the ability of man to adapt himself to a new situation, an ability which constitutes the core and essence of the term "civilized living."

What destiny demands seems clear. It is up to the American people to decide whether or not they are capable of meeting the challenge of our time.

Editorial Comment

The proposal to disperse our population and to place vital industries underground was discussed in the BULLETIN at an early date. In the intervening two years, the danger of atomic warfare has come closer. It is, therefore, fitting that the question of dispersal should be reopened.

The arguments for the proposed dispersal seem sound. The cost of 100 billion dollars estimated in the article is low compared to the estimates made in the BULLETIN two years ago. Discussion of the costs of dispersal seems particularly timely now when we are trying to decide whether America can afford spending a sum of the order of twenty billions on an attempt to maintain peace by rebuilding Europe's economy. The latter plan has its risks; but neither is the dispersal program a full guarantee of security.

Dispersal may have less permanent value than assumed in the article of Mr. Oppenheimer. Bacteriological warfare, for example, may find a dispersed population as vulnerable as

the people in a city. Decentralization may in fact become a disadvantage due to delay in medical service.

In spite of this, the measures advocated in the article may well be the most effective means of national defense available to us. The present housing shortage may offer a good opportunity to get dispersal started by supporting new construction in favored areas. Thus the first step in dispersal would help to meet an immediate and pressing need.

URBAN AREAS

NEED PROTECTION

Statistical information relevant to Mr. Oppenheimer's article has recently been published. A Census Bureau report of November 4 based on a study made by Dr. Warren S. Thompson, director of the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, stresses the extreme vulnerability of the United States to attack by atomic bombs by citing the growth of metropolitan areas from 1900 to 1940. In 1940, the report points out, more than 40% of our population lived in urban areas centering around cities of more than 100,000.

Two significant facts were noted: 1) that cities are still growing despite all talk of decentralization and dispersal; and 2) that the growth continues although the population of the urban areas does not reproduce fast enough to maintain itself, but receives recruits from farming areas. This shift from farm to city seems likely to continue, but may be directed toward the centers of the south and west rather than to the northeast and north central regions.

Commenting upon the atomic bomb shelter planned by the *Chicago Tribune*, General Leslie R. Groves recommended that construction of such centers in all large cities begin by 1950. He stressed their potential value to the defense command in keeping communications at work and in providing a center for military intelligence and medical aid. At the same time General Groves expressed doubt that the bomb would ever be used because of the danger of retaliation and self-annihilation, and called it "the most effective agent for universal peace ever created by man".



UNITED NATIONS ATOMIC ENERGY NEWS

Peter Kihss

The BULLETIN offers this first-hand report of events at Lake Success as a regular monthly feature. Mr. Kihss, a staff member of the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, has specialized in Atomic Energy Commission activities.

During October, the Soviet Union lost a move to tie a new demand for outlawing atomic weapons into a United Nations condemnation of war talk. The majority of the General Assembly political committee took the view that any ban on atomic weapons must be bound up with creation of international controls.

DEVELOPMENTS DURING

A. E. C. RECESS

mission recess... adopt... second report to the Security Council, September 11, and with the... occupying the time of most delegates... other U. N. developments in the atomic field included:

1. The Assembly elected Argentina and... Security Council, each... fifty-seven cast... repeated ballots failed... the Soviet Ukraine... get the third seat... terms of Brazil, Australia... expire December 31. Under... tern by which the Atomic Energy Commission... ted of the Council... nado, this means Argentina would join the 1948 commission.

2. Over Soviet objection, the Assembly majority worked on an American proposal for a year's test "Little Assembly" standing committee. Sir Hartley Shawcross, of Great Britain, told the political committee October 17 "it would be folly for any committee to intervene in the (Atomic Energy) Commission sphere, at any rate until such time as that commission or the Security Council have decided either that they need the Assembly's assistance, or wish to convey information to the Assembly, or that further progress is impossible."

3. Dr. Ignacy Zlotowski, Polish member of the atomic commission, said he would ask a discussion of biological warfare before his nation leaves the atomic commission this year. When the Assembly first set up the commission, its resolution of January 24, 1946 called on the new agency to study elimination from national armaments of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction. The American delegation on June 14, 1946, circulated scientific reports calling attention to the biological warfare problem. But the commission has concentrated on atomic energy, as a basic problem in which control...

id... enat

ASSEMBLY'S

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The atomic issue came before the Assembly political committee as a... of a Soviet... to de... lar

governments prohibit... propaganda by criminal penalties.

Fourth and final paragraph of the Soviet resolution was: "The United Nations affirms the necessity for the speediest implementation of the decision taken by the General Assembly on December 14, 1946 on the reduction of armaments, and the decision of the General Assembly of January 24, 1946, concerning the exclusion from national armaments of the atomic weapon and all other main types of armaments designed for mass destruction, and considers that the implementation of these decisions is in the interest of all peace-loving nations and would be a most powerful blow at propaganda and the inciters of a new war."

A digest of atomic phases of the committee debate follows:

October 22. Opening debate, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, said the Assembly disarmament resolution, which set outlawry of atomic weapons and early establishment of international controls as an "urgent objective," remains unfulfilled.

"But its implementation is an imperative necessity," he said, "for this resolution affects the interests of millions and millions of people still carrying on their shoulders the burden of war expenses." U. N. affirmation of the need for "early execution" of the arms and atomic resolutions, Mr. Vishinsky said, "would be an act of paramount importance and would be in the interests of strengthening peace and security of nations."

Minister Herbert... lia, offered an... which, among other things, omitted the atomic problem. Dr. Evatt said he would welcome a full atomic discussion when the committee later dealt with the Security Council report.

"In some respects, I think, as I can show perfectly clearly," Dr. Evatt said, "the reasons for the delays in the Atomic Commission and... report and... of it by the Security Council and by the General Assembly must be borne by the Soviet Union—a very large part of that responsibility at least...."

"Admittedly the Security Council and its subsidiary organs have made far too little progress in the past two years in such matters as the control of atomic energy and conventional armaments, and this delay is weakening public confidence in the effectiveness of the United Nations to preserve international peace and security.

"Let us then do all in our power to work together and to widen the area of agreement between us. Let newspapers and public speakers in all countries also cease to talk about using the atomic bomb first and cease spreading any gospel of the inevitability of war."

October 23. Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, of the Philippines, said peace can be safeguarded by, among other things, "our agreeing as speedily as possible on the control and regulation of armaments, especially atomic armaments as provided in Paragraph 4 of the Soviet resolution which does make sense, but which, unfortunately, is here placed in the wrong context and is wholly irrelevant to the preceding paragraphs of the resolution."

PROHIBITION

VERSUS CONTROL

"Indeed, Mr. Chairman, the manner in which the last paragraph is tacked on at the end of the resolution would seem to have been deliberately intended to confuse and mislead, and to place the responsibility for the non-implementation of the resolutions we approved last year on armaments regulation and reduction upon the United States. The device is patently dishonest. It reveals the highly dubious motive which inspired the resolution, and on this account alone, if on no other, it does not deserve more serious consideration than we have already given it."

Warren R. Austin, of the United States, complained the Soviet proposal diverts attention from practical programs for removing causes of war—"distress, despair, hunger and ill health," the creation of U.N. police forces, the control of atomic energy. By ten votes to one, with one abstention, the atomic commission had approved its interim report on functions of an international control agency.

"The Soviet Union alone voted against this interim report," Mr. Austin said. "It has continued to urge prohibition before control is set up." The proposed resolution spoke only of outlawing atomic weapons, he went on, and "its silence is more eloquent than what it says, when it omits the balance of the resolution" of January 24, 1946, which called for effective safeguards as well.

"The majority of the commission which has worked assiduously for these many months on the problem of atomic energy control," Mr. Austin said, "knew that an exchange of pious promises not to use atomic weapons is of no value, except as a part of a fully effective system of

control. Without such control, no treaty would provide the security which the world demands. . . . It would be an actual fraud upon the public, unless it realized the limitation, if they thought it would protect them when in fact it did not. . . ."

J. L. Ilsley, Canadian Minister of Justice, took the same view, introducing his own substitute resolution which also omitted atomic reference. The majority of the atomic commission, he said, had insisted that effective control "cannot be achieved either by a mere diplomatic document saying that the manufacture and use of atomic weapons is being prohibited, nor by the later Soviet proposal that periodic inspection and check is sufficient."

WARMONGERING

AND DISARMAMENT

October 24. Foreign Minister Dmitri Z. Manuilsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, called the question of war propaganda "second in importance only to the problem of control of atomic energy and reduction of armaments." The three issues were "necessarily linked in any workable program for peace." Propaganda in reactionary circles of the United States had created such war hysteria, he said, as to prevent agreement on atomic energy, disarmament and world police forces. The Australian proposal, he said, was "utterly incorrect" when it deleted the disarmament clause "in a vain effort to bypass questions that were unpalatable to the United Kingdom and the United States."

J. H. Van Roijen, of the Netherlands, called the Soviet atomic clause "out of place in this resolution and moreover incomplete and misleading in its citation of the General Assembly resolution of January 24, 1946."

Carlos Eduardo Stolk, of Venezuela, saw no need to link up warmongering and disarmament. "A close study would have to be made of all the aspects of the problem to determine whether or not the General Assembly should make a recommendation," he

said. "If so, the scope of that recommendation ought to be carefully defined."

V. K. Wellington Koo, of China, said the Soviet atomic clause contained only "the negative, passive aspect of control, namely the exclusion from national armaments of the atomic weapon." Effective safeguards, he said, were "an indispensable counterpart of exclusion."

The 10-1 vote on the second atomic report, Dr. Koo said, led to the "wish that there had been more cooperation so that unanimous agreement could be reached, thereby paving the way for its effective implementation. This, in our view, is the more necessary because progress in the work of the Commission for Conventional Armaments must necessarily depend upon a solution of this vital problem of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction."

"If the spirit of cooperation is lacking, another resolution of the General Assembly will not bring about more rapid progress, but will only serve to call attention to the failure to reach agreement and the underlying cause for this failure."

Maurice Couve de Murville, of France, said "the reduction of conventional armaments, the control and the prohibition of atomic weapons are in our opinion essential elements for the establishment of a true peace." But he also argued that the question of disarmament should be discussed in connection with the report of the Security Council, and submitted a French resolution on propaganda, which dropped the atomic clause.

Foreign Minister Kuzma V. Kiselev, of Soviet Byelorussia, charged that the disarmament and atomic resolutions had remained "a dead letter because of the United States and the United Kingdom," and asserted "the armaments race is going on."

WAR PROPAGANDA LINKED

TO ARMS MANUFACTURE

October 25. Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk, of Czechoslovakia, supported some positive action against war propaganda, and said this was definitely connected with the speediest implementation of the arms resolutions. "Moral and material disarmament should go hand in hand," he said.



Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, wondered how it was possible to prevent warmongering when East-West disagreement appeared to be intensifying. No accord had been reached regarding peace treaties, atomic controls or disarmament. No progress had been made in conciliation since the last session of the Assembly, he said.

Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, said: "I do not pretend, or attempt to pretend, that there is no relation between the uncontrolled private manufacture of arms and propaganda in favor of war. There is unfortunately too much evidence on the subject of uncontrolled manufacture of arms and its co-relation, propaganda, for me, as a member of my government, to shut my eyes to this fact."

The British Laborite said there would doubtless be a full disarmament discussion at the appropriate time, and added: "Equally, I fear that the committee will have the greatest difficulty persuading themselves when they examine the evidence that the representatives of Soviet Russia have not been primarily responsible for the lack of progress on this essential and urgent subject."

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

ON WARMONGERING

October 27. Australia, Canada and France succeeded in blending their views into a joint resolution to (1) condemn all propaganda which might disrupt peace, (2) request governments to promote friendly relations by available publicity and propaganda, (3) transmit this resolution to the Conference on Freedom of Information, meeting in Geneva next March. This omitted any atomic clause.

Mr. Vishinsky declared it would be "ridiculous" to speak against war propaganda, and at the same time to increase armaments.

"We do not suggest any solution," the Soviet delegate said. "We simply say the United Nations affirms the speediest implementation of the General Assembly resolution. Isn't it one of the measures that would redound against war? . . . You are not against that? Or are you?"

The Soviet resolution was rejected by paragraphs. On the atomic clause, the vote was forty to seven against

it, only Egypt joining the Slav bloc (the Soviet Union, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukraine and Yugoslavia), with seven nations abstaining. The joint resolution against war talk then won committee approval, 53-0, with Haiti absent, and was sent to the full Assembly.

MEMORANDUM ON

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE

On biological warfare, Dr. Zlotowski told reporters Oct. 3 that he would bring that issue up in the atomic commission, after an eleven-page memorandum had been circulated to Assembly delegates by the American Association of Scientific Workers.

The very existence of biological weapons, the Polish delegate contended, demonstrates that "it is absolutely necessary to have as a first step the immediate prohibition of weapons of mass destruction."

"From the point of view of atomic control, one may argue that this prohibition is meaningless as long as we don't have the mechanism to inspect development."

"In the case of biological warfare, the value of such a mechanism is extremely doubtful—or impossible. So first, at least, there should be an agreement to prohibit such weapons—for the moral value, anyway."

This view—counter to the majority opinion—would again defer establishment of controls over mass-destruction weapons, pending an initial prohibition.

Dr. Zlotowski argued that the U.N. should work to eliminate causes of war, rather than believe control of weapons would provide real safety. He envisioned a future which would see uranium resources playing the same role in international rivalries as oil has done.

So he contended any control must be such as would least interfere with individual nations' economies, while preventing any country from establishing dominance in the atomic field. Unless war causes were removed, he said, biological weapons would enable a disastrous war even if some nations lacked atomic bombs.

Letter to Stalin

(Continued from Page 349)

POSTSCRIPT

Having presented a number of suggestions outlining in detail—perhaps in too great detail—a course which you might wish to adopt, I feel that I ought to go one step further at the risk that what I am going to say may seem out of proportion with the main theme of this "Letter."

The vast majority of the atomic scientists who take an active interest in matters of public policy are free from any anti-Russian bias and they do not include Communists in either the narrow or wider sense of the term. If I were called upon to do so, I would try to form a committee drawn from their ranks who, acting as hosts, would gather a group of American citizens from all walks of life — men who are concerned about the welfare of America and who are also concerned about the welfare of the rest of the world, including Russia. Such a group could meet with similarly constituted groups from Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other hand. Russian scientists would surely cooperate if the initiative were taken by you, and the scientists of all these other countries could then also be counted upon to help in arranging such a meeting.

If the issues which face the world today were freely discussed in such an international group of private persons, after some initial faltering, the picture of a bold and constructive solution of these issues might emerge, and public opinion all over the world might then rally to such a solution.

In governmental negotiations the discussion is always hampered by the fear that once a point is conceded it is difficult to go back on it. But in such a discussion among private individuals it may be possible to deal with the controversial issues in the proper setting of a wider framework, and some of them may then appear reduced to their true proportions.

If a sufficient number and variety of those persons who would participate in these discussions would feel free to present their private opinions as distinguished from the official positions of their own governments, a free flow of thought might ensue, which could make available a valuable fund of ideas and suggestions upon which the governments could draw later on in their negotiations.

There could be, of course, in these discussions, no disclosure of any kind relating to the subject of atomic energy.

Just How Important Is THE ATOMIC BOMB?

IN these times of mounting tensions, the atomic scientists continue—as they have since the bomb fell on Hiroshima—to tell all who will listen of the social and political implications of their discoveries. Their message is increasingly important: “The responsibility to see that atomic energy is used for the benefit and not the destruction of mankind is ours—and YOURS.”

THE scientists do not claim to have all the answers but they are continually exploring the relationship between science and society, between the potentialities of atomic warfare and the survival of civilization. The monthly **BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS** is their medium for keeping abreast of developments in this field. It should be yours, too, if you are to participate intelligently in the democratic decisions on which our destiny may hinge.

JUST how important is the atomic bomb? The term “atomic age” seems to have drifted into our vocabulary. Its implications are too often absent from our thinking. Recent issues of the **BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS** show how the problems created by atomic energy impinge on every phase of our existence.

WARFARE. In February, an authoritative article by Edward Teller, “How Dangerous Are Atomic Weapons?”, discussed the probabilities of newer, more powerful bombs, capable of producing a radioactive cloud that could endanger a continent. In March, Ansley Coale reported on the problem of reducing vulnerability to atomic bombs—the result of a study made by the Social Science Research Council’s Committee on Atomic Energy. In June, Austin Brues’ report of his observations with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission described the effects of atomic bomb injuries and revealed a previously untold story of the Japanese decision to surrender.

All these articles, and many more, dealt with problems of vital concern to you. If you missed them, you owe it to yourself as an intelligent citizen, to see that you do not miss future issues, as the **BULLETIN** continues its coverage of the most important problem the human race has faced since the discovery of fire.

The most important and thoughtful gift you can give your friends this Christmas is a subscription to the **BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS**. A subscription to the **BULLETIN** is more than a gift; it is a contribution to your own welfare and the welfare of each of your fellow citizens.

Enter or extend your own subscription and give the **BULLETIN** to your friends this Christmas.

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POLITICS. A workable system for the prevention of warfare and the control of atomic energy is the only answer to the political problem posed by the atomic bomb. This year’s **BULLETIN**s have carried articles by R. Gordon Arneson, Quincy Wright, Warren R. Austin, Leo Szilard, Aba P. Lerner, Edward A. Shils, Cuthbert Daniel and Arthur M. Squires, Harold C. Urey, Philip Morrison and Robert R. Wilson, David E. Lilienthal, J. Robert Oppenheimer, and others, all dealing with phases of this problem. In addition, the **BULLETIN** has inaugurated a monthly review of United Nations developments in the field of atomic energy by Peter Kihss, New York Herald Tribune staff member and a notably astute observer of UN activities. The **BULLETIN** has also printed the texts or careful condensations of major documents issued by the UN and the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

ECONOMICS. **BULLETIN** readers found in the April-May issue an authoritative report on the costs of atomic power and the economic factors which may affect its use by Sam H. Schurr, co-director of the study of Economic Aspects of Atomic Energy conducted by the Cowles Commission at the University of Chicago.

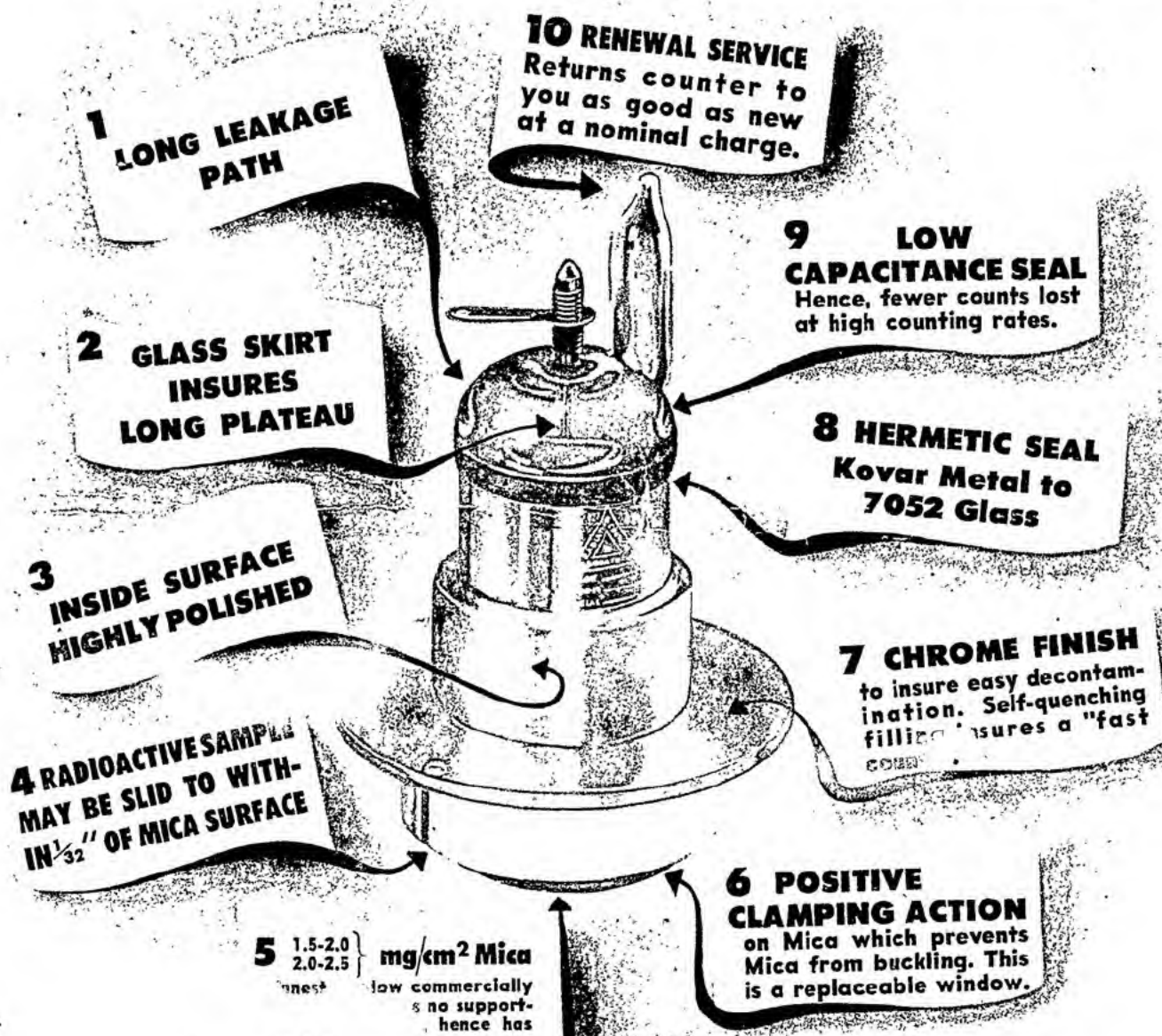
SCIENCE. Although the **BULLETIN** is not a technical journal, its articles on the developments in science which importantly affect our civilization have attracted wide interest and comment. Articles by H. J. Muller, Kenneth V. Thiman, Edward Teller, J. Robert Oppenheimer, and others have covered the field from the effects of radiation on the genes and heredity, to the organization of research under the National Science Foundation Bill and the proposed UN Atomic Development Authority.



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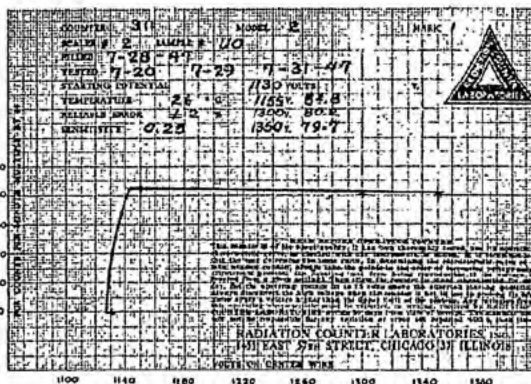
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 9, 1947

FROM : SAC, Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

(Bureau File ~~100-17793~~)

Reference is made to letter from the SAC, Washington Field, to the Director dated November 4, 1947.

A search of the Chicago Office indices reflected the following:

In February of 1941, Confidential Informant [] furnished a list of IWO members in the Chicago area. The following were included in the list:

MORRIS HAUSER, 5220 Drexel, Chicago

M. HAUSER, 5414 Kimball, Chicago

P. HAUSER, 1417 East 60th Street, Chicago

~~CONF. INFO.~~

On February 18, 1941, [] furnished a list of individuals believed to be members of the CP. The following name was included in the list:

M. HAUSER, 1404 East 55th Street - Young Jewish Communist

No other information was available in the files of the Chicago Office. RUC.

JFG:MD
100-19221

cc: Washington Field

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INDEXED

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21 DEC 13 1947

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Washington Field Office, Room 1706

November 18, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

5-11-89

CA 75-1121

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that confidential informant [] whose identity is known to the Bureau, attended a dinner party at the residence of BOYAN ATHANASSOV on the evening of Monday, November 10, 1947, at which time the guest of honor was Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and his wife EMILY. Also in attendance at the dinner party were HENRY BOWEN SMITH and his wife, subjects of the GREGORY CASE. After the dinner ANDREW SIK, Attache of the Hungarian Legation and LAURENCE TODD of Tass News Agency arrived at the ATHANASSOV residence and the group discussed several topics in which the Bureau is interested, until 12:30 A.M.

b2
b7D

The following is the report furnished by [] on this meeting:

b2
b7D

"On the evening of Monday, November 10, 1947, FEO ATHANASSOV arranged for a dinner party at her residence, at which time the guest of honor was Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and his wife, EMILY. EMILY was born in Czechoslovakia. Also in attendance at the dinner party were H. BOWEN SMITH and his wife, CLAYTON. BOWEN SMITH is definitely a progressive. You can tell it the first five minutes while talking to him. Dr. NISSIM MEVORAH (the new Bulgarian Minister to Washington) was expected to attend the dinner, however, he did not appear and I believe that he did not realize the significance of the group meeting. That's the impression he gave me the next day. ANDREW SIK arrived at the ATHANASSOV residence about 8:30 P.M. and LAURENCE TODD of Tass News Agency arrived shortly thereafter. We had cocktails first and then sat down to dinner about 7:45 P.M. Among other things, we talked about the following: the Spanish Civil War, the 7 State Department employees being discharged without hearings, the Marshall Plan, the Director of the FBI, CONSTANTINE BROWN and various correspondents, including WALTER LIPPMANN and ALEXANDER UHL of "PM". BOWEN SMITH talked for quite some time to EMILY CONDON and myself.

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53 JAN 6 1948

FBI
DEC 17 1947

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

"It was brought out, I think by BOWEN SMITH, that President ROOSEVELT, at the time of the Spanish Civil War, was bound officially by treaties with Spain and could not legally refuse to sell armaments or raw materials to the legal Spanish Government which was the Loyalist Government. In this connection, LARRY TODD discussed an interview in which he mentioned a big Catholic leader in this country from the Middle West and reputed to be a very powerful leader, who had come to Washington and spent either an afternoon or an entire morning closeted with President ROOSEVELT. TODD said that no one knew exactly what was being discussed between this representative of the Catholic Church and President ROOSEVELT, but it was felt on side information that he had acquired one way or another, that the following conversation had taken place, and TODD related it as follows: The Catholic leader stated, 'Mr. President, I have in the past given you unlimited support in all of your campaigns with the Catholics in this country. I am prepared to do the same thing again in this coming election'. I think this was just before the third election of ROOSEVELT. 'But the question of the Spanish war comes up and I know that my people here, the Catholics, will not tolerate any assistance to the Spanish Loyalist Government which is guilty of murdering Catholics. If you contemplate any assistance to them I warn you that none of my people will vote for you again.' That, according to LARRY TODD, was what transpired between the Catholic leader and President ROOSEVELT. He went on to say that he thought the Catholics were bluffing 100% and cited an example of a subsequent election in Detroit where the Catholic Church had come out with a declaration that on this issue the Catholics should vote one way, which was apparently anti-labor and as a result of the election it was discovered that in spite of the Catholic Church, the people, who were mostly Poles, had voted labor in spite of the fact that the representatives of the Catholic Church had declared publicly that the people would not support it.

"That was on a different issue but TODD thought that that was a good example that the Church was not supported by the Catholic populace of this country and that the priest had been bluffing to President ROOSEVELT. TODD was trying to point out that the Catholic influence in this country was very considerable and the Catholic influence in the White House is very considerable. However, in his opinion the official stand of the Catholic Church was largely a bluff because he maintained that the Catholic leaders here did not have the Catholic support on a majority of issues.

"Someone asked whether the American Brigade or American participants in the International Brigade had been formed in the U.S. and organized here. BOWEN SMITH spoke up and stated that it was formed in France and everyone of

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

them had to be smuggled out of the United States and sent to France under a pretext, and after the fight there were a number of these American citizens that had been very severely wounded and came back to the United States. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER did his very best to put them in prison, but SMITH said HOOVER did not succeed. In that connection the name of ALEXANDER UHL (of PM) was mentioned when someone asked whether American public opinion here had been on the side of the Loyalists or the Rebels, and I think both TODD and SMITH stated it was only the progressives in this country who had any real knowledge of the international set-up and the implications that the Spanish Civil War had and that only these few very progressive elements understood the Spanish situation well and were supporting the Loyalist side. It was stated that UHL was one of the very few correspondents who had supported the Loyalist side in this campaign.

*With regard to the discharge of the seven State Department employees, BOWEN SMITH more or less held the floor. He appeared to be an expert on that question and he apparently had been connected with the State Department for a number of years, and stressed the point that he knew the State Department very well, that he had been connected with it for a long time in a rather important capacity. He mentioned having had a number of economists and other people working for him. BOWEN SMITH mentioned one particular instance when a certain gentleman from the United States had been sent to Moscow in some official Government capacity, and upon his return to the States there was held a top secret meeting at midnight one night where only a very few people were admitted, and he gave them a picture of what Russia was doing in the war. He is apparently a very important man but I cannot recall whether his name was mentioned. He had been connected with some sort of business organization here and had been summoned by the State Department during the war and sent to Russia on a mission. According to BOWEN SMITH, who sat in on this meeting, the Russian war effort was doing wonders. This man who had been to Moscow was sold completely on the Russians and he later became a very active member in Russian war relief. He is apparently a very wealthy person, but the important thing, according to BOWEN SMITH, was his reaction to what he had seen in Russia and how the Russians had moved factories although they did not know anything about building or operating them. EMILY GONDON said that it was stupid to think that only the Anglo-Saxons were able to do those things because the Russians, the Czechs and the Slavs generally were very efficient, and she maintained it was a fallacy to believe that only people of Anglo-Saxon descent were mechanically minded, that actually the Slavs were better technicians and mechanics than the Anglo-Saxons were. BOWEN SMITH related that this man who had been to Moscow also said that it was his impression that he thought the Russians were the most wonderful people in the world and that there was not

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

a shadow of a doubt but that the Russians could defeat the Germans, and already had everything well in hand. Though SMITH did not specify the date of this top secret meeting it must have been in 1942 or 1943. SMITH said, 'We tried our best to persuade this gentleman to go on the air with the non-confidential part of his story and tell the United States people in general what a wonderful job the Russians were doing.' SMITH and TODD did not act as old acquaintances and they may have met for the first time at this dinner party.

'With further reference to the 7 employees discharged at the State Department, everyone present made extremely derogatory remarks about this situation and could not believe how it was possible to discharge anyone without telling him what the charges against him were. BOWEN SMITH, in this connection, said, 'We had always been able in instances of this sort to provide free legal advice and assistance, and we would make a lot of noise around this question and after two or three weeks the people in authority in the State Department would get tired of being annoyed by the rest of us and would throw up their hands and say all right, these are the charges against them'. But, he said, in this instance 'We haven't been able to do that and we have just come up against a blank wall and we don't really know which way to turn. We don't know who to go to to get a hearing or to bring pressure to get them to tell us the reason for the discharge or these seven people. Wherever we go all we have been told is that these people were bad security risks, but what constitutes a bad security risk we are never told'. He said, 'I feel personally responsible for two people (that is when he started talking about MARY JANE and PHILIP OLIN KEENEY). I have been instrumental in personally wrecking their lives and I am determined to get to the bottom of it because these people had in the past been approved by the War Department and the War Department had always been very much more lenient and much easier to deal with. They have never made any trouble for us before'. SMITH also spoke of a case involving someone who was General CLAY'S labor or economic advisor in Germany, who has just been discharged. (This is probably GEORGE WHEELER, brother of DONALD NIVEN WHEELER, a main subject of the Gregory Case). General LUCIUS B. CLAY in Germany put up a terrific fight on behalf of this man. This man was recalled last year from Germany by the State Department as a bad security risk. General CLAY sent over a Colonel attached to his staff who had been a prominent attorney in New York. This Colonel came to the United States and sat in on the hearing of this man and had letters from CLAY stating that he had the utmost confidence in this person, that he had just performed excellent work for him and there was no indication that he was a bad security risk. SMITH related that last year they cleared this man

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

and he was given another appointment and returned to Germany under CLAY, but powerful forces in the United States intervened again and CLAY was forced to hold a hearing in Germany, clear the man completely, but discharge him. SMITH considered this very bad. He stated 'we have subsequently determined that those responsible for the discharge of this man (meaning GEORGE WHEELER) were people from the A. F. of L. who had a grudge against him and were not going to stop at anything until they got him discharged'. BOWEN SMITH gave us the whole story.

*With further reference to MARY JANE KEENEY, SMITH said that they were both elderly and had both been employed in Government work separately in different countries, and that he wanted to send them to Japan together and the War Department had given them an o.k., and an application for the wife's passport had gone to Mrs. SHIPLEY of the State Department. These people in the meantime had given up their apartment, given their dog to some friends and when the passport was not forthcoming SMITH realized that something was wrong and he called Mrs. SHIPLEY. He said, 'in the meantime I have found out that several Senators and Congressman, Senators MURRAY, TOBEY, TAYLOR, MORSE and PEPPER and several others had intervened in this matter. Then I called Mrs. SHIPLEY she pretended to be absolutely unaware of the fact that anyone had intervened. I told her that these Senators had intervened and that I was just calling to determine why they had taken an interest in this case. The first time I called I could not reach Mrs. SHIPLEY, but talked to a secretary who asked me if she could help me and I told her that I wanted to know about the passport for this person. I'll bet that was laid on the desk of Mrs. SHIPLEY and she handled the case herself'. SMITH related that when he called the next time he asked for the secretary, and distinctly heard over the telephone when he gave his name, someone in the room said 'you have to be very careful'. Instead of the secretary Mrs. SHIPLEY came to the telephone. He told her who he was and what he was calling for and she replied, 'Mr. SMITH, I shall tell you what I told Senator so and so and Congressman so and so, that we cannot issue this passport because of the security risks involved.' SMITH said there he was up against a blank wall and there was nothing he could do about it. I asked him if it was possible that any one person such as Mrs. SHIPLEY in the State Department could be entrusted with so much power, and who is behind her authority. Who is the authority which decides whether a person is a bad or a good risk. Is it the FBI? SMITH said, 'no, I don't think it's the FBI, but you must realize that Mrs. SHIPLEY has been with the State Department for 20 or 25 years and she has worked herself up from the bottom and

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

can actually disregard an order from the President of the United States himself. She can pull wires and has connections here and there is nothing anyone can do about it. I asked SMITH if he thought the FBI was behind the firing of the 7 State Department employees and he said no he did not think it was the FBI.

"Earlier, in this connection, when we were discussing the Spanish Civil War and the authority of the President on matters of legislation, LARRY TODD came out with the statement that in his opinion he considered that J. EDGAR HOOVER has much more power than the President of the United States. That was all he said and there were no comments by anyone else with regard to the Director. I stated that I had observed from the papers that the 7 State Department employees had been given a hearing and TODD said 'yes, they have been given a hearing but I don't think we will get anywhere on that because I don't believe the reason for their discharge will be made public'.

"EMILY CONDON brought a number of letters which she had received from Mrs. CORNELIA PINCHOT, (wife of the former Governor of Pennsylvania) who is at the present moment in Greece and who is a great friend of the ATHANASSOVs and EMILY CONDON. PINCHOT is the president or leading member of one of the Women's Societies in Washington and from the general conversation I gathered that she is not a Communist. She left the United States with the intention of travelling through European countries, and LARRY TODD, the ATHANASSOVs and Mrs. CONDON ridiculed her political conceptions but they thought she was a nice old lady, was harmless and wanted to go to Europe and observe the conditions there. EMILY CONDON had a number of letters from Mrs. PINCHOT which she brought to FEO ATHANASSOV to read. BOWEN SMITH stated that before PINCHOT left she had gotten in touch with him and asked him to find a young and attractive person here who could go with her and speak Greek fluently. SMITH said that they had referred this question to another person and that this other person had found a male negro, however, by that time Mrs. PINCHOT had left.

"The discussion turned to CONSTANTINE BROWN and everyone ridiculed him and LARRY TODD being in the field of journalism took it upon himself to tell the company what he knew of CONSTANTINE BROWN, and how BROWN had started out in the Middle West as a small town reporter and has a close connection in the White House at this moment through a General or Admiral who is a brother-in-law or a cousin of BROWN'S wife. TODD said that BROWN had come to Washington and obtained a position as a columnist with the Evening Star as an authority on foreign policy. TODD met BROWN on the street one day, at which time BROWN stopped him and said 'Now look here, LARRY, I was not invited to the last reception of either the Soviet or Polish

Director, FBI
RE: BOYAN ATHANASSOV

Embassies. 'In the past, every Christmas, I received a case of champagne or caviar, and I want to know exactly how I stand with them'. TODD replied 'Well, CONSTANTINE, I have heard many statements in my time, but I never heard anything put so crudely, that your attitude toward the Embassy depends on how much champagne and caviar you received from the Embassy'.

'WALTER LIPPMAN'S name came up in connection with his recent articles on the cold war after his return from Europe. I don't think that SMITH and LARRY TODD had read LIPPMAN'S recent articles. Throughout all of these conversations Mrs. CONDON took a very active part and she always commented very unfavorably on American foreign policy. She appeared to be very rabid in this connection. CONDON himself did not take part in the conversation, except with an occasional remark which was always in favor of the liberal or progressive opinion of this country, but otherwise he did not participate in the discussions. Of course, it was hard with Mrs. CONDON there for anyone to speak at length. If she had said less I might be able to remember some of the things she did say.

'We talked about the Marshall Plan generally, but I cannot recall at this moment exactly what was said. I think it was very general, along the usual lines, that this government was trying to use dollars to buy public support but that this plan would certainly be defeated.

'I recall that while we were talking in general about the Anglo-Saxon mentality as compared with the Slav mentality, EMILY CONDON always referred to the Anglo-Saxon as 'our own mentality', but her comments were very derogatory and she made the statement, 'Well, you Slavs are too sincere and too honest. You haven't learned the technique of the Anglo-Saxons' mind whereby you can do practically anything even though it is contrary to the existing laws if you can find a legal way around this law. A legalistic excuse is part of our form of democracy here. You have to learn that before you can cope with us Anglo-Saxons'. She made that statement largely in jest, but I believe that she was very sincere at the same time and she stated that it is 'we' who have the crooked way of getting around existing laws and regulations.

RUBEN MARKHAM'S book on Communism in Yugoslavia was discussed and someone asked if MARKHAM was supposed to be an authority on Bulgaria. LARRY TODD made a lengthy statement on MARKHAM, what sort of a person he was, how he had come to Washington as a correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor and how he had talked to LARRY TODD for hours about how bad the government was in Bulgaria and how cruel the police were. MARKHAM was referring to the

FBI

JOAN ATHANASSOV

former coalition government and not the present Fatherland Front. He was very much against the police methods of the former regime. MARKHAM had always had the reputation of being an extreme liberal and progressive in Bulgaria and had completely forgotten what he stood for 8 or 10 years ago and had changed 100% over to the other side. It was related that FEO ATHANASSOV'S mother and step-mother were Americans and MARKHAM'S family were American missionaries in Bulgaria. FEO said that she had grown up with MARKHAM.

"I talked to GORDON for a little while about contacting him at the Bureau of Standards for commercial information. In the meantime I had SMITH in a conversation and after a few minutes I noted that ATHANASSOV had a notebook with a pencil out and he and GORDON talked for 15 or 20 minutes. I heard ATHANASSOV ask him where he could get information which appeared to be mostly of a commercial nature. I do not know what their entire conversation and questions asked by ATHANASSOV were commercial information, but I know that ATHANASSOV took down a lot of notes in his notebook. BOBEN SMITH and his wife stated that they were going to invite me to their house for an evening soon and appeared to be sincere in their friendliness toward me.

"The entire conversation, from the time I entered the house until we left, concerned the above topics of interest. LARRY TODD and ANDREW SIK conversed in low tones for quite a while and I heard TODD ask about the Roumanian, ANNA PAUKER, the new Roumanian Foreign Minister whether it was true that she had been instrumental in condemning her husband to death because he had turned out to be a Trotskyite. TODD also talked about a Mexican painter in whose house TROTSKY had been killed.

"ANDREW SIK discussed a female employee, a Miss RYAN, at the Hungarian Legation in Washington, who had been hired by the Hungarian Consul, a very glib person and who does not believe that anyone could be planted in the Hungarian Legation. SIK stated that this girl RYAN is the most competent secretary he had ever employed, but that on the second day she was there and before he had met her she addressed him and stated that she remembered his picture from Life Magazine. He stated that that struck him as very funny so he more or less kept an eye on her for two or three days. After that, they were talking between themselves with the other members of the Legation and the name of the Chief of the Security Police in Budapest came up. The RYAN girl butted right into the conversation and said 'oh, you were talking about Mr. PALFI-OSTERREICHERS'. SIK asked her what she knew about him and she gave some excuse. SIK is positive that this girl was planted in the Hungarian Legation by someone. SIK gave an instance when

Director, FBI
Re: IOYAN ATHANASSOV

IVAN HACE and himself were coming back from a trip one Sunday night and stopped by the Legation at 10:00 or 11:00 o'clock. They found the Legation open and discovered Miss RYAN was working late on a Sunday night. SIK said, 'I am positive that she is planted there by someone and I am not worried about what she will find there but I am very scared that she will plant something on me, and if the Minister comes back she might plant something on him and get me fired'.

"IOYAN ATHANASSOV told SIK about the incident which occurred at his residence when he was entertaining BARTLEY CRUM and others at which time photographers took flashlight photographs of the guests as they entered his house. ATHANASSOV stated we go under the assumption that my telephone is tapped and they listen in to everything that is said or else they (the FBI) would not have known about the party at my house, and particularly about BARTLEY CRUM'.

"SIK related an incident involving his wife as follows: 'The other day my wife was home alone and she only speaks a few words of English. Someone rang the doorbell and when she opened it there stood a man who flashed a card in front of her, saying that he was an FBI Agent, which frightened my wife. He told her he wanted to talk to her and get certain information regarding a neighbor of ours. If I had been home I would have turned him right out'."

For the Bureau's information, HENRY BOWEN SMITH, a contact of several subjects of the Gregory Case has previously been employed by the Baltimore Evening Sun as a reporter, with the WPA in Baltimore until September 1941, with CCM Information Division until May 1942, with the Senate Small Business Committee as principal information specialist until October 1942, with the Board of Economic Warfare as principal analyst until July 1944, with the Foreign Economic Administration as Associate Chief of the Economics Institutions Staff until April 1945, special assistant to the Director of the FBI Enemy Branch, Bureau of Areas, and on August 1, 1945, was made Chief of the Economics Administration Division, State Department.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

JFB:JC
100-18622
cc-100-18370
66-2966
62-1103
100-10332
100-245
100-17493

GUY HOTTET
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 12, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

As previously reported by [redacted] CONDON has been trying to secure some sort of teaching or administrative position at such institutions as the University of Minnesota, Pennsylvania State College, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. On December 4, 1947, [redacted] reported that CONDON talked to ROBERT M. HUTCHINS at the University of Chicago and told him of these offers mentioned above and added that he was always interested in the University of Chicago, and before taking any definite action on these offers, desired to know what possibilities existed for him at the University of Chicago. He told HUTCHINS that he was serious in his intention of moving (from the National Bureau of Standards, where he is the Director), because "the situation is pretty d--- reactionary down here, as you know, and one gets increasingly lonesome with fellows like PHIL HAUSER gone, and it seems as though there is very little one can do." (HAUSER was Assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce while HENRY WALLACE was Secretary of the same. HAUSER is presently reported to be a Professor at the University of Chicago. HAUSER was a contact of certain subjects in the Gregory case, an alleged Soviet espionage ring.)

HUTCHINS tried to ascertain whether CONDON desired to be a scientist or an administrative officer. CONDON indicated a preference to be a professor but would not mind administrative work such as dean of an arts college or a graduate school at a good university. He added that the University of Minnesota offer was to be Dean of the School of Engineering, but that he was "a bit more on the side of pure science and interest in the liberal arts and social problems and all that and not attracted to just the bare technology of an engineering school."

CONDON then asked if they were trying to find somebody for "that job down at Clinton" (possibly refers to the Clinton Engineering Corporation, Oakridge, Tennessee), as he might be interested. HUTCHINS stated the position was still open.

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WFO 62-4108

HUTCHINS also agreed to make initial inquiries regarding the possibilities at the University of Chicago and the "Clinton situation" for CONDON and would advise the latter when CONDON passes through Chicago on his return from his visit to the University of Minnesota. It is noted that CONDON planned to go to Minneapolis on December 9, 1947, for a brief visit.

Any additional information in this matter will be furnished the Bureau.

CC Chicago

RGG:mjm
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 12, 1947

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

_____ whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that one BETTY ENGELS (possibly ENGLISS or ENGLISH) telephonically contacted EMILIE CONDON, wife of the subject, to have lunch on July 2, 1947, at which time she planned to be in Washington. This call came from outside Washington.

On July 2, _____ reported that DAVID ENGELS (ph.) and his wife, of Baltimore, Maryland, were to have dinner at Herzog's Restaurant in Washington, together with JAMES ROY NEWMAN (Editor of the NEW REPUBLIC), J. HALE DARBY (Washington, D. C., architect), JOHN MANLEY (Atomic Energy Commission), and GEORGE _____ (possibly GEORGE HARTLEY of the Bureau of Standards).

The Baltimore Office is requested to search its files, directories, and other such sources for any possible identifying data regarding DAVID and BETTY ENGELS.

CC Baltimore

RGG:mjm
62-4108

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January 8, 1948

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

Honorable William Averell Harriman
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I thought you would be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Edward Uhler Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, which was brought to my attention by a confidential informant of this Bureau, who is believed to be reliable.

This source advised that Dr. Condon recently delivered a "closed" lecture on atomic energy at Dartmouth College. Condon spoke about seventy-five minutes and made four major points, which are set forth below:

1. Atomic energy is not likely to replace conventional steam and water-power electricity as a source of power. Condon stated that while, conceivably, atomic power could be used to manufacture electricity, the electric power would have to be transmitted by the present method and the resulting saving to the consumer would be negligible.

2. Condon reported he was at Bikini Atoll for the Navy experiments and that the atomic bomb is an awful weapon. He did not give any details.

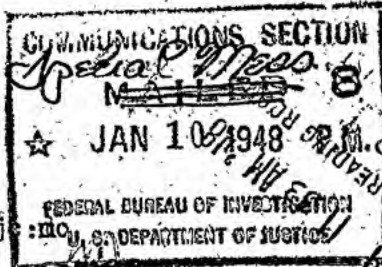
3. As a result of his experience, he is convinced that the problem of how to control use of the bomb is most serious and urgent. He offered no solution to this problem.

4. In conclusion, he intimated strongly that it might be wise to discontinue atomic research since the potentials of atomic weapons are so terrible and potentials of peaceful use appear slight.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



EHM:j

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JAN 9 1948
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JAN 8 1948

JAN 21 1948

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January 8, 1948

RECORDED

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PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

Dear General Vaughan:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Edward Uhler Condon, Director of the Bureau of Standards, which was brought to my attention by a confidential informant of this Bureau, who is believed to be reliable.

This source advised that Dr. Condon recently delivered a "closed" lecture on atomic energy at Dartmouth College. Condon spoke about seventy-five minutes and made four major points, which are set forth below:

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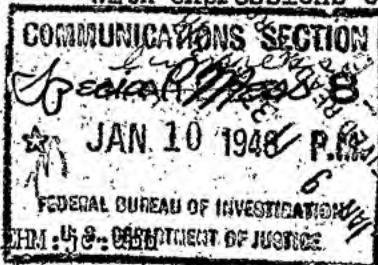
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4. In conclusion, he intimated strongly that it might be well to discontinue atomic research since the potentials of atomic weapons are so terrible and potentials of peaceful use appear slight.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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FOR

The Informant likewise attended the speech Monday evening on Atomic Energy. He stated that CONDON is a very poor speaker and the Informant doubts that his audience heard more than 10 per cent of his speech. There was no microphone and CONDON spoke in a very low voice.

CONDON spoke about 75 minutes and made four points:

1. Atomic energy is not likely to replace conventional steam and water-power electricity as a source of power. CONDON stated that while, conceivably, atomic power could be used to manufacture electricity, the electric power would have to be transmitted by the present method and the resulting saving to the consumer would be negligible.

2. CONDON reported he was at Bikini Atoll for the Navy experiments and that the atomic bomb is an awful weapon. He did not give any details.

3. As a result of this experience, he is convinced that the problem of how to control use of the bomb is most serious and urgent. He offered no solution to this problem.

4. In conclusion, he intimated strongly that it might be well to discontinue atomic research since the potentials of atomic weapons are so terrible and potentials of peaceful use appear slight.

The Informant did not attend the question period Tuesday morning, but ascertained from sources within the Physics Department, that nothing of importance transpired. It appears that the inability of the students to hear CONDON's speech on Monday evening reacted very strongly against CONDON and the students took no interest in the question program.

The Informant believes CONDON confined his contacts on the campus to the administrative officials and scientific personnel on the faculty. The Informant noted no contact with JOHN WALLACE FINCH, Assistant Professor of English, of THOMAS WARDELL BRADEN, instructor in English, both of whom have reputations as fellow travelers. It is entirely possible, however, that CONDON contacted BRADEN inasmuch as BRADEN is secretary of the Great Issues Course and it may be that CONDON received his invitation to speak due to BRADEN's influence with DICKEY.

There are enclosed for your file, two clippings from the Daily Dartmouth student newspaper, relating to CONDON's appearance. RUC.

Enclosure to Washington Field: Two clippings from Daily Dartmouth.

RSM/jas
100-18335

2 cc: Washington Field Office

2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

DATE: December 16, 1947

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm

Reference is made to teletype from the Washington Field Office to the Boston Office dated November 28, 1947.

A Confidential Informant T-1 (otherwise identified as [redacted])

[redacted] furnished coverage on this subject in accordance with the suggestions in your teletype of November 28, 1947. The identity of T-1 should not be revealed under any circumstances.

Subject and his wife arrived in Hanover, N. H., on November 30, 1947, and stayed at the Hanover Inn, according to the Informant. Nothing could be learned of his activities on this date although Informant believes he spent most of the time in the company of JOHN SLOANE DICKEY, President of the college as CONDON made reference to a long walk he took with DICKEY and also to having eaten with DICKEY.

In this connection, the Informant explained that CONDON visited the Dartmouth campus as a guest of President DICKEY to appear as a speaker on the so-called "Great Issues Course." This is a three-hour course required of all seniors and is in the nature of a glorified current events class. Each week the college engages an outstanding man in a field pertinent to a current issue to deliver a "closed" lecture on Monday evening. Members of the class and guests who have a particular interest in the field represented are allowed to attend these lectures. At a class meeting the following Tuesday morning the speaker answers questions. A third meeting of the class is held on Thursday morning for the purpose of furnishing background material on the next speaker. Because the Thanksgiving holiday intervened, no introductory material was furnished relative to CONDON and the Informant advised that editors of the Daily Dartmouth asked him to open the library Sunday evening, November 30, in order that they might search reference books for background data on the subject.

The Informant stated that the Physics Department holds a meeting each Monday afternoon and that CONDON attended this meeting and made a few remarks concerning purely scientific matters connected with the Bureau of Standards. Following this informal discussion the Informant approached CONDON and talked with him for about an hour and a half. Although the Informant attempted to lead the conversation to political and social topics, CONDON stuck strictly to scientific matters and the Informant found him to be quite a charming personality.

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let to A.C.
let to Harrison
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DATE 11-4-80 BY SP5 RJG/ash

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-92

Scientist's Appeal To Stalin Balked

WASH. POST 11-25-47
State Department Invokes Logan Act;
Forbids Plea for End of Controversies

By Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Post Reporter

Asserting its authority under the 148-year-old Logan Act, the State Department has refused to let an American scientist appeal directly to Josef Stalin for a settlement of Soviet-American controversies.

The scientist is Dr. Leo Szilard, Hungarian-born University of Chicago physicist, who was one of the first to bring the news of atomic fission to President Roosevelt's attention in 1939.

His proposed letter to Stalin suggested that the Soviet dictator make a series of radio speeches to the American people. It also suggests that he help arrange a conference of American, Soviet and other "citizens from all walks of life" to work out some "bold and constructive solution" of Soviet-American issues.

Szilard said his "general sentiments" were shared by "the majority of the atomic scientists who take an active interest in matters of public policy," but that in his specific suggestions he spoke only for himself.

Before sending the letter to Stalin he sent a draft of it to Attorney General Clark for "permission and authority of the Govern-

ment," under the Logan Act of 1799.

This enactment makes it a crime for any American citizen, "without the permission or authority of the Government," to carry on "any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse" with any foreign government, with an intent to influence a foreign country's conduct "in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States" or "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States." The penalties are set at not more than a \$5,000 fine and three years imprisonment.

Solicitor General Philip Perlman answered with a noncommittal letter to Szilard on November 11, saying that the Attorney General "does not advise private individuals as to the consequences of their acts under the criminal statutes." He said Szilard could, of course, ask his own lawyer whether the Logan Act would apply.

Lovett Is Positive

But Perlman also enclosed a letter from Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett which was anything but noncommittal. The Lovett letter, dated November 11, explained that the Department of Justice had sought the State Department's views.

"An examination of the text of the letter," Lovett wrote, "reveals that it purports to deal with matters affecting the foreign policy of the United States which have been and are now under active discussion between the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as among the states members of the United Nations. It is not believed that transmission of the letter would be of help in resolving the problems under discussion."

"It is, of course, the right of every citizen to give public expression of his personal views concerning the conduct of American foreign policy, as well as his opinions regarding the measures which he feels would further the interests of the United States and the cause of world peace."

"The department does not feel called upon to comment concerning the validity of Dr. Szilard's views or his right to give public expression to them."

Not in National Interest

"It is the view of the department that the granting of permission or authority to Dr. Szilard to transmit the letter in question to the Chief of State of the Soviet Union would be construed as an approval of the views expressed in the letter which, as has been stated above, are not of a nature to assist in the solution of the problems with which the letter deals. It is therefore concluded that it would not be in the national interest to grant the request."

Accordingly, Szilard did not send the letter to Stalin, but had it published instead as an article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, which appears today. In an editorial note, as in his letter to the Attorney General, he said he would have preferred not to have published the article but would rather have sent it to Stalin directly.

As published, his letter to Stalin warned that if present Soviet-American tension continued for six months, "it would be merely a question of time—a few short years, perhaps—until the peace would be at the mercy of some Yugoslav general in the Balkans or some American admiral in the Mediterranean who may willfully or through bungling create an incident that will inevitably result in war."

Some Felt Proposals Naive

Scientists were chary of commenting yesterday, although many of them had tried privately to dissuade Szilard from publishing his letter.

Some felt his proposals were naive and would reflect upon the good judgment of atomic scientists generally.

In 1939, a year after Szilard had come to the United States from Hungary, he was one of the first scientists to confirm the German discovery of atomic fission and the theoretical possibility of a chain reaction. Professor Albert Einstein promptly wrote President Roosevelt, telling him of the work of Szilard and of Enrico Fermi, the Italian physicist, who reached the same conclusion independently. The Einstein letter and a long memorandum from Szilard persuaded the President to authorize secret development of the atomic bomb. During the war Szilard helped to invent the basic process for producing plutonium.

WASH. "POST"

NOV. 25, 1947

62-4108

Letter To Stalin

POST
11-26-47

Dr. Leo Szilard's good will in addressing an open letter to Josef Stalin is as apparent as his naivete. Like Henry Wallace, he appears to believe that the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union stem only from misunderstanding. Mr. Wallace takes the view that they can be resolved if Mr. Truman and Mr. Stalin will sit down together for a good, old-fashioned, heart-to-heart chat. Professor Szilard's idea is that the American President ought to talk directly to the Russian people and the Russian Premier ought to talk directly to the American people, transmuting rancor into rapport through the mysterious alchemy of radio. What a pity that the problem is not quite so simple.

No disparagement of Professor Szilard is intended here. He is not only a distinguished physicist but one who, through great energy, imagination and patriotism, made his scientific knowledge peculiarly effective in the winning of the war. He demonstrated, in addition, real qualities of leadership in helping to mobilize his fellow atomic scientists in resistance to military control and in favor of a rational domestic atomic energy law. No one who has had so much to do with the development of atomic energy can be considered meddlesome in attempting to foster international atomic accord.

All the same, Undersecretary of State Lovett was quite justified, we think, in declaring "it is not believed that the transmission of the letter would be of help in resolving the problems under discussion." And, obviously, the Undersecretary was right in feeling that permission to transmit the letter would be construed as an approval of the views expressed in it. The effect would have been thoroughly mischievous. Like any other citizen, Professor Szilard is entitled to his opinions and to seek popular acceptance of them. But it can scarcely be said that diplomacy is a field in which he has any special competence or speaks with any special authority. One is reminded of the late Henry Ford and his unfortunate "peace ship" of 1917. The industrial genius of Henry Ford brought the machine age into full flower. But it scarcely served to resolve the confusions and conflicts with which that age has been attended.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 03-25-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

STAR, Washington, D. C.
NOVEMBER 25, 1947

Scientist Asks Stalin To Put Atomic Issue Directly Up to People

An appeal to Soviet Prime Minister Stalin to "resolve the deadlock" between the United States and Russia by putting their differences up to the people of the two countries was published by an atomic scientist today after he was refused permission to send it directly to Stalin.

The State Department ruled that it "would not be in the national interest" to approve transmission to Moscow of the appeal by Dr. Leo Szilard, Hungarian-born University of Chicago professor, who played a prominent role in development of the atomic bomb.

Dr. Szilard then printed his appeal as an open "letter to Stalin" in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

He proposed that Mr. Stalin speak directly to the American people, possibly once a month, presenting Russia's proposals for a general postwar settlement, and that President Truman address the Russian people "just as often as you speak to the American public."

Dr. Szilard said he had sought permission from the Justice Department to send his letter directly to Stalin. Under the Logan Act, it is illegal for a private citizen, without official permission, to carry on correspondence with any foreign government in an effort to influence its conduct in relation to any disputes with the United States.

The Justice Department made public a letter from Undersecretary of State Lovett concluding that it would not be in the national interest to grant Dr. Szilard's request. Mr. Lovett said granting permission to transmit the letter might be construed as approval of Dr. Szilard's views which "are not of a nature to assist in the solution of the problems with which the letter deals."

WASH "EVENING STAR"
11-25-47

62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *guy* Guy Hottel, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: December 17, 1947

Reference is made to my letter of November 27, 1947.

Attached hereto are copies of news clippings which appeared in the local press regarding Dr. LEO SZILARD's letter to Premier JOSEF STALIN. The clippings are as follows:

Washington Evening Star November 25, 1947. *not received*

Washington Post November 25, 1947, which is an article by FERDINAND KUHN, Jr. of the Washington Post.

Washington Post November 26, 1947, an editorial.

These newspaper clippings are being submitted for information only.

cc - Los Angeles
Boston
New York
Chicago

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-4-80 BY SP5 RSG/act

ENCL. ATTACHED

Enclosure (4)

ENCL

RGG:EL
62-4108

62-58854-92
DEC 18 1947

EX-52

332
60 FEB 12 1948

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-58854-46

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

RGG:HS

62-4108

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1947

FROM

GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

SUBJECT:

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

10/2/47 [] reported that on December 8, 1947 EMILIE CONDON received a call from the Washington Cooperative Bookshop advising that her copy of "Mr. Twig's Mistake" and the Children of the Comadger (phonetic) articles were available. She was also advised that her membership has expired. She stated that she would try to have somebody call at the Bookshop that day.

Although [] has reported contacts of EMILIE CONDON with the Bookshop in the past on a few occasions, this is the first indication furnished by this source of CONDON's membership in this organization.

Any additional information in this regard will be furnished the Bureau.

cc - WFO 100-1618

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&
INDEXED1. 62-58854-93
F B I
21 DEC 23 1947

EX-121

R-559

52 JAN 5 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HGG:HS
62-4108

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 22, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Dr. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards is the subject of a pending Internal Security Investigation by this office. [] advised that on December 6, 1947 ED SPANEL, phonetic, of the Statler Hotel contacted CONDON stating that he was in town and desired to visit CONDON together with a friend MARGARET LEVERSON, phonetic.

b2

Through sources at the Statler Hotel it was ascertained that they had no record of anybody with a name similar to LEVERSON; however there was a record for A. N. SPANEL who was at the Hotel from December 5th through December 8th. He has visited this hotel 107 times in the past. His residence was given as Playtex Park, Dover, Delaware.

The Baltimore Office is requested to review its indices in an attempt to identify SPANEL.

cc - Baltimore

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&
INDEXED
61162-58854-94
F B I
21 DEC 23 1947

EX-121

G L R S

60 JAN 6 - 1948 132

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-24338**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/18/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/2, 4, 5, 11, 17/47	REPORT MADE BY H. REX ELLIS
TITLE EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

ROY JAMES KENNEDY, allegedly first connected with CP while professor of physics at University of Washington, Seattle, dismissed in 1935 because of political beliefs. Fought in Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain, and at first refused readmittance to U.S. by State Department. Worked at Cal Tech on rocket projectiles in 1943. Employed in 1943 as physicist at U.S. Naval Radio and Sound Laboratory, Point Loma, San Diego, California. Dismissed 1/15/44 from this project, and KENNEDY brought suit, which he lost, against the University of California for \$50,000 damages.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DE/TH
ON 05-19-2009

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Report of SA Robert G. Gibbs dated at Washington on 11/21/47.

DETAILS: CNDI [redacted] whose identity has already been made known to the Bureau, made available their records concerning ROY JAMES KENNEDY on December 2, 1947 as follows:

He was first connected with the Communist Party in 1932 while a professor of physics at the University of Washington, Seattle. It was common knowledge among his associates that he paid dues to the Communist Party by check. As a result of this and his political beliefs, he was dismissed in 1935 from the University of Washington, but while he was there at the university, he met RALPH GUNDLACH and his wife, ALICE LATHROP GUNDLACH. As a

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. B. Hood</i> COPIES DESTROYED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
11 OCT 27 1964 5 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field (62-4108) 2 - Los Angeles 5 JAN 28 1948 COPY IN FILE		162-58854-95	RECORDED EX-121

100-24338

result of their association, ALICE LATHROP GUNDLACH divorced RALPH and married KENNEDY. After her marriage to KENNEDY, ALICE became active in Communist work and was alleged to have worked for the "People's World" either in Seattle or San Francisco.

In 1935, KENNEDY fought in Spain for the Loyalists in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Either late in 1936 or early in 1937, he was refused readmittance to the United States by the State Department. The details of this refusal were unknown by this informant; however, KENNEDY was later permitted to enter the United States.

In late 1942, KENNEDY was employed as a physicist on a confidential War and Navy Department research project at California Institute of Technology (known as Cal Tech). At this time, he was working on rocket projectiles. He resigned this position in the summer of 1943.

Early in 1943, he bought a house at 1754 Hanscom Street, South Pasadena. In the summer of 1943, he was employed as a physicist at the United States Naval Radio and Sound Laboratory, Point Loma, San Diego. This source checked the records of the Los Angeles Police Department, Pasadena Police Department, South Pasadena Police Department, Los Angeles Sheriff's Office, and the District Cable and Postal Censors' records, with negative results concerning KENNEDY.

On March 20, 1944, the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Washington, D. C. asked for a loyalty and character investigation on KENNEDY, and no derogatory information was developed.

This same source checked the records at Cal Tech, which reflected that KENNEDY was a research associate from November 1942 to June 1943 on confidential work. He was appointed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Washington, D. C. At that time, KENNEDY resided at 2131 North Madison Avenue, Pasadena. These records show that he was born January 6, 1897 at Rochester, New York.

This source advised that he was dismissed at San Diego possibly because he gave a Communistic book to a naval officer's wife while this officer was at sea. When the officer returned, his wife showed him the book; and it is thought that perhaps the officer reported him to the Office of Naval Intelligence; and he was subsequently dismissed. As a result of this dismissal, these records show that KENNEDY brought suit against the University of California for \$50,000 personal damages and for reinstatement on the project at San Diego.

On December 5, the writer checked the records of the Atomic Energy Commission, RKO Building, Eighth and Hill, with negative results concerning KENNEDY.

On December 4, the writer contacted J. P. YOUTZ, who had been in charge of personnel and security work at Cal Tech during the war years; and he advised the writer that he does not remember KENNEDY personally but that perhaps Dr. FOWLER, who was in charge of the type of work KENNEDY did, might remember him.

On December 4, Dr. W. A. FOWLER was contacted at Cal Tech; and he advised that he recalled KENNEDY and believes the reason for his termination at Cal Tech was that he was an older man and not happy with his work in a subsidiary position.

The Cal Tech office in charge of personnel records was checked by the writer on December 4, and the writer was advised that their records concerning KENNEDY were stored along with other records dealing with the war years, and these records were generally inaccessible. Should it become necessary for more complete information concerning KENNEDY, an effort will be made by this office to cause a more detailed search of these records to be made.

In the Los Angeles Times on October 18, 1945 appeared KENNEDY's picture and an article stating that KENNEDY, widely known physicist, was suing the University of California for \$50,000 damages. The newspaper article stated that the difficulty which confronted KENNEDY was how to unravel the mystery of why he was dismissed from the University of California without divulging to the jury information regarding a highly confidential war project.

He started the University of California work in San Diego but was dismissed by the Division of War Research "on technical grounds" on January 15, 1944. The man in charge of the San Diego project advised that "the Navy has entered objections to your employment on technical grounds" and "the Bureau of Naval Intelligence does not give details or explain." KENNEDY had applied in January for work at various universities but had been unable to make a connection since his dismissal. KENNEDY testified that he went to Spain in 1937 and joined the Abraham Lincoln Brigade of the republican army to fight invading Italian and German forces and Spanish fascists who were attacking from within.

The records of the clerk of courts at the Hall of Records in Los Angeles reflected that under #497148 ROY J. KENNEDY sued the University of California Board of Regents for libel and slander and \$50,000 damages. KENNEDY had been dismissed on January 15, 1944 from the United States Naval Radio and Sound Laboratory, Point Loma, San Diego, by the University of California because the United States Navy requested it.

In his complaint claiming the damages, KENNEDY gave the following personal information: He obtained a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Theoretical Physics from Johns Hopkins University in 1924. He was employed

L A 100-24338

at the National Bureau of Standards from 1922 to 1924. He was employed at Cal Tech from 1924 to 1927. He was a National Research fellow at Cal Tech, Mount Wilson Observatory, intermittently from 1924 to 1931, working on "Time Transformation of the Restricted Relativity Theory." He held the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellowship in Physics at the University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England from 1928 to 1930. He was a research associate in Physics at Cal Tech from 1927 to 1931. He was research professor of Physics at the University of Washington in 1931. In 1942, he was employed as physicist at Cal Tech on a United States Government war research project. He was employed by the defendant, University of California, on October 5, 1943 for \$450 a month at the Point Loma, San Diego location on a project mentioned before.

The United States Navy entered objections on technical grounds on January 13, 1944, and KENNEDY was dismissed. These records further reflect that at the trial the defendant, University of California, Board of Regents, were granted a non-suit on their defense of justification and privilege, and appeal was denied. KENNEDY's attorney was HARRY S. APTER, and the University of California, Board of Regents was represented by United States Attorney CHARLES CARR and ROBERT E. WRIGHT.

CONFIDENTIAL [redacted] whose identity has been made known to the Bureau, on September 15, 1947 advised that IVAN GANIN, of the Soviet Vice Consulate, contacted one KORNEV and advised that HARRY S. APTER, 325 West Eighth Street, was an attorney who had sent him the will of one RAIS KAUFMAN (ph.) in which she willed her clothes and personal effects to the Russian War Relief. Neither man knew anything of this matter.

b2

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1947

FROM : R. W. Wall

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF STANDARDS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Reference is made to Mr. Fitch's memorandum to you dated November 25, 1947, reflecting ONI has received information from a representative of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, to the effect that Dr. Condon made a speech before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It was reported that Condon made certain disclosures regarding guided missiles during his speech.

Mr. Wilson of ONI stated that since no press release or transcript of the speech made by Dr. Condon was available, members of the Bureau of Ordnance who attended this meeting would be contacted for the purpose of determining where and when this talk was made and exactly what was said by Dr. Condon.

There are attached two copies of an ONI investigative report setting out information received from two Naval employees who attended the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on November 13, 1947.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this memorandum and attachments be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for the attention of Supervisor Mossburg.

Attachments

JFD:jmm

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162-5885-4-96
32 DEC 23 1947

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52 JAN 12 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 26, 1947

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Re Washington Field letter dated November 19, 1947.

For your information, the Philadelphia Office is submitting the following names as possible identifications with names appearing in referenced letter.

The name ~~MIL~~HOLLAND apparently refers to JAMES ~~MIL~~HOLLAND, who is, at the present time, President of the Board of Trustees of PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE. He has also been serving in the capacity of Acting President of the College since the death of President RALPH DORN HETZEL, on October 10, 1947. ~~MIL~~HOLLAND's address as it appears in the college directory is the First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The name ~~GEORGE~~DYKES appearing in this letter probably refers to GEORGE H. ~~DEI~~KE, who is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE. In this capacity he serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board, and also on the Standing Committee of Finance and Business. His addresses are Braddock Avenue, Thomas Boulevard, and Meade Street, all Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It should be noted that at the present time there are two positions to be filled at PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, one of which the subject may be trying to obtain: President of the College, which was vacated by the death of President HETZEL, and Dean of the School of Chemistry and Physics, which was vacated by the death of FRANK WHITMORE in June, 1947.

Referred upon completion to the Office of Origin.

WBW:VFH
100-33387

cc: Washington Field

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INDEXED

-36

EX-52

62-58854-97
F B I
22 DEC 30 1947

52 JAN 9

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: December 19, 1947

FROM : SAC, Butte

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON;
Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON;

ROLF GEERTSON;

BESSIE GEERTSON, aka Mrs. Rolf Geertson;

HELEN PTAMPA, aka Mrs. Clarence Ptampa;

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, teacher, Government Project,

Klamath Falls, Oregon, brother of BESSIE GEERTSON;

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, residing near Klamath Falls, Oregon,

sister of BESSIE GEERTSON

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-5-84 BY 8269 JEF

228303

On December 16, 1947, [redacted]

[redacted] furnished information concerning the captioned individuals. [redacted] is a Confidential Informant of this office. No attempt has been made to conceal her identity in this communication. However, if any of this information should later be used in reports, it is requested that the phraseology be such that her identity will not be disclosed.

b7D

[redacted] Mr. and Mrs. ROLF (BESSIE) GEERTSON.

The GEERTSONs still live at Route 1, Homedale, and have two children, [redacted] age 12, and [redacted] age 9. She and her husband have known the GEERTSONs very intimately since they first met them and have considered each other their best friends. Mrs. GEERTSON is a former school teacher and an intelligent woman. Mrs. GEERTSON was born in America, but her parents (names unknown), who live at Klamath Falls, Oregon, were born in Czechoslovakia. Her parents cannot speak English very well to this day.

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b7C
b7D

Mrs. GEERTSON has a sister by the name of Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON. who lives in Washington, D. C. Mr. EDWARD U. CONDON is a top ranking scientist who formerly worked for Westinghouse Electric Company on the Atomic Energy Program, but Informant believes he was fired from this position (reason unknown). EDWARD U. CONDON was later appointed by HENRY WALLACE to a top United States Government job in Washington, D. C., and Informant believes this job is with the Bureau of Weights and Measures, but is not sure of this.

Mrs. GEERTSON also has a sister at Metolius, Oregon, by the name of Mrs. HELEN (CLARENCE) PTAMPA, also a former school teacher. BESSIE GEERTSON also has a brother, name unknown, who is a teacher on a Government project at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and a sister whose husband runs a newspaper near, but not in Klamath Falls.

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33 DEC 29 1947

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19 1948

11 NOV 2 1964

Director, FBI

Re: EDWARD U. CONDON, Etal

During the twelve years Informant has known the GEERTSONS, they were always apparently normal people and apparently loyal Americans except for the fact that ROLF GEERTSON admitted he'd do anything to avoid the Draft during the last war. However, about one year ago, Mrs. GEERTSON's sister, Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON, came to Homedale to visit Mrs. GEERTSON and at this time brought along a whole trunk load of Russian literature and at this time apparently converted Mrs. GEERTSON to Communism. Mrs. CONDON at this time also told Mrs. GEERTSON, who later told Informant, that Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON travel in the best circles in Washington, D. C., and that all of their friends and acquaintances there are "Reds." Mrs. CONDON also is alleged to have said at this time that they are wined and dined in Washington and New York and attend various "Red" meetings at these places. Further, Mrs. CONDON writes to an unknown party in Russia constantly and is at present studying the Russian language. Mrs. CONDON told Mrs. GEERTSON that prior to her trip to Homedale, Idaho, (date unknown) she had made a trip to France and from there to Russia and that this trip was made with all expenses paid by the Russian Government. The person to whom Mrs. CONDON writes in Russia also corresponds with her regularly. Mrs. GEERTSON's brother, who is a teacher on a Government Project in Klamath Falls, is also sympathetic to the Russian and Communist causes and keeps in close touch with Mr. EDWARD U. CONDON and is alleged to furnish him information (nature unknown.) There is no allegation that Mrs. HELEN PTAMPA or the sister of Mrs. GEERTSON whose husband owns a newspaper near Klamath Falls; are sympathetic to Communism or are pro-Russian.

Mrs. CONDON has told Mrs. GEERTSON that she feels that if Russia ever does take over the United States, that her husband is in a good position to get a big position with the Russian Government.

Informant feels that Mrs. GEERTSON is not dangerous since she lives on a farm, never goes anywhere, and does not even drive the family car. Further, Informant says that ROLF GEERTSON is not at all sympathetic with his wife's views.

Informant has never seen Mr. or Mrs. PTAMPA, the sister of Mrs. GEERTSON whose husband owns a newspaper near Klamath Falls, the brother who teaches in a Government Project at Klamath Falls, nor Mr. or Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON.

Informant said that she and her husband debated for nearly a year as to whether they should turn in their best friends to the FBI. For a

Director, FBI

Re: EDWARD U. CONDON, Etal

while she said they felt that if the CONDONs were in Washington, D. C., and were as active as was indicated, that the FBI would surely receive this information from another source. Further they felt that Mrs. GEERTSON would not be dangerous due to her isolation, but when they read so much in the papers recently about difficulty with the Russians and the President's Loyalty Program, they decided to report the matter of the GEERTSONs and the CONDONs to the FBI.

This letter is being directed to the Bureau so that the names can be appropriately indexed for possible future use under the Loyalty Program. Copies are being designated for the Washington Field Office so that that office will be aware of the activities of Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD U. CONDON. Copies are being designated for the Portland Office because HELEN PTAMPA and two of the Unknown Subjects reside in that Division.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation will be conducted in this matter by the Butte Division except to further identify the two Unknown Subjects. If their identity is ascertained, Portland will be advised.

LHL:FCL

cc: 2 - Washington Field
6 - Portland
4 - Butte

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-25-2009

DATE: December 30, 1947

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
Internal Security - R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Classified by ~~SPHEW~~ 5/21/83
Declassify on: OADR #223,981b2
b7D

Reference is made to Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated November 18, 1947, entitled "BOYAN ATHANASSOV; Internal Security - R" which contains a report furnished by [] known to the Bureau, which report points out at the home of ATHANASSOV on the evening of November 10, 1947, Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON and his wife EMILIE were guests of honor at a dinner party. The evening's entertainment also included HENRY BOWEN SMITH and his wife, subjects of the Gregory Case, and ANDREW SIK, attache of the Hungarian Legation, and LAWRENCE TODD, of Tass News Agency. (U) (S)

In the report [] made the following reference: "EMILIE CONDON brought a number of letters (to the party) which she had received from Mrs. CORNELIA PINCHOT who is at the present moment in Greece and who is a great friend of the ATHANASSOVs and EMILIE CONDON. PINCHOT is the president or leading member of one of the women's societies in Washington and from the general conversation I gathered she is not a communist. She left the U. S. with the intention of traveling through European countries, and LAWRENCE TODD, the ATHANASSOVs, and Mrs. CONDON ridiculed her (PINCHOT's) political conceptions but they thought she was a nice old lady, was harmless, and wanted to go to Europe and observe conditions there. (S)

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b7D

"EMILIE CONDON had a number of letters from Mrs. PINCHOT which she brought to FEO ATHANASSOV to read. BOWEN SMITH stated before PINCHOT left she had gotten in touch with him and asked him to find a young and attractive person here who could go with her and speak Greek fluently. SMITH said they had referred this question to another person and that this other person had found a male negro; however, by that time Mrs. PINCHOT had left. (S)

[] has since the party at the ATHANASSOV residence furnished this office with 47 pages of correspondence typewritten from CORNELIA BRYCE PINCHOT to someone in Washington, D. C., which person is believed to be Mrs. HOWARD T. (ELIZABETH) MATHER, PINCHOT's social secretary, and that this individual from the appearance and set-up of the correspondence apparently typed the correspondence and readdressed it in a different envelope to an individual believed to be Mrs. E. U. CONDON, 3535 Van Ness Street, N. W. In any event Mrs. CONDON used the same envelope by covering the return address on the envelope with brown sticking paper and covering the old (her) address with brown sticking paper and on the face of the brown paper readdressing the letters to Mrs. B. ATHANASSOV, 3617 Woodley Road, N. W. It is noted the correct address, however, is 3716 Woodley Road. (S)

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b7D

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

RECORDED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JAN 2 1948

162-58854-99

62 JAN 31 1948

Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) It is believed these letters are of interest to the Bureau inasmuch as they relate contact by CORNELIA PINCHOT with American (State Department), British, and Greek officials in Greece during a period when frequent border incidents were occurring between the Northern Greek provinces and the Southern Bulgarian provinces. It is pointed out to the Bureau this office, although in no position to evaluate the substance of this correspondence, nevertheless is attempting to set out what is believed to be material dealing with military, diplomatic, political, and economic features. (S)

(U) A letter dated August 27, 1947, indicates Mrs. PINCHOT left from La Guardia Airport on BOAC Tuesday, August 22, 1947; stayed in London at the Claridge until Saturday, August 30, 1947. On August 27, 1947, she wrote as follows: (S) *start here*

(U) "Tomorrow I'll go to the Embassy (U. S.) and notify them officially I am here. Nobody really knows except LOUISE MacMILLAN so I hope they have not sent any possible mail back to America. I found a letter from the Rhodes scholar young man saying he wants to come to London and see me on a 'Barker is willing—perhaps' basis, which is eminently satisfactory. So tomorrow I'll . . . chaperone EVA BURNS through her troubles with the Greek Embassy, hunt up the president of the British trade union congress to whom PHIL MURRAY (CIO) has given me a marvelous letter of introduction, etc. (S)

(U) It is noted EVA BURNS who was formerly with the National Resources Planning Board is accompanying PINCHOT on this tour. In conversation between PINCHOT and Mrs. CONDON, PINCHOT stated BURNS is familiar with economics and labor unions and at one time prepared a plan for consideration by Congress which the latter group considered too radical. No further identifying data has been obtained. (S)

(U) A letter dated Monday, September 2, 1947, reports arrival in Greece. PINCHOT stated she went to register at the U. S. Embassy and stated "We had barely given our names when out bounded a beautiful young man all spats and striped trousers. CROMIE his name is. Told me the State Department letter had arrived—they were expecting me—that the Ambassador wanted to see me, etc. Incidentally his (C's) father is a Yale professor of forestry of which fact he made much. One rather depressing remark was that of course I'd have to be 'presented to the king and queen. This is the last thing I want and it would probably get in the papers all through Greece and what a silly thing to have happen if I eventually manage to get into what is darkly referred to here as 'the North.' So after hastily deciding it might be a mistake to give the real reason for refusing, I said something about my only clothes being mussed and dirty. CROMIE looked stunned, probably no one had ever refused before. (S)

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(U) say it (the Greek Army) doesn't want to fight--neither the officers who are royalists and still more or less quisling and are quite satisfied to have a Russian menace to 'view with alarm'--and the soldiers who hate the very guts of their officers and don't know what they are fighting their own people for anyhow. (I don't remember whether I told you that in the division of cabinet posts TSALDARIS got the secretary of war. He is keeping, with hearty backing from the British, by the way, old collaborationist generals five of whom in particular are anathema to all the liberals.) (S)

(U) "SOPHOULIS grinned wryly when I mentioned Sir CHARLES WICKHAM, head of the British Police Mission, who is charged with playing in with the worst Greek collaborationists so closely as to come pretty near to making a hollow mockery of the amnesty. SOPHOULIS' answer to that was to tell me that he thought I would be happy to hear that under the terms of the Greek-British contract whose time was almost up, (British) would be returning home shortly. I hear TSALDARIS however is trying for an extension egged on there-to by the British I assume. (S)

(U) "He then talked about inflation, the flight of capital, and what if anything could be done to restore confidence so that Greek investors would bring back the money into the country. Also asked about balancing the budget and whether there was any chance of that, especially in view of the huge and still increasing military expenditure; whether after the thirty-day period he would ask for an extension of the amnesty. He answered all these questions and in discussing the latter announced firmly that if at the end of the amnesty the Andartes were still fighting it meant all out war. What a decision to have to make! (S)

(U) "Later on there was some discussion of American public opinion, whether it would support and continue to support American aid to Greece. SOPHOULIS said flatly that Greece desperately needed more help, that another one hundred million was essential. Of course, the only possible answer to that is that it's up to Congress, in the last analysis to the American people themselves, that no one can speak for them, not even the President." (S)

(U) In a letter dated at Athens, Greece, October 8, 1947, PINCHOT stated: "I am told that gossip in Athens is to the effect that I am supposed to be a dangerous red, and that I refuse to see any but the leftists, a base slander as I have been to several parties that were one hundred per cent Kolonak (a mixture of Park Avenue, New port, a (S)

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"Anyway the Embassy crowd was all in a dither. The Greek 'crisis' was crising away at boiling point--the new cabinet probably will not be confirmed on Monday and obviously couldn't last if it were. A State Department man, LOY HENDERSON (I'll tell you more about him later) had arrived from Washington a couple of days ago to report on the general situation to TRUMAN and Congress, and they all were obviously up to their necks in preparations, excitement, intrigue, and parleys.

(U) "After leaving CROMIE's office, we stopped in to see the Embassy clerk, a Greek, from whom we got much general information--very much to the point re economic situation and political attitudes of the Athens bureaucrats--a most important section of the community from the political angle incidentally. He told us for one thing that outside the rich in great, magnificent cars, practically everyone we saw on the streets of Athens who was not in actual rags was dressed and probably living by and on American bounty. He pointed dramatically to his coat, his shoes, his shirt, his tie, one after the other, saying 'This came from a cousin, this from my son, the other from a friend--a relief organization--American, everyone of them.' (C)

(U) 4 "Sailors, dock workers, carpenters are paid nearly a third more than white collar people but even they can do little more than feed themselves and their families, he said--never buy furniture, etc. (C)

(U) "At the hotel I connected up into a correspondent called FORDOR to whom GERVASTI had given me a letter. He writes for the Washington Post special articles on the Balkans and excellent they are too. He is syndicated in other papers, so if you see his stuff, read it. He certainly knows the score. Oddly enough, both the conservatives in the State Department (hereafter known as the SD) and his communist friends respect him." (C)

(U) PINCHOT attended a cocktail party given by SMITH-SIMPSON, the labor attache, and met some people including a man named HADLEY or HEADLEY, a public health man and a minion of General PARRAN, as well as a Colonel CHANNON, executive of the American Mission to Greece, who offered to furnish PINCHOT with an official plane whenever possible when PINCHOT wanted to get to the inaccessible places. Colonel CHANNON arranged for a trip to Salonika and Ioannina which is in the northern part of Greece in the strife-torn provinces. PINCHOT claims since her trip is part survey, part relief mission--medicine, and a health nurse, it will give her a marvelous opportunity to see something of a number of the villages and farm families in the disturbed part of Greece. (C)

(U) At the cocktail party PINCHOT also met "a stuffy looking American officer, the military attache at the Embassy, and said he heard I was going all over Greece and if I found anything of interest would I let him know. (C)

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(U) Almost certainly he was making fun of me although he looked too pompous and serious to be making that kind of a joke. I was sorely tempted to tell him I had already found out why the great army of 120,000 were not getting anywhere against the 10,000 guerillas, that it might possibly be connected with the fact a motorized army is at a disadvantage in fighting in a country when the rough mountain roads deadended some distance short of where the guerillas were operating. (S)

(U) "And now they expect us to underwrite them--incidentally to feed, pay, and equip their little tin soldiers for them." (S)

(U) PINCHOT stated CLINTON GOLDEN and others "fell upon our necks and numbers of other people came up thick and fast introducing themselves, offering help, so many that I entirely lost count. EVA BURNS (her traveling companion) also had a crowd around her, falling on her neck with great enthusiasm." PINCHOT also met Governor GRISWOLD. PINCHOT stated LOY HENDERSON was at the cocktail party and said he was going to Salonika the next day. HENDERSON reminded PINCHOT they had met at "BILLY BULLITT's" in Washington, and PINCHOT stated, "That evening in Washington he (HENDERSON) was violently, bitterly, rantingly anti-red and anti-everything he classed as red, so much so it would seem he would embrace the most extreme red opposition; namely, this populist party and the king." (S)

(U) "That may be extremely serious if he should go home and persuade the President along these lines, for I gather there is a difference of opinion, actually a rift between MacVEAGH, the Ambassador, and General GRISWOLD, head of the American Mission, the former intensely royalist and blind to the facts of his lack of real populist support and inclined to follow in the dangerous British footsteps--the latter somewhat more realistic (meaning GRISWOLD). FODOR, however, tells me as I write this he hopes there is a chance that HENDERSON may have the sense to back up GRISWOLD in insisting upon a cabinet that represents centrists and some mildly leftist groups. This situation here is disintegrating so rapidly that even the most extreme royalists can hardly miss the point--it is only their belief that America needs Greece and so will swallow anything--needs Greece even more than Greece needs us that makes them..." (S)

(U) By letter dated Friday, September 6, 1947, PINCHOT wrote: "Our 'contacts' are multiplying so fast we could stay here for months without getting at them. It will take a little while to sort them out even on the basis of rough priority. I thought it better not to try for political figures just now. The crisis rather long delayed is proceeding according to orthodox Greek pattern apparently with innumerable delays for parleys, negotiations, etc. Agreements broken the next day. Maneuvers, jockeying for position, etc." (S)

(U) The next letter is dated at Athens, Greece, September 11, 1947. In this letter she stated in part: "I talked to Marquis CHILDS who said he (S)

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couple of vigilante groups. The most important is the Xono (?) armed and organized by the British after the revolution of 1944--tougher babies than the others and responsible for hideous outrages not only against known communists but against anyone who so much as talks or supports the mildest liberalism. There are plenty of guns about for anyone who wants to use them and everyone seems to. (S)

(U)

In a letter dated Sunday, September 28, 1947, PINCHOT said: "Did I tell you the new Prime Minister SOPHOULIS asked me the other day to come and see him. Up to that time I had rather deliberately not tried to see any politicians. However, when you get an invitation from a prime minister you don't refuse, especially this man who sees almost no one so I went. He, as you probably know, is one of the few liberals--slightly leftist he used to be--who has any following in the country. TSAIDARIS, the Populist or royalist prime minister put in by the British was messing things up so badly it was clear we could not back him up any longer, (in spite of MacVEAGH, the U. S. Ambassador, who follows the British party line in all their mistakes) so SOPHOULIS was made prime minister with TSAIDARIS deputy prime minister with the latter getting the best of the deal in the division of the cabinet; that is, secretary of war and other key positions. (S)

(U)

"Well anyway I went in with a Greek, a friend of FORDOR who is SOPHOULIS' stepson. I started off with the platitudinous remark that America was very happy to see him prime minister. He answered well he was glad if America was happy, he himself certainly was not. He stated he wanted the job but not as he had it; that is, sharing a coalition cabinet with TSAIDARIS. It is refreshing to have a man talk like that--I have heard he was direct, frank, and that one could ask him anything. So I went to town and had a good talk about the probable effectiveness of the amnesty, his program of taxation, the chances of putting it over in parliament, and after in effective administration what the chances were of eventually stabilizing the country over a term of years so that Greek flight of capital would be reversed, and most critical of all the Andartes, what they would do. (S)

(U)

"He answered everything--the pattern that Russia had given orders, that most of the Andartes would not dare to avail themselves of the amnesty as the Russians murder the ones that start to come down, and that it looked like all-out war. (S)

(U)

In a letter dated September 26, 1947, entitled "Interview with SOPHOULIS, Office of the Prime Minister, House of Parliament, Interpreter--SOPHOULIS' stepson," Mrs. PINCHOT stated as follows: "At this point (during the interview with the Prime Minister) I decided to cut out the soft-soaping and go ahead with some straight-from-the-shoulder questions. What about his economic program? Was he planning to introduce specific legislation to carry out the drastic taxation reforms he had outlined in his acceptance speech some weeks ago. If so, how was he going to get this legislation passed--and what chance did he have of being successful. He did not (S)

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(U) would like to go and see what was doing if anything up there in the North. Finally this morning eight correspondents showed up. A funny thing happened just as I was about to get into the jeep Colonel CHANNON had sent. The manager of the Hotel Grande Bretagne (where PINCHOT was staying) came to me politely and said, 'Will you tell me something. Will you tell me what it is that is going to happen in the North. Will you tell me what it is and what you are going to do there.' I laughed and said nothing at all is up as far as I know, and I am not taking the correspondents, they are going on their own hook. The man was convinced the Andartes (Greek revolutionists and guerillas) were coming down out of the mountain to take advantage of the armistice offered by the new government or to step up the war. (S)

(U) "There are loosely estimated to be six hundred thousand tragic people scattered over Greece. America is feeding them. Otherwise they would be facing actual, factual starvation. (S)

(U) X "By this time the Mayor had become attached to me, also the Greek Red Cross and various other patriots (in the town of Ioannina). I found myself arranging with the Mayor for meeting between the editors of three local papers and the public relations man of the American Mission for aid to Greece who seemed rather helpless because he could speak neither Greek nor French. We met the local nomarch, a very big shot and a tall, young, strong, and yet decadent sort of creature who is, I assume, cruel and rich, judging from his car and his very extreme British-via-Cairo clothes. He seemed of the very stuff of which fascists are made, brutal, without a doubt, a nomarch, a top-heap cog on a local basis in government machinery. (S)

(U) Letter dated September 16, 1947, at Drama. PINCHOT said, "Why twelve thousand to thirteen thousand guerillas can operate with increasing success against an army of one hundred and twenty thousand and practically paralyze the country, what the villagers really think about the Andartes who after all is said and done are their husbands, brothers, sons--all these are the questions I'd like to get some answers to which answers cannot be found in Athens. (S)

(U) "About fifty miles out of Salonika we were stopped by some soldiers who told us if we wanted to go on we must hurry and catch up with a military convoy that was patrolling a stretch of road supposed to be particularly dangerous. Eventually we caught up with the convoy, literally bristling with guns--otherwise a despondent and scrubby lot of poor little Greek soldier boys lunching in a village--White Swamp, its poetic name. In this village as usual we found three or four American speaking Greeks, one from Pittsburgh, one from New York, all delighted to see any Americans. We heard the local news from them or rather such news as they wanted to tell. (S)

(U) "You see, in addition to the local gendarmorio or police, most of whom are royalist and tough babies much hated by the people, there are a (S)

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act resentful at all, very much to the contrary. As a matter of fact he seemed to welcome the chance of explaining his position. Yes, he was going to introduce legislative program. He talked hard and fast for about three or four minutes without stopping to draw his breath and give the interpreter a chance to do his stuff. When the latter finally got a look in, he was neither clear nor specific. Probably the interpreter could not remember all that had been said. What I did get was that the Old Fox (the nickname he goes by) is planning a rather convincing program of heavy taxation on some types of businesses that had been paying practically nothing, that something will be done to curb the importers some of whom have been responsible in part at least for the inflation. (S)

(U)

"He said specifically he proposed to bring food prices down, reduce indirect taxes and level down some others, no dwelling on the how. Then I asked about his chances of getting his bills through the heavy Populist parliament, then into effective administration in view of the ingrained Greek tradition of non payment of taxes. He said as far as the legislation was concerned the parliament would oppose it violently, call him and his supporters all manner of ugly names, but in the end however they would almost certainly vote affirmatively, probably even unanimously. (S)

(U)

"Talking of administrative tax procedure, we heard the story the other day from the Greek War Relief head which is quite apropos. He was making out a tax return for some of his employees, liability, indebtedness, and gave his secretary a check made out to the proper deputy tax collector. The man, a Greek, said 'That's not the way to make a tax payment. You must send it in cash.' 'Nonsense,' said ABERNATHY, but the man continued to protest saying that checks were never used and would not, he was certain, be accepted. 'Well,' said ABERNATHY, 'This is one check that will be accepted. I'll guarantee that. Take it up and deliver it personally.' To make a long story short, the check was returned and eventually ABERNATHY had to pull in his horns and fork out the cash. (S)

"I then asked (SOPHOULIS) how he thought the amnesty would work out, whether it would bring any considerable number of the Andartes down from the mountains (of course it won't but I wanted to see what he would answer). Again he was entirely frank, said that the recent order that no one was to take advantage of the amnesty, no one to come down, had hardened the situation particularly in the north, that the attitude of the Russian newspapers indicated clearly that this was a deliberate decision on the part of the Polit Bureau. He referred to the tales of execution, atrocities, and torture inflicted on those who did try to escape—stories brought down by men who had managed to slip away at night and by others who have been captured by the army and volunteered to tell all. (My hunch is that such stories should be taken with several grains of salt coming as they do either from young peasant boys who hate the very guts of the communists after having been strong-handed by them—or by prisoners who, wanting to stand in well with the soldier guards, hasten to tell the stories these (S)

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guards most want to hear.) In spite of all the Russian high command could do, nevertheless, continued SOPHOULIS a few Andartes did trickle down every day from the north, and even though the number was small it did help the government if for no other reason than for the stories they brought down of actual conditions in the mountains and perhaps a slight rebuilding of morale in the villages. He then told something very hush hush about most important and significant negotiations going on at the moment with some big communist bands at Parnassus. He said he expected to hear results from that before the day was over but that I must not breathe a word of it until the next morning. Altogether he was far from optimistic which fits in with all I have been hearing. (S)

(U)

"Actually the Tracian-Macedonian country and part of Epirus is pretty well paralyzed. Many villages are absolutely cut off from the rest of the country. The army gets more ineffective every day. The newspapermen say it (the Greek Army) doesn't want to fight--neither the officers who are royalists and still more or less quisling and are quite satisfied to have a Russian menace to 'view with alarm'--and the soldiers who hate the very guts of their officers and don't know what they are fighting their own people for anyhow. (I don't remember whether I told you that in the division of cabinet posts TSALDARIS got the secretary of war. He is keeping, with hearty backing from the British, by the way, old collaborationist generals five of whom in particular are anathema to all the liberals. (S)

(U)

"SOPHOULIS grinned wryly when I mentioned Sir CHARLES WICKHAM, head of the British Police Mission, who is charged with playing in with the worst Greek collaborationists so closely as to come pretty near to making a hollow mockery of the amnesty. SOPHOULIS' answer to that was to tell me that he thought I would be happy to hear that under the terms of the Greek-British contract whose time was almost up, (British) would be returning home shortly. I hear TSALDARIS however is trying for an extension egged on there-to by the British I assume. (S)

(U)

"He then talked about inflation, the flight of capital, and what if anything could be done to restore confidence so that Greek investors would bring back the money into the country. Also asked about balancing the budget and whether there was any chance of that, especially in view of the huge and still increasing military expenditure; whether after the thirty-day period he would ask for an extension of the amnesty. He answered all these questions and in discussing the latter announced firmly that if at the end of the amnesty the Andartes were still fighting it meant all out war. What a decision to have to make. (S)

(U)

"Later on there was some discussion of American public opinion, whether it would support and continue to support American aid to Greece. SOPHOULIS said flatly that Greece desperately needed more help, that another (S)

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one hundred million was essential. Of course, the only possible answer to that is that it's up to Congress, in the last analysis to the American people themselves, that no one can speak for them, not even the President."

In a letter dated at Athens, Greece, October 8, 1947, PINCHOT stated: "I am told that gossip in Athens is to the effect that I am supposed to be a dangerous red, and that I refuse to see any but the leftists, a base slander as I have been to several parties that were one hundred per cent Kolonak (a mixture of Park Avenue, Newport, and Palm Beach rolled into Wall Street plus a dash of quisling profiteer)." (U) ~~(S)~~

She also said: "There are a lot of dignitaries and people to whom I have letters but have not tried to see yet. One of my troubles is that the longer one stays and the more people one talks with the less one understands. I knew far more about Greece before leaving America than now. I sympathize with the old boy who said what an excellent judge he would be if only he did not have to listen to both sides." (U) ~~(S)~~

* In another letter undated PINCHOT stated: "TSALDARIS was the White Hope of the British—one of their many white hopes they had built up, backed, and subsequently discarded. One has to admit there is none too much material among Greek politicians to pick from. Nevertheless, the truth seems to be that the British have come as near to being one hundred per cent wrong in their machinations as it is possible for a weak man to attain to. This is not my personal opinion since I haven't facts enough to form an opinion, but it's what practically everyone whose opinion seems detached and intelligent tells me (except of course the American Embassy)." (U) ~~(S)~~

"There ensued some weeks of crisis (in Greece). At one time there was virtually no government existing in Greece at all. (If the Andartes had come down then, they could have swept everything before them I'm told.) During this time much juggling, parleying—haggling went on, supposedly secret—but actually not too much so." (U) ~~(S)~~

"Finally SOPHOULIS, an intelligent, honest, and very smart political leader was sent in to bat. At first they tried to get him to 'come in' on a coalition government with TSALDARIS at the head, but he was having none of that. Finally SOPHOULIS was offered the premiership, but, and it's a very large but indeed, with TSALDARIS as vice premier, each to have power to appoint a certain number of ministers. SOPHOULIS had previously insisted over and over that he would enter no government except as head. Such an arrangement, a two-headed executive set-up, meant sharing power with TSALDARIS, the enemy of everything SOPHOULIS stood for, and sharing it in a way that would give the former the chance to sabotage from the inside any effective administration of the reforms SOPHOULIS felt the country must have. He therefore promptly refused to serve on any such terms and refused more than once." (U) ~~(S)~~

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(U) "Thereupon ensued a week or more of a complicated series of maneuvers and tugs of war between various and sundry groups of Greeks, Americans, and British. (Our people deny they took a hand in the pulling and hauling but it's pretty clear they did participate.) ~~(S)~~

(U) "Much pressure was put on SOPHOULIS to reconsider, not only by some Americans but by his own power-hungry followers. Many of them sincerely felt as did a large section of the country outside the Peloponnesus which is always conservative and royalist that the republicans can do a better job for Greece both on the domestic and on the international side than the populists. That was where MacVEAGH, American Ambassador, tangled with Governor GRISWOLD, recently appointed head of the AMAG. GRISWOLD, a far better politician and therefore more realistic than MacVEAGH, felt a change must imply something that would have at least a chance of bringing confidence to a cynical and disillusioned people, embittered by the goings-on of their corrupt and inefficient government. The Embassy, 100% status-quoers, of course thought differently. ~~(S)~~

(U) "Finally LOY HENDERSON was sent in from Washington to see what could and should be done. Of course you understand we, as Americans, maintain the fiction (and I believe that to a certain extent it's right to do so, I'll discuss the pros and cons on that another time) that we have nothing to say either directly or indirectly about the internal affairs of Greece, that all we hope to see is an effective and democratic administration. ~~(S)~~

(U) "Once more I am not saying all this on my own authority but on that of the best informed newspapermen who almost unanimously report the truth of the above story. ~~(S)~~

(U) "I am enclosing some notes I made just after the interview with SOPHOULIS. He kept me a long time and talked with amazing frankness and directness. I could not get all the fine shades--interpreter difficulty. ~~(S)~~

(U) In a communication dated October 16, 1947, at Athens, Greece, PINCHOT stated: "I have just about come to the reluctant conclusion that I am not cut out to be a big bold brassy reporter, moreover that I don't know a thing about Greece, not even as much as I did before I came, in spite of excellent briefing given by MARK ETHRIDGE and PAUL PORTER, not to mention KENNAN and the other big shots in State (Department)." ~~(S)~~

(U) PINCHOT stated in a letter dated October 17, 1947: "I have been sitting in for the last hour with a number of alleged trade union leaders who talked solemnly about the probability of a general strike early next week. Actually not one of them could affect the issue one way or the other. They have very few members in their (largely) paper organizations or so I am told. They practically admitted those talks are principally a matter of ~~(S)~~

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blackmail directed at old man SOPHOULIS for the purpose of forcing him to consider the entire wage question. CLINTON GOLDEN is struggling to force the SOPHOULIS government to think out this strike business in relation to a basic wage scale, cost of living, etc. GRISWOLD, not understanding the idea, opposed the plan in toto. He has now been scared by the threat of a general strike into accepting it in principle. What that means, if anything will develop later--but at any rate GOLDEN is going ahead." (S)

(U)

PINCHOT made reference to a meeting with CHAKALIS, the Associated Press correspondent in Athens. She stated PAUL PORTER had run into her telling her to be sure and meet CHAKALIS. She stated CHAKALIS had plenty to say and though less pessimistic than the rest of the reporters, is far from optimistic as far as long term results in Greece are concerned. She claimed the situation breeds pessimism and included as her reason a crop failure, rampant and unashamed exploitation by a handful of politically entrenched profiteers, a stupid civil service law, etc. She stated on the night of October 17 she is dining with a man called MAYBEN, a friend of PAUL PORTER who, according to PORTER, knows more about the Greek "mess" than almost any other American. (S)

(U)

X PINCHOT advised in a letter dated October 18, 1947, at Athens, Greece, as follows: "SOPHOULIS has just come out with his new economic plan about which he told me in the interview I had with him last week. He had not said much then about the very complicated set-up that has just been launched; his whole emphasis was on the taxation and military angles. This may tend to confirm the theory I have heard advanced; i.e., the plan itself is a MUST of the AMAG and not really SOPHOULIS' at all." (S)

(U)

PINCHOT explained the plan will attempt to control inflation, unemployment, limit imports, and subsidize the exports of the farmers. She said: "PATTERSON, a youngish and liberal American, Sir THEODORE GREGORY, an oldish and conservative Britisher (both on the Currency Control Commission) are credited with having produced the plan, though others say it was DAWSON in America. Theoretically of course these two men, being in a minority in the Commission, and the Commission itself being merely advisory, could not have done so." (S)

(U)

When speaking of the British mistakes and bungling, PINCHOT wrote as follows: "For instance, after the German occupation, the British, deciding that Greece might have to be written off as a dead loss, proceeded to reorganize the Army so that, if necessary, it might be evacuated from Greece and incorporated into the British one. To that end they equipped it with English guns and English ammunition and proceeded to mechanize and motorize it, all right perhaps for a war on the broad highroads of the continent--if that's what they are thinking of--but a preposterous set-up for mountain fighting in Greece." (S)

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(U) "This is FORDOR's story, whether it is true or not I have no means of knowing. Tomorrow I am dining with General LIVESEY--perhaps I can pry something out of him." ~~(S)~~

(U) "As to the Andartes--far from decreasing they are actually increasing or were until a short time ago. Now nearly four thousand have come down to take advantage of SOPHOULIS' amnesty and it makes a difference." ~~(S)~~

(U) Speaking of her ideas along military lines, PINCHOT stated, "Some of these objections are that the politicians will never permit the change from defense to offense--each wants a good big chunk out of the army, the bigger the better, sitting all the time in his own constituency. The pressure on Athens for this is fierce and incessant." ~~(S)~~ *Stop here*

(U) Many of these letters are captioned merely "From CORNELIA BRYCE PINCHOT." Others merely bear the place and date of the writing. Still others are addressed to "Dearest GIFF and SALLY," PINCHOT's children. It is noted at this time there are obviously other letters and reports from PINCHOT which were taken personally by EMILY CONDON to ATHANASSOV of the Bulgarian Legation which as a matter of fact are referred to in the first portion of this letter. [] feels assured all of this material has been transmitted to Sophia, Bulgaria, as it was received from CONDON instead of having been briefed by the Legation. ~~(S)~~

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Washington Field Office file 100-5473 reflects Mrs. GIFFORD PINCHOT, also known as Mrs. CORNELIA BRYCE PINCHOT, as of July 1, 1941, was listed on the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (WFO file 100-283), the Socialist Party (100-888), Keep Out of War Congress (25-192), and the Capital City Forum. Her residence was given as 1615 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.; and her phone, District 4048.

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(U) According to [] by letter dated July 10, 1947, Mrs. HOWARD T. (ELIZABETH M.) MATHER, secretary to PINCHOT, advised Mrs. BOYAN ATHANASSOV, 3716 Woodley Road, N. W., that PINCHOT left for Washington on July 10, 1947, and she MATHER was sending biographical data prepared regarding PINCHOT in 1945. In 1945 PINCHOT was an American delegate to the International Women's Congress in Paris. This data reflected PINCHOT is "co-chairman of the Delegation to the International Women's Congress; a leader in political and civic life of the U. S. and Pennsylvania; leader in a number of liberal movements; chairman and co-chairman of two Pennsylvania organizations, fighting for the Fair Employment Practices Committee (rights of negroes in economic and political fields); helped to organize steel workers, hosiery workers, textile and automobile workers; addressed strikers in the automobile sit-down strikes; life member of Hosiery Workers Union (CIO) and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO); led a number of strikes" ~~(S)~~

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(U) (when her husband was governor of Pennsylvania) to ^{oppose} help sweat shops and do away with sub-standard wages; member of the executive committee of citizens (Political Action Committee) organized by CIO; also a member of PAC of CIO; director of United World Federalists (formerly Americans United for World Government; Union for Democratic Germany; Southern Conference on Human Welfare; Institute of Pacific Relations; chairman, United Nations Forum; worked for the cause of the Spanish loyalists in many different organizations; on the executive committee of China Relief, Russian Relief, France Forever; leader of women's suffrage; a member of the Grange (a farm organization), Federation of Women's Clubs, one of the most influential women in America." ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) MATHER stated in her cover letter Mrs. PINCHOT objected to the last line and said it is nonsense. This biographical data was reported to have appeared in "Look" Magazine sometime ago. MATHER stated PINCHOT was elected in 1946 to the board of directors of the Progressive Citizens of America (CIO). ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Unless stated to the contrary, the following information was furnished by

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On March 20, 1947, PINCHOT in a conversation with EMILIE CONDON invited Dr. and Mrs. DONDON to dinner with her and Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN to be held at the Democratic Club. Senator ~~GREEN~~ TAYLOR was to be the speaker. EMILIE CONDON accepted. EMILIE CONDON is the wife of Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards and subject of an internal security - R investigation.

Mrs. HARRIMAN, a former diplomat, is a sponsor for the Southern Conference on Human Welfare, a member of the UN Forum, and of the Americans for Democratic Action. She was a member of the board of directors of Russian War Relief.

The Times Herald of March 23, 1947, reflected Dr. CONDON stated he had never heard of the Washington Committee of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare prior to the time he allowed his name to be used as a sponsor. He agreed to sponsor same since he was advised Mrs. HARRIMAN and Mrs. PINCHOT had agreed to be sponsors of this organization.

On March 26, 1947, an unidentified woman believed to be Mrs. PINCHOT called the CONDON residence to advise of a meeting of the Union for Democratic Action to be held that evening, the purpose of same being to vote on the amendment to join the Americans for Democratic Action.

On March 27, 1947, LILLIAN ~~WATFORD~~ advised EMILIE CONDON she was going to PINCHOT's for the reception of the Women's Action Committee following which she agreed to visit CONDON. Mrs. CLYDE (LILLIAN K.) ~~WATFORD~~ of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is secretary of the Tri-State Atomic Information Com-

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mittee, secretary of the Northern Committee of Atomic Information, member of the United Council of Church Women, representative of the Northern Baptist Committee, and connected with the League of Women Voters and the Washington Cooperative Bookshop.

On March 31, 1947, EMILIE CONDON explained the object of UNESCO to PINCHOT and especially the enormous task of rewriting textbooks due to the difficulty of trying to get to a common ground of understanding with the Russians. She also discussed a forum meeting (United Nations Forum) to be held that evening. PINCHOT referred to ELEANOR ROOSEVELT's visit to Washington to attend a meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action. PINCHOT said she talked to SWING (RAYMOND GRAM SWING ?) regarding TRUMAN's Greek-Turkish policy. PINCHOT agreed with SWING that "until we get a stronger United Nations we have to sacrifice just as much nationalism as Russia has." EMILIE stated the U. S. was not interested in Greek democracy but rather oil in the near east. PINCHOT then advocated a warm water port for the Russians. EMILIE agreed to this stating Turkey has always allowed Russia's enemies to have access to the Russians, and if the U. S. wants naval bases in Greece, Russia should be allowed to have naval bases.

On April 5, 1947, Mrs. MARIAN HETZEL advised EMILIE CONDON her son OTTO desired to visit the Bureau of Standards. She was requesting this favor at the suggestion of Mrs. PINCHOT. It is noted Mrs. RALPH DORN (MARIAN DUBOIS) HETZEL, formerly Mrs. OTTO VANAR SPRINKEL, is a resident of Falls Church and according to Dies Committee records she is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Her husband, former secretary to JOHN L. LEWIS, is listed as a member of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and was a speaker of the American Student Union and the National Conference of the Workers Alliance of America.

On April 14, 1947, PINCHOT and CONDON discussed the luncheon of the World Federalists, Inc., and the Federation of American Scientists to be held on April 26, 1947, with HARLOW SHAPLEY as speaker, on government financing of research. PINCHOT wondered if it would be a good idea for Dr. CONDON to sit at the head table due to the fact SHAPLEY is being accused of being a communist. Apparently PINCHOT is active in the World Federalists as she requested EMILIE CONDON to call up some scientists for "them" to attend this luncheon and said they could attend without paying the \$3 luncheon charge. PINCHOT agreed to contact the Federation of American Scientists to invite representatives of this group. It is noted SHAPLEY, astronomer at Harvard University, is national vice chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, and is associated with the American-Soviet Friendship, the American Youth for Democracy, and other alleged communist front groups. He was subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on November 15, 1946.

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On April 25, 1947, PINCHOT and CONDON discussed the possibility of HENRY A. WALLACE's engaging in a speaking or debating tour on his return from England.

On May 19, 1947, EMILIE CONDON contacted Mrs. MATHER asking if she could bring Professor and Mrs. EARL KENARD (phonetic) of Cornell University to the UN Forum meeting to be held at PINCHOT's on May 21. Mrs. MATHER said PINCHOT was in New York but felt this would be satisfactory.

In a conversation with Mrs. KENARD, EMILIE CONDON stated ROBERT BACHER would be the speaker at this meeting. BACHER is ROBERT E. BACHER of the Atomic Energy Commission and a member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists.

On May 20, 1947, EMILIE CONDON advised BETTY HOGATE she would be at PINCHOT's on the following day and would be accompanied by Professor and Mrs. KENARD. HOGATE stated she planned to bring four girls from George Washington University who are interested in foreign affairs. They both stated there would be quite a few people at this meeting. Mrs. DONALD D. (BETTY) HOGATE is the wife of the Washington representative of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. She is active in the UN Forum.

On May 21, 1947, EMILIE CONDON invited OPAL ----- to lunch on May 26 stating she was entertaining some ladies from the UN Forum including the secretary Mrs. HELEN MOODIE, Mrs. PINCHOT, Mrs. HANC, Mrs. HAJSMAN, Mrs. HOGATE, and Mrs. ATHANASSOV. EMILIE invited Mrs. GEORGE G. SADOWSKI, wife of the Congressman, who regretfully declined due to other commitments. Mrs. SHENEFIELD (phonetic) also declined due to a prior commitment. This woman is associated with the UN Forum.

HELEN MOODIE has been identified as being active in the UN Forum and one of those who attended a meeting in Paris of the Women's World Fellowship in September, 1947. She resides in Washington, D. C. Mrs. HANC is the wife of JOSEPH HANC, Czechoslovakian Minister in Washington. Mrs. HAJSMAN is Mrs. JAN (DOUBRAVKA) HAJSMAN. JAN HAJSMAN is assistant military and air attache at the Czech Legation. Mrs. HAJSMAN, an engineer, is engaged in research work at the National Bureau of Standards where she is a "guest worker."

On May 22, 1947, EMILIE invited PINCHOT to attend the luncheon on May 26. PINCHOT agreed to come if possible but added she was going to Detroit to try to see General MARSHALL and if this were not possible to New York City to see BOB LOVETT. She did not amplify this statement. EMILIE said she planned to have some of the ladies from "behind the iron curtain" at this luncheon including Mrs. ATHANASSOV and some people from the Czech Legation. PINCHOT stated with regard to her proposed trip to

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the Balkans she had the names of a lot of people to see "behind the iron curtain" whom the Embassy people did not see especially in Greece. She requested EMILIE to furnish her the names of people in Czechoslovakia and through ATHANASSOV the names of some people in Bulgaria whom she could contact. They discussed passports. EMILIE thought PINCHOT could get along with her knowledge of French and not resort to interpreters who bias their translations, especially those used by the State Department who are definitely rightists.

PINCHOT indicated she would not go to Russia on this trip but she would like to see Russia. She has a friend in England who is a sort of relation and who is an avowed communist. This person is a Hungarian and the divorced wife of Lord ~~LISTOWELL~~ (phonetic). This woman has close relatives in the Hungarian government and was anxious that PINCHOT visit Hungary. EMILIE stated she heard this woman talk in Pittsburgh and considered her to be anti-democratic and anti-communist whose liberalism, like that of many Hungarians, is a kind of pretense. She stated ~~Lady LISTOWELL~~ approved of Hungarian domination of Slavic peoples in Hungary and had written a book which she EMILIE considered to be very anti-Czechoslovakia and anti-Slavic. They had further discussion along this line.

EMILIE then invited PINCHOT to lunch on May 26, 1947, to meet ~~NEO~~ ATHANASSOV who could tell PINCHOT a lot about Hungary as Mrs. ATHANASSOV had just returned from there, and could give PINCHOT the names of many people to see. PINCHOT tentatively accepted this invitation.

On May 27, 1947, EMILIE invited PINCHOT to tea that day or the following day. PINCHOT refused for May 27 stating she had to attend an executive meeting of the World Federalists. EMILIE invited Mrs. ATHANASSOV to attend this tea.

On June 3, 1947, EMILIE CONDON spoke to Mrs. STURMAN at the Czech Legation requesting permission to bring Mrs. PINCHOT to a reception to be held that afternoon at the Czech Legation. This permission was granted. PINCHOT did not accept the invitation, however, due to a prior commitment. The reception at the Embassy was for the purpose of decorating members of the Unitarian Medical Mission. Mrs. STURMAN is ~~TANJA~~ STURMAN, receptionist at the Czech Legation.

On June 27, 1947, PINCHOT asked EMILIE CONDON for the identity of the Bulgarian woman she had met at CONDON's house. She was identified as Mrs. BOYAN ATHANASSOV. PINCHOT stated she desired to contact ATHANASSOV regarding her (PINCHOT's) trip to the Balkans. They discussed the question of passports. PINCHOT stated the State Department recommended she travel as a correspondent and not as a tourist. PINCHOT added she wanted to see "a hundred per cent satellite country to find out how much of an ideological

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pull communism has on a people that are battered and beaten and how much is true." She requested EMILIE to furnish her with letters to Czech people. PINCHOT stated her traveling companion would be EVA BURNS. PINCHOT stated she was leaving town for one week.

On July 3, 1947, PINCHOT and EMILIE CONDON discussed the luncheon held at CONDON's the previous day. PINCHOT referred to a proposed visit to her son GIFFORD PINCHOT, Jr., who is at Yale University. EMILIE asked her to try to help Mr. and Mrs. PELSOR obtain an apartment at New Haven stating Mrs. PINCHOT had met PELSOR the day before. They discussed a resolution to be introduced in the Senate on or about July 9. The PELSORS are probably identical with Mr. and Mrs. G. T. (ELIZABETH) PELSOR. He is a geographer formerly attached to the Johns Hopkins University and presently working at Yale University.

On July 4, 1947, PINCHOT's secretary asked EMILIE CONDON for ATHANASSOV's telephone number so that she could invite them to have lunch with Mrs. PINCHOT in the near future.

On July 7, 1947, PINCHOT advised EMILIE CONDON she was in town for a few days and would like to have EMILIE and Mrs. ATHANASSOV over for cocktails. EMILIE stated she would bring Mrs. HAJSMAN along also.

On July 10, 1947, BETTY MATHER asked EMILIE CONDON for the addresses of BOYAN ATHANASSOV and DOUBRAVKA HAJSMAN.

On July 28, 1947, MATHER advised EMILIE CONDON that PINCHOT would return to Washington the following week.

On August 6, 1947, PINCHOT advised EMILIE she was trying to contact PHIL MURRAY to obtain some needed help. PINCHOT stated she had to obtain typhus shots for her trip to the Balkans. They agreed to have lunch and dinner at their respective homes within the next few days. Regarding her trip, PINCHOT stated she wanted to get into the country (rural areas) and stay in farm houses as she felt in Athens and places like that you just get propaganda. She added Mrs. ATHANASSOV had been very nice to her but she was disappointed because Mrs. ATHANASSOV could not help her get visas to Bulgaria, Hungary, and Roumania, stating she PINCHOT would have to get same from the Allied Control Commission.

PINCHOT said "The State Department just automatically says no to everyone who isn't just violently a communist." PINCHOT added since Mrs. ATHANASSOV agreed to write to the Bulgarians, possibly the Bulgarians would intercede for her with the Allied Control Commission to get her in. PINCHOT also referred to meeting EMILIE's friend Mr. HANC. PINCHOT added Mrs. RUTH SHIPLEY at the Passport Division of the State Department had requested her not to ask for a visa to Yugoslavia as the State Department is having a squabble with Yugoslavia in which the State Department is

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sort of looking down their noses at Yugoslavia on account of those aviators and say "If you don't protect Americans, we are not going to let any Americans go in." She added, "In your passport there is a little thing saying you can't go to Yugoslavia but she (SHIPLEY) said they will waive that but would prefer that she not get her visa in Washington as it makes the State Department a little ridiculous."

Subsequent to this conversation, EMILIE called ~~MONROE~~ STERN and referred to PINCHOT's proposed trip to the Balkans and asked for some book which PINCHOT could read which describes the Balkans. STERN offered to loan her "Partisan Picture" which was published in England and to also loan her some other material. STERN is the press officer at the Yugoslav Legation.

On August 7, 1947, EMILIE CONDON advised PINCHOT of her dinner engagement with the ~~CONDONS~~ that evening stating others who would attend included ~~BILL BRESKA~~ (phonetic), Mr. HOUDEK, Mr. STERN, and Mr. HAJSMAN. BRESKA has not been identified. HOUDEK is ~~VLADIMIR HOUDEK~~, first secretary of the Czech Legation.

On August 22, 1947, PINCHOT told EMILIE she was flying to London on August 26 from where she would proceed to Greece for six weeks. She thanked EMILIE for the latter's assistance stating the Yugoslavs, Poles, and Bulgarians were very polite and helpful. She asked for letters of introduction to European scientists. EMILIE stated she felt confident this could be arranged for the Czechs and Poles and would try to do something regarding Yugoslavia and other countries. PINCHOT requested these letters be sent to her through Mrs. MARGOLIN (phonetic) who will know her whereabouts. Mrs. MARGOLIN is believed to be ~~OLYA MARGOLIN~~, the Russian wife of ~~EUGENE MICHAEL KUISCHILER~~. She is an associate of certain subjects of the Gregory Case and is a registered lobbyist for the National Council of Jewish Women.

On October 27, 1947, EMILIE CONDON talked to ~~HELEN~~ AGRONSKY stating the last time she was at HELEN's house she left some letters from Mrs. PINCHOT. She wanted these returned to show them to someone else. HELEN said the letters were fascinating. EMILIE added she had a lot more and they could get together soon and read the others. EMILIE added she didn't believe PINCHOT would try to go to any other place but would remain in Greece. In her last letter, PINCHOT referred to a visit to the island of Crete. HELEN and EMILIE agreed these letters should be published. HELEN AGRONSKY is the wife of ~~MARTIN Z. AGRONSKY~~, a radio and news commentator on station WMAL. He is an associate of certain subjects in the Gregory Case.

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On December 8, 1947, EMILIE in a conversation with Mrs. ELEANOR SADOWSKI, wife of Congressman GEORGE SADOWSKI, stated the UN Forum was founded by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and is presently being carried on by Mrs. PINCHOT.

Any further developments in this matter will be called to the attention of the Bureau.

JPB:JAG
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CC 100-5473
100-18370
100-18622

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BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

Date: February 2, 1948

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
515 - 22nd Street, Northwest

From: Director, FBI

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS, GREECE
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Mrs. Cornelia Pinchot, the widow of the former governor of Pennsylvania, Gifford Pinchot, has, as you are probably aware, been in Greece.

According to an informant whom we have in the past found to be reliable, she sent back to the United States a number of letters which were extremely critical of the United States policies in Greece at present, the Greek government and the British government. These letters came into the possession of Emilie Condon, the wife of Dr. Edward Uhler Condon. Mrs. Condon, who is a friend of Mrs. Pinchot, turned over copies of these letters to Feo Athanassov, the wife of Boyan Athanassov, of the Bulgarian Legation.

In order that you may be aware of the general contents of these letters, they are being summarized hereinafter:

A letter dated August 27, 1947, indicates Mrs. Pinchot left from La Guardia Airport on BOAC Tuesday, August 22, 1947; stayed in London at the Claridge until Saturday, August 30, 1947. On August 27, she wrote as follows:

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"Tomorrow I'll go to the Embassy (U.S.) and notify them officially I am here. Nobody really knows except Louise MacMillan so I hope they have not sent any possible mail back to America. I found a letter from the Rhodes scholar young man saying he wants to come to

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RJL/lc

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FEB 16 1948
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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London and see me on a 'Barker is willing-perhaps' basis which is eminently satisfactory. So tomorrow I'll . . . chaperone EVA BURNS through her troubles with the Greek Embassy, hunt up the president of the British trade union congress to whom PHIL MURRAY (CIO) has given me a marvelous letter of introduction, etc."

It is noted EVA BURNS who was formerly with the National Resources Planning Board is accompanying PINCHOT on this tour. In conversation between PINCHOT and Mrs. CONDON, PINCHOT stated BURNS is familiar with economics and labor unions and at one time prepared a plan for consideration by Congress which the latter group considered too radical. No further identifying data has been obtained.

A letter dated Monday, September 2, 1947, reports arrival in Greece. PINCHOT stated she went to register at the U. S. Embassy and stated "We had barely given our names when out bounded a beautiful young man all spats and striped trousers. CROMIE his name is. Told me the State Department letter had arrived--they were expecting me--that the Ambassador wanted to see me, etc. Incidentally his (C's) father is a Yale professor of forestry of which fact he made much. One rather depressing remark was that of course I'd have to be 'presented to the king and queen. This is the last thing I want and it would probably get in the papers all through Greece and what a silly thing to have happen if I eventually manage to get into what is darkly referred to here as 'the North.' So after hastily deciding it might be a mistake to give the real reason for refusing, I said something about my only clothes being mussed and dirty. CROMIE looked stunned, probably no one had ever refused before.

"Anyway the Embassy crowd was all in a dither. The Greek 'crisis' was crisising away at boiling point--the new cabinet probably will not be confirmed on Monday and obviously couldn't last if it were. A State Department man, LOY HENDERSON (I'll tell you more about him later) had arrived from Washington a couple of days ago to report on the general situation to TRUMAN and Congress, and they all were obviously up to their necks in preparations, excitement, intrigue, and parleys.

"After leaving CROMIE's office, we stopped in to see the Embassy clerk, a Greek, from whom we got much general information--very much to the point re economic situation and political attitudes of the Athens bureaucrats--a most important section of the community from the Political angle incidentally. He told us for one thing that outside the rich in great, magnificent cars, practically everyone we saw on the streets of Athens who was not in actual rags was dressed and probably living by and on American bounty. He pointed dramatically to his coat, his shoes, his shirt, his tie one after the other, saying 'This came from a cousin, this from my son, the other from a friend--a relief organization--American, everyone of them.'

"Sailors, dock workers, carpenters are paid nearly a third more than white collar people but even they can do little more than feed themselves and their families, he said--never buy furniture, etc.

"At the hotel I connected up into a correspondent called FORDOR to whom GERVASI had given me a letter. He writes for the Washington Post special articles on the Balkans and excellent they are too. He is syndicated in other papers, so if you see his stuff, read it. He certainly knows the score. Oddly enough, both the conservatives in the State Department (hereafter known as the SD) and his communist friends respect him."

PINCHOT attended a cocktail party given by SMITH-SIMPSON, the labor attache, and met some people including a man named HADLEY or HEADLEY, a public health man and a minion of General PARRAN, as well as a Colonel CHANNON, executive of the American Mission to Greece, who offered to furnish PINCHOT with an official plane whenever possible when PINCHOT wanted to get to the inaccessible places. Colonel CHANNON arranged for a trip to Salonika and Ioannina which is in the northern part of Greece in the strife-torn provinces. PINCHOT claims since her trip is part survey, part relief mission--medicine, and a health nurse, it will give her a marvelous opportunity to see something of a number of the villages and farm families in the disturbed part of Greece.

At the cocktail party PINCHOT also met "a stuffy looking American officer, the military attache at the Embassy, and said he heard I was going all over Greece and if I found anything of interest would I let him know. Almost certainly he was making fun of me although he looked too pompous and serious to be making that kind of a joke. I was sorely tempted to tell him I had already found out why the great army of 120,000 were not getting anywhere against the 10,000 guerillas, that it might possibly be connected with the fact a motorized army is at a disadvantage in fighting in a country when the rough mountain roads deadended some distance short of where the guerillas were operating.

"And now they expect us to underwrite them--incidentally to feed, pay, and equip their little tin soldiers for them."

PINCHOT stated CLINTON GOLDEN and others "fell upon our necks and numbers of other people came up thick and fast introducing themselves, offering help, so many that I entirely lost count. EVA BURNS (her traveling companion) also had a crowd around her, falling on her neck with great enthusiasm." PINCHOT also met Governor GRISWOLD. PINCHOT stated LOY HENDERSON was at the cocktail party and said he was going to Salonika the next day. HENDERSON reminded PINCHOT they had met at "BILLY BULLITT's" in Washington, and PINCHOT stated, "That evening in Washington he (HENDERSON) was

violently, bitterly, rantingly anti-red and anti-everything he classed as red, so much so it would seem he would embrace the most extreme red opposition; namely, this populist party and the king.

"That may be extremely serious if he should go home and persuade the President along these lines, for I gather there is a difference of opinion, actually a rift between MacVEAGH, the Ambassador, and General GRISWOLD, head of the American Mission, the former intensely royalist and blind to the facts of his lack of real populist support and inclined to follow in the dangerous British footsteps---the latter somewhat more realistic (meaning GRISWOLD). FODOR, however, tells me as I write this he hopes there is a chance that HENDERSON may have the sense to back up GRISWOLD in insisting upon a cabinet that represents centrists and some mildly leftist groups. This situation here is disintegrating so rapidly that even the most extreme royalists can hardly miss the point--it is only their belief that America needs Greece and so will swallow anything--needs Greece even more than Greece needs us that makes them. . ."

By letter dated Friday, September 6, 1947, PINCHOT wrote: "Our 'contacts' are multiplying so fast we could stay here for months without getting at them. It will take a little while to sort them out even on the basis of rough priority. I thought it better not to try for political figures just now. The crisis rather long delayed is proceeding according to orthodox Greek pattern apparently with innumerable delays for parleys, negotiations, etc. Agreements broken the next day. Maneuvers, jockeying for position, etc."

The next letter is dated at Athens, Greece, September 11, 1947. In this letter she stated in part: "I talked to Marquis CHILDS who said he would like to go and see what was doing if anything up there in the North. Finally this morning eight correspondents showed up. A funny thing happened just as I was about to get into the jeep Colonel CHANNON had sent. The manager of the Hotel Grande Bretagne (where PINCHOT was staying) came to me politely and said, 'Will you tell me something? Will you tell me what it is that is going to happen in the North? Will you tell me what it is and what you are going to do there?' I laughed and said nothing at all is up as far as I know, and I am not taking the correspondents; they are going on their own hook. The man was convinced the Andartes (Greek revolutionists and guerillas) were coming down out of the mountain to take advantage of the armistice offered by the new government or to step up the war."

"There are loosely estimated to be six hundred thousand tragic people scattered over Greece. America is feeding them. Otherwise they would be facing actual, factual starvation."

"By this time the Mayor had become attached to me, also the Greek Red Cross and various other patriots (in the town of Ioannina). I found myself arranging with the Mayor for meeting between the editors of three local papers and the public relations man of the American Mission for aid to Greece who seemed rather helpless because he could speak neither Greek nor French. We met the local nomarch, a very big shot and a tall, young, strong, and yet decadent sort of creature who is, I assume, cruel and rich, judging from his car and his very extreme British-via-Cairo clothes. He seemed of the very stuff of which fascists are made, brutal, without a doubt, a nomarch, a top-heap cog on a local basis in government machinery."

Letter dated September 16, 1947, at Drama. PINCHOT said, "Why twelve thousand to thirteen thousand guerillas can operate with increasing success against any army of one hundred and twenty thousand and practically paralyze the country, what the villagers really think about the Andartes who after all is said and done are their husbands, brothers, sons--all these are the questions I'd like to get some answers to which answers cannot be found in Athens."

"About fifty miles out of Salonika we were stopped by some soldiers who told us if we wanted to go on we must hurry and catch up with a military convoy that was patrolling a stretch of road supposed to be particularly dangerous. Eventually we caught up with the convoy, literally bristling with guns--otherwise a despondent and scrubby lot of poor little Greek soldier boys lunching in a village--White Swamp, its poetic name. In this village as usual we found three or four American speaking Greeks, one from Pittsburgh, one from New York, all delighted to see any Americans. We heard the local news from them or rather such news as they wanted to tell."

"You see, in addition to the local gendarmerie or police, most of whom are royalist and tough babies much hated by the people, there are a couple of vigilante groups. The most important is the Xono (?) armed and organized by the British after the revolution of 1944--tougher babies than the others and responsible for hideous outrages not only against known communists but against anyone who so much as talks or supports the mildest liberalism. There are plenty of guns about for anyone who wants to use them and everyone seems to."

In a letter dated Sunday, September 28, 1947 PINCHOT said: "Did I tell you the new Prime Minister SOPHOULIS asked me the other day to come and see him. Up to that I had rather deliberately not tried to see any politicians. However, when you get an invitation from a prime minister you don't refuse, especially this man who sees almost no one so I went. He, as you probably know, is one of the few liberals--slightly leftist he used to be--who has any following in the country. TSALDARIS, the Populist or royalist prime minister put in by the British was messing things up so

badly it was clear we could not back him up any longer, (in spite of Mac-VEAGH, the U. S. Ambassador, who follows the British party line in all their mistakes) so SOPHOULIS was made prime minister with TSALDARIS deputy prime minister with the latter getting the best of the deal in the division of the cabinet; that is, secretary of war and other key positions.

"Well anyway I went in with a Greek, a friend of FORDOR who is SOPHOULIS' stepson. I started off with the platitudinous remark that America was very happy to see him prime minister. He answered well he was glad if America was happy, he himself certainly was not. He stated he wanted the job but not as he had it; that is, sharing a coalition cabinet with TSALDARIS. It is refreshing to have a man talk like that--I have heard he was direct, frank, and that one could ask him anything. So I went to town and had a good talk about the probable effectiveness of the amnesty, his program of taxation, the chances of putting it over in parliament, and after in effective administration what the chances were of eventually stabilizing the country over a term of years so that Greek flight of capital would be reversed, and most critical of all the Andartes, what they would do.

"He answered everything--the pattern that Russia had given orders, that most of the Andartes would not dare to avail themselves of the amnesty as the Russians murder the ones that start to come down, and that it looked like all-out war."

In a letter dated September 26, 1947, entitled "Interview with SOPHOULIS, Office of the Prime Minister, House of Parliament, Interpreter--SOPHOULIS' stepson," Mrs. PINCHOT stated as follows: "At this point (during the interview with the Prime Minister) I decided to cut out the soft-scaping and go ahead with some straight-from-the-shoulder questions. What about his economic program? Was he planning to introduce specific legislation to carry out the drastic taxation reforms he had outlined in his acceptance speech some weeks ago. If so, how was he going to get this legislation passed--and what chance did he have of being successful. He did not act resentful at all, very much to the contrary. As a matter of fact he seemed to welcome the chance of explaining his position. Yes, he was going to introduce a legislative program. He talked hard and fast for about three or four minutes without stopping to draw his breath and give the interpreter a chance to do his stuff. When the latter finally got a look in, he was neither clear nor specific. Probably the interpreter could not remember all that had been said. What I did get was that the Old Fox (the nick-name he goes by) is planning a rather convincing program of heavy taxation on some types of business that had been paying practically nothing, that something will be done to curb the importers some of whom have been responsible in part at least for the inflation.

"He said specifically he proposed to bring food prices down, reduce indirect taxes and level down some others, no dwelling on the how. Then I asked about his chances of getting his bills through the heavy

Populist parliament, then into effective administration in view of the ingrained Greek tradition of non payment of taxes. He said as far as the legislation was concerned the parliament would oppose it violently, call him and his supporters all manner of ugly names, but in the end however they would almost certainly vote affirmatively, probably even unanimously.

"Talking of administrative tax procedure, we heard the story the other day from the Greek War Relief head which is quite apropos. He was making out a tax return for some of his employees, liability, indebtedness, and gave his secretary a check made out to the proper deputy tax collector. The man, a Greek, said 'That's not the way to make a tax payment. You must send it in cash.' 'Nonsense,' said ABERNATHY, but the man continued to protest saying that checks were never used and would not, he was certain, be accepted. 'Well,' said ABERNATHY, 'This is one check that will be accepted. I'll guarantee that. Take it up and deliver it personally.' To make a long story short, the check was returned and eventually ABERNATHY had to pull in his horns and fork out the cash.

"I then asked (SOPHOULIS) how he thought the amnesty would work out, whether it would bring any considerable number of the Andartes down from the mountains (of course it won't but I wanted to see what he would answer). Again he was entirely frank, said that the recent order that no one was to take advantage of the amnesty, no one to come down, had hardened the situation particularly in the north; that the attitude of the Russian newspapers indicated clearly that this was a deliberate decision on the part of the Polit Bureau. He referred to the tales of execution, atrocities, and torture inflicted on those who did try to escape--stories brought down by men who had managed to slip away at night and by others who have been captured by the army and volunteered to tell all. (My hunch is that such stories should be taken with several grains of salt coming as they do either from young peasant boys who hate the very guts of the communists after having been strong-handed by them--or by prisoners who, wanting to stand in well with the soldier guards, hasten to tell the stories these guards most want to hear.) In spite of all the Russian high command could do, nevertheless, continued SOPHOULIS a few Andartes did trickle down every day from the north, and even though the number was small it did help the government if for no other reason than for the stories they brought down of actual conditions in the mountains and perhaps a slight rebuilding of morale in the villages. He then told something very hush hush about most important and significant negotiations going on at the moment with some big communist bands at Parnassus. He said he expected to hear results from that before the day was over but that I must not breath a word of it until the next morning. Altogether he was far from optimistic which fits in with all I have been hearing.

"Actually the Thracian-Macedonian country and part of Epirus is pretty well paralyzed. Many villages are absolutely cut off from the rest of the country. The army gets more ineffective every day. The newspapermen

say it (the Greek Army) doesn't want to fight--neither the officers who are royalists and still more or less quisling and are quite satisfied to have a Russian menace to 'view with alarm'--and the soldiers who hate the very guts of their officers and don't know what they are fighting their own people for anyhow. (I don't remember whether I told you that in the division of cabinet posts TSALDARIS got the secretary of war. He is keeping, with hearty backing from the British, by the way, old collaborationist generals five of whom in particular are anathema to all the liberals.)

"SOPHOULIS grinned wryly when I mentioned Sir CHARLES WICKHAM, head of the British Police Mission, who is charged with playing in with the worst Greek collaborationists so closely as to come pretty near to making a hollow mockery of the amnesty. SOPHOULIS' answer to that was to tell me that he thought I would be happy to hear that under the terms of the Greek-British contract whose time was almost up, (British) would be returning home shortly. I hear TSALDARIS however is trying for an extension egged on there to by the British I assume.

"He then talked about inflation, the flight of capital, and what if anything could be done to restore confidence so that Greek investors would bring back the money into the country. Also asked about balancing the budget and whether there was any chance of that, especially in view of the huge and still increasing military expenditure; whether after the thirty-day period he would ask for an extension of the amnesty. He answered all these questions and in discussing the latter announced firmly that if at the end of the amnesty the Andartes were still fighting it meant all out war. What a decision to have to make!

"Later on there was some discussion of American public opinion, whether it would support and continue to support American aid to Greece. SOPHOULIS said flatly that Greece desperately needed more help, that another one hundred million was essential. Of course, the only possible answer to that is that it's up to Congress, in the last analysis to the American people themselves, that no one can speak for them, not even the President."

In a letter dated at Athens, Greece, October 8, 1947, PINCHOT stated: "I am told that gossip in Athens is to the effect that I am supposed to be a dangerous red, and that I refuse to see any but the leftists, a base slander as I have been to several parties that were one hundred per cent Kolonak (a mixture of Park Avenue, Newport, and Palm Beach rolled into Wall Street plus a dash of quisling profiteer)."

She also said: "There are a lot of dignitaries and people to whom I have letters but have not tried to see yet. One of my troubles is that the longer one stays and the more people one talks with the less one understands. I knew far more about Greece before leaving America than now. I sympathize with the old boy who said what an excellent judge he would be if only he did not have to listen to both sides."

In another letter undated PINCHOT stated: "TSALDARIS was the White Hope of the British--one of their many white hopes they had built up, backed, and subsequently discarded. One has to admit there is none too much material among Greek politicians to pick from. Nevertheless, the truth seems to be that the British have come as near to being one hundred per cent wrong in their machinations as it is possible for a weak man to attain to. This is not my personal opinion since I haven't facts enough to form an opinion, but it's what practically everyone whose opinion seems detached and intelligent tells me (except of course the American Embassy).

"There ensued some weeks of crisis (in Greece). At one time there was virtually no government existing in Greece at all. (If the Andartes had come down then, they could have swept everything before them I'm told.) During this time much juggling, parleying--haggling went on, supposedly secret--but actually not too much so.

"Finally SOPHOULIS, an intelligent, honest, and very smart political leader was sent in to bat. At first they tried to get him to 'come in' on a coalition government with TSALDARIS at the head, but he was having none of that. Finally SOPHOULIS was offered the premiership, but, and it's a very large but indeed, with TSALDARIS as vice premier, each to have power to appoint a certain number of ministers. SOPHOULIS had previously insisted over and over that he would enter no government except as head. Such an arrangement, a two-headed executive set-up, meant sharing power with TSALDARIS, the enemy of everything SOPHOULIS stood for, and sharing it in a way that would give the former the chance to sabotage from the inside any effective administration of the reforms SOPHOULIS felt the country must have. He therefore promptly refused to serve on any such terms and refused more than once.

"Thereupon ensued a week or more of a complicated series of maneuvers and tugs of war between various and sundry groups of Greeks, Americans, and British. (Our people deny they took a hand in the pulling and hauling but it's pretty clear they did participate.)

"Much pressure was put on SOPHOULIS to reconsider, not only by some Americans but by his own power-hungry followers. Many of them sincerely felt as did a large section of the country outside the Peloponnese which is always conservative and royalist that the republicans can do a better job for Greece both on the domestic and on the international side than the populists. That was where MacVEAGH, American Ambassador, tangled with Governor GRISWOLD, recently appointed head of the AMAG. GRISWOLD, a far better politician and therefore more realistic than MacVEAGH, felt a change must imply something that would have at least a chance of bringing confidence to a cynical and disillusioned people, embittered by the goings-on of their corrupt and inefficient government. The Embassy, 100% status-quoers, of course thought differently.

"Finally LOY HENDERSON was sent in from Washington to see what could and should be done. Of course you understand we, as Americans, maintain the fiction (and I believe that, to a certain extent it's right to do so, I'll discuss the pros and cons on that another time) that we have nothing to say either directly or indirectly about the internal affairs of Greece, that all we hope to see is an effective and democratic administration.

"Once more I am not saying all this on my own authority but on that of the best informed newspapermen who almost unanimously report the truth of the above story.

"I am enclosing some notes I made just after the interview with SOPHOULIS. He kept me a long time and talked with amazing frankness and directness. I could not get all the fine shades--interpreter difficulty."

In a communication dated October 16, 1947, at Athens, Greece, PINCHOT stated: "I have just about come to the reluctant conclusion that I am not cut out to be a big bold brassy reporter, moreover that I don't know a thing about Greece, not even as much as I did before I came, in spite of excellent briefing given by MARK ETHRIDGE and PAUL PORTER, not to mention KENNAN and the other big shots in State (Department)."

PINCHOT stated in a letter dated October 17, 1947: "I have been sitting in for the last hour with a number of alleged trade union leaders who talked solemnly about the probability of a general strike early next week. Actually not one of them could affect the issue one way or the other. They have very few members in their (largely) paper organizations or so I am told. They practically admitted those talks are principally a matter of blackmail directed at old man SOPHOULIS for the purpose of forcing him to consider the entire wage question. CLINTON GOLDEN is struggling to force the SOPHOULIS government to think out this strike business in relation to a basic wage scale, cost of living, etc. GRISWOLD, not understanding the idea, opposed the plan in toto. He has now been scared by the threat of a general strike into accepting it in principle. What that means, if anything will develop later--but at any rate GOLDEN is going ahead."

PINCHOT made reference to a meeting with CHAKALIS, the Associated Press correspondent in Athens. She stated Paul Porter had run into her telling her to be sure and meet CHAKALIS. She stated CHAKALIS had plenty to say and though less pessimistic than the rest of the reporters, is far from optimistic as far as long term results in Greece are concerned. She claimed the situation breeds pessimism and included as her reason a crop failure, rampant and unashamed exploitation by a handful of politically entrenched profiteers, a stupid civil service law, etc. She stated on the night of October 17 she was dining with a man called MAYBEN, a friend of PAUL PORTER who, according to PORTER, knows more about the Greek "mess" than almost any other American.

PINCHOT advised in a letter dated October 18, 1947, at Athens, Greece, as follows: "SOPHOULIS has just come out with his new economic plan about which he told me in the interview I had with him last week. He had not said much then about the very complicated set-up that has just been launched; his whole emphasis was on the taxation and military angles. This may tend to confirm the theory I have heard advanced; i.e., the plan itself is a MUST of the AMAG and not really SOPHOULIS' at all."

PINCHOT explained the plan will attempt to control inflation, unemployment, limit imports, and subsidize the exports of the farmers. She said: "PATTERSON, a youngish and liberal American, Sir THEODORE GREGORY, an oldish and conservative Britisher (both on the Currency Control Commission) are credited with having produced the plan, though others say it was SANSON in America. Theoretically of course these two men, being in a minority in the Commission, and the Commission itself being merely advisory, could not have done so."

When speaking of the British mistakes and bungling, PINCHOT wrote as follows: "For instance, after the German occupation, the British, deciding that Greece might have to be written off as a dead loss, proceeded to reorganize the Army so that, if necessary, it might be evacuated from Greece and incorporated into the British one. To that end they equipped it with English guns and English ammunition and proceeded to mechanize and motorize it, all right perhaps for a war on the broad highroads of the continent--if that's what they are thinking of--but a preposterous set-up for mountain fighting in Greece."

"This is FORDOR's story, whether it is true or not I have no means of knowing. Tomorrow I am dining with General LIVESEY--perhaps I can pry something out of him."

"As to the Andartes--far from decreasing they are actually increasing or were until a short time ago. Now nearly four thousand have come down to take advantage of SOPHOULIS' amnesty and it makes a difference."

Speaking of her ideas along military lines, PINCHOT stated, "Some of these objections are that the politicians will never permit the change from defense to offense--each wants a good big chunk out of the army, the bigger the better, sitting all the time in his own constituency. The pressure on Athens for this is fierce and incessant."

We are furnishing you the above for your information with the thought that it might be of interest to you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D.C.**

NY

FILE NO. **100-87011**

BEA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1-5-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/26;12/2,18/47	REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER
TITLE DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Expense vouchers of ~~DEMETRY~~ **IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF** for period April through December, 1945 checked at Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, NYC, reflect periodic trips to Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C., but none to Portland, Oregon. Information concerning ~~ELONA~~ **TAUSSKY** set forth.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of SA **ROBERT C. GIBBS**, Washington, D.C., 10/20/47.
Washington Field letter to Bureau, 11/4/47.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

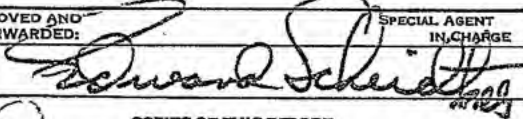
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DETAILS:

At New York, N. Y.

Mr. H. P. **POSTELL**, Assistant Vice President, Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, New York City, made available to the writer the expense vouchers of **DEMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF** for the period April 1 to December 28, 1945, inclusive.

It is to be noted that these vouchers do not reflect any trips made by **VINOGRADOFF** to Portland, Oregon

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during this period. The vouchers submitted by VINOGRADOFF for travel expenses reflect the following travel made by him:

April 12	New York to Pittsburgh
April 20	Pittsburgh to New York
May 28	New York to Pittsburgh
June 2	Pittsburgh to New York
June 12	New York to Pittsburgh
June 17	Washington to New York
June 27	New York to Pittsburgh
July 9	Pittsburgh to New York
August 26	New York to Pittsburgh
August 30	Pittsburgh to New York
October 18	New York to Washington
October 22	Washington to New York
December 1	In Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
December 4	Pittsburgh to New York
December 28	New York to Washington

Mr. BOSTWELL stated that he was acquainted with VINOGRADOFF during his employment at the Westinghouse Electric International Company at New York and that the expense vouchers submitted by VINOGRADOFF came to BOSTWELL'S personal attention for review. BOSTWELL could not recall that VINOGRADOFF had ever made a trip to Portland, Oregon on behalf of the Westinghouse Company. He advised that there were no other records at the company's office in New York which would tend to reflect VINOGRADOFF'S whereabouts during any particular period other than indicated in his expense vouchers.

It is to be noted that on August 30, 1945 VINOGRADOFF made a trip from Pittsburgh to New York and that the next item for travel reflects a trip on October 18th from New York to Washington, D.C. No expense voucher for September was submitted.

It is also pointed out that on October 22nd VINOGRADOFF made a trip from Washington to New York and the next entry, December 1, reflects that he is at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Because of the lapses of time between August 30th and October 18th and from October 22nd to December 1st, reflected in VINOGRADOFF'S expense

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vouchers as indicated above, Mr. BOSWELL was asked by the writer whether or not VINOGRADOFF might have had a vacation during these periods. (It is possible that VINOGRADOFF had made a trip to Portland, Oregon while on vacation.) Mr. BOSWELL stated that he had no way of knowing from the records available at New York whether or not VINOGRADOFF had a vacation. He advised that the records reflecting any vacation period had by VINOGRADOFF and his whereabouts during a vacation period would be maintained at the Westinghouse Electric Company at 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania under the supervision of Mr. W. L. KETTERING, Supervisor, Group Insurance and Annuities.

For the information of the Pittsburgh Office, previous investigation reflected that VINOGRADOFF was placed in a semi-retired position with the Westinghouse Electric International Corporation at New York due to his long tenure of service and his duties were mainly advisory, consisting of the organizing of engineering classes in Washington, D.C. for members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission and arranging lectures by Westinghouse personnel or the personnel of various plants in the U.S.

Confidential Informant T-1 stated that one D. VINOGRADOV, an employee of the Soviet Purchasing Commission in Washington, D.C., had reservations made for him on April 5, 1945 by Mrs. ARNAUTOFF of this commission for VINOGRADOV to go to Portland, Oregon on April 5, 1945. On October 6, 1945 two unknown Russians discussed the location of D. VINOGRADOV in Portland, Oregon as they had some material to be typed. No additional identifying data was reflected.

In connection with the individuals mentioned in the referenced Washington Field letter, the files of the New York Office were reviewed with the following results:

The name ILONA TAUSKY, 124 East 24th Street, New York City, was submitted by the U.S. Coast Guard on July 6, 1942 amongst a list of aliens employed on waterfront facilities. ILONA TAUSKY was employed by the Harbor Tank Storage Company, P.O. Box 28, West New York, New Jersey, as a research consulting chemist. She was born in Olomouc (Olmütz), Czechoslovakia. Her Alien Registration Number is indicated as 3402509.

A report dated November 15, 1940 from the New York City Police Department reflects that one Dr. ILONA TAUSKY, who resided at the Midston House, a hotel at 22 East 38th Street from July 21, 1939 to June, 1940, was reported to have evidenced pro-German sympathies. At the hotel she had given references as Redding Inc., 17 Battery Place, New York City. She left a

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forwarding address care of Clark Hotel, Darby, Connecticut, phone Seymour 115. Her description is stated as short, stocky, slightly hunchbacked, dark blue eyes, blond hair.

The indices of the New York Office contain no reference to OLGA TAUSKY or OLGA TODD, and the files of this office contain no derogatory information concerning JOHN TODD.

The files reflect that one Dr. RICHARD COURANT, 142 Calton Road, New Rochelle, New York, a Professor of Mathematics at New York University, was investigated in July, 1947 by the New York Office in connection with an Atomic Energy Case. No derogatory information is noted concerning him.

Concerning Dr. HOLBROOK MANN MAC NEILLE, it is noted that all the information concerning him contained in the files of the New York Office is also in the possession of the Washington Field Office and is not being restated in this report.

There being no further leads in the New York Office, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 100-87011

LEADS

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Will contact Mr. W. L. KETTERING, Supervisor, Group Insurance and Annuities, Westinghouse Electric Company, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, in order to ascertain from information available in his files whether or not VINOGRADOFF was known to have had a vacation between the period April to November, 1945 and whether or not the record reflected that he had at any time during this period been at Portland, Oregon.

NY 100-87011

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The Confidential Informant mentioned in the report of SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER dated Jan. 5, 1948 at New York, N. Y. is as follows:

T-1: Letter from Bureau to Washington Field dated October 29, 1946 entitled "D. I. VINOGRADOV; INTERNAL SECURITY - R".
(The original sources are not set forth in this letter.)
Washington Field Office File 100-18216.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE
 SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
 I. S. - R

DATE: JANUARY 8, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Re Washington Field Office letter to Bureau dated December 12, 1947,
 cc to Baltimore requesting information concerning DAVID ENGELS (phonetic,
 possibly ENGLISS or ENGLISH) and wife BETTY.

The individual referred to is believed to be identical with DAVID RITTENHOUSE INGLIS. Information concerning this individual has been set out in the report of Special Agent JOHN R. THAYER dated May 12, 1947, at Baltimore, Maryland, under the title "DAVID RITTENHOUSE INGLIS - 3, ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT", Bufile 116-5481. A copy of this report is being enclosed to the Washington Field Office.

The only additional information available at Baltimore is to the effect that Dr. ISAIAH BOWMAN, president, Johns Hopkins University, has advised that he considers Dr. INGLIS to be "harmless as a dove" and "a child on world politics." Dr. BOWMAN has further related that Dr. INGLIS is a brilliant scientist but leads a very monastic life and is therefore not aware of the true significance of world conditions and that any views he would have on the atomic bomb policy would be his own. Dr. BOWMAN looks upon Dr. INGLIS as one of those scientists who consider the purely scientific aspects of their work and themselves as a world brotherhood. He stated that it would be possible for Dr. INGLIS to follow a person possessed of Communist sympathies, but it would not be on a political basis but merely because such Communist beliefs or policy would coincide with Dr. INGLIS' own ideas as to the scientific approach to atomic research.

The latest (1942) Baltimore City Directory did not indicate any wife for DAVID R. INGLIS, 3728 Tudor Arms Avenue, and Mrs. T. H. FREYMAN, 3726 Tudor Arms Avenue, stated that she did not know Mrs. INGLIS' first name. Mrs. HOWARD SHELDS, 3724 Tudor Arms Ave., advised that she believed Mrs. INGLIS' name was BETTY. The indices of the Baltimore Office were negative with respect to BETTY INGLIS. *Ruc*

cc: Washington Field (ENCL.) (62-4108)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 62-957

REPORT MADE AT PITTSBURGH, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/13/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/12;1/9,12/48	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS C. BURKE
TITLE EDWARD UHLER CONDON			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Employment record, Westinghouse Research, East Pitts- burgh, Pa., disclosed JOHN HIPPLE native born, formerly worked under Dr. CONDON at East Pittsburgh. HIPPLE married EILEEN McELROY, Turtle Creek, Pa., reportedly of reputable family. An associate and acquaintance of HIPPLE for five years believes HIPPLE thoroughly loyal. LILLIAN WATFORD and husband both active in FEPC, Union for Progressive Action, America United for World Government, and atomic organizations. No indication of pro-Communist or pro-Russian sympathies. Westinghouse Electric, Pittsburgh, records have no information of value on DEMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF.			
REFERENCES:			
Report of SA ROBERT G. GIBBS, Washington, D. C., 11/21/47			
Report of SA JOHN M. STOLZENTHALER, New York, 1/5/48			
DETAILS:			
AT EAST PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA			
Miss ISABEL HORVATH made available the personnel file at Westinghouse Research on JOHN HIPPLE, which disclosed that he was born on June 22, 1911, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania; was originally employed by Westinghouse Research on May 3, 1938; and voluntarily quit on February 14, 1947. HIPPLE was employed in the Electronics Department of the Physics Division. His residences during his employment were Box 85, R. D. 1,			
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2 - New York City (100-87011)			
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Verona, Pennsylvania, and 311 Lenox Avenue, Forest Hills, Pennsylvania. The record disclosed that HIPPLE had spent one year at Oak Ridge and was a member of the American Physical Society and the Pittsburgh Physical Society. Also indicated in the record was the fact that HIPPLE had worked on a mass spectrometer with MARTIN SHEPHERD, who is now employed with the Bureau of Standards.

RUSSELL E. FOX, a former associate of HIPPLE and an acquaintance for five years, advised that HIPPLE had worked under the supervision of Dr. CONDON while in East Pittsburgh and was a great admirer of Dr. CONDON's scientific knowledge. FOX said that he believed HIPPLE and his wife were loyal Americans, and he never heard them make any remarks of an unpatriotic nature.

Miss HORVATH, who made the records available, advised that she was personally acquainted with Mrs. HIPPLE, had known the McELROY family for a number of years, and believed them to be entirely reputable and thoroughly loyal.

AT WEST VIEW, PITTSBURGH, 2, PENNSYLVANIA

E. C. WASHINGTON, carrier 760, North Side Post Office, informed that LILLIAN and CLYDE R. WATFORD resided at 1101 Davis Avenue, Pittsburgh, until approximately August 15, 1946, when they moved to R. D., West View, Pittsburgh, 2, Pennsylvania. WATFORD, according to WASHINGTON, is engaged in the insurance and real estate business and was formerly secretary of the North Side Branch of the YMCA. During the war, WASHINGTON said, about six displaced Japanese stayed at the home of the WATFORDS.

The indices of the Pittsburgh Office reveal that on February 26, 27, and 28, 1943, the American Friends Service Committee, of 20 S. 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sponsored an institute on "Pattern of Lasting Peace." The WATFORDS were listed as sponsors, along with others.

The Pittsburgh files also disclosed that the WATFORDS were active in the "Union for Progressive Action," and according to CNDI [redacted] a meeting of this organization was held at the home of the WATFORDS and a resolution passed to unite this organization with the "Union for Democratic Action." CLYDE WATFORD was chairman of the executive committee.

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[] also reported that on May 14, 1946, LILLIAN WATFORD was one of fifty persons at a meeting of the Association of Pittsburgh Scientists and the "Tri-State Committee of Educators, Scientists, and Religious Leaders on Atomic Energy and Related Problems," held at the University of Pittsburgh. The meeting was called to discuss the McMahon Bill to control atomic energy and to try to get this bill passed in place of the Johnson-May Bill, the latter of which would keep the control of the atomic bomb in the hands of the military leaders.

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In July, 1946, the indices disclosed that LILLIAN WATFORD was secretary of the "Tri-State Atomic Information Committee" and spoke at a hearing on the McMahon Bill on atomic power in Washington, D. C. The WATFORDS attended a meeting on July 11, 1946, of the Pittsburgh Chapter of "America United for World Government."

The indices also disclosed that the WATFORDS are also active in the FEPC in Pittsburgh. However, there is no indication that the WATFORDS have ever been in contact with any member of the Communist Party or that they have any pro-Communist or pro-Russian sympathies.

AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

W. L. KETTERING, Supervisor, group insurance and annuities, Westinghouse Electric Company, 306 Fourth Avenue, checked the records of his office, which disclosed that DEMETRY IVANOVICH VINOGRADOFF was retired by Westinghouse Electric on October 1, 1944, and rehired by Westinghouse Electric International Company on November 1, 1944. VINOGRADOFF had requested that his annuity checks be sent to Westinghouse Electric International Company in New York from January, 1945, to February, 1946, when the records indicated he left Westinghouse Electric International on March 29, 1946. Mr. KETTERING advised that his department would have no record of any vacation periods inasmuch as VINOGRADOFF had been retired from Westinghouse Electric, although it was possible that VINOGRADOFF might have requested his checks sent to a place such as Portland, Oregon. The only possibility suggested by Mr. KETTERING was to check through H. J. MAUDERER, Vice-President and Treasurer of Westinghouse Electric International Company, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

PG 62-957

LEAD

THE NEW YORK CITY DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will contact Mr. H. J. MAUDERER, Vice-President and Treasurer of Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, 40 Wall Street, for possible records of a vacation taken by VINOGRADOFF during the period between April and November, 1945, and the possible recording of information requesting that checks be forwarded to Portland, Oregon.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE
SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER^D CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: January 14, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Re WFO letter December 22, 1947 requesting information concerning one A. N. ~~X~~ SPANEL, Playtex Park, Dover, Delaware.

Information concerning ABRAHAM N. ~~X~~ SPANEL available in the files of the Baltimore Office is set forth in three reports entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT NO. 3, BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY - R", as follows:

Report of Special Agent EDWARD J. DUGGAN dated July 21, 1943 at Baltimore, Maryland.

Report of Special Agent PETER J. CATTANEO dated August 6, 1943 at New York City.

Report of Special Agent ERNEST C. WALL, JR. dated August 9, 1943 at Buffalo, New York.

Copies of these reports are being enclosed to the Washington Field Office.

The indices of the Baltimore Office were also searched for the name of MARGARET ~~X~~ LEVERSON with negative results. RUC.

JCG:KLS
62-46

cc: Washington Field
(File 62-4108)
(Encs.)

RECORDED & INDEXED

134

EX-67

62-58854-104

53 JAN 27 1948

Office

Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 6, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: APPLICANT INVESTIGATIONS
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON,
Director, National Bureau of Standards
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

On January 6, 1948, Special Agent C. Edward Nicholson, Jr., of this office, had occasion to interview Mr. E. U. CONDON, Director of National Bureau of Standards, in connection with the case entitled, "THERON BROMLEY MORROW - ATOMIC ENERGY ACT - APPLICANT". It will be noted that MORROW is Executive Officer at the Bureau of Standards and as such is directly and solely responsible to Dr. CONDON.

Upon being informed that this office was conducting a routine investigation of MORROW, because the latter has access to highly confidential data and that his, Dr. CONDON's, opinion was being sought as to MORROW's character and trustworthiness, Dr. CONDON began his remarks by expressing his opinion that the FBI was being "silly" in utilizing the investigative technique of contacting the superior and fellow workers of the employee being investigated. He stated further that it was "simply a waste of time and money" and that everything pertaining to the employee, favorable or otherwise, was in the personnel file for that employee and accordingly he felt it was entirely unnecessary for FBI Agents and MID Investigators to make additional efforts to obtain information at the place of employment.

Dr. CONDON stated that it should be "perfectly obvious" to the FBI that an employee would not continue to hold a trustworthy position at the National Bureau of Standards if he, Dr. CONDON, had reason to question that employee's loyalty or dependability and that when he, Dr. CONDON, gave an employee an excellent efficiency report, it meant just that in all respects. He opined further that the FBI's efforts in these investigations were "ridiculous" and only served to disturb other employees unnecessarily.

It was pointed out to Dr. CONDON that it was considered necessary to the investigation to obtain from superiors an expression of confidence in the character, loyalty, and trustworthiness of a subordinate who is being investigated. The observation was made to Dr. CONDON that past experience had taught that persons in executive positions, who might occasionally come into possession of derogatory information concerning an employee, often welcomed an opportunity to confide this information to an FBI Agent in the privacy of their office, which information might, because of its trivial or unsubstantiated nature, not appear in the personnel folder of the employee; however, Dr. CONDON stated that he did not consider these observations by the Agent to have merit.

COPIES DESTROYED

11 NOV 2 1964

CEN:BG

50 FEB 4 1948

RECORDED

EX-67 15 JAN 26 1948

Letter to Bureau

January 6, 1948

On the whole, Dr. CONDON was uncooperative, but not in any sense belligerent. He left the impression that in his opinion the FBI as well as the Army's security investigators were making themselves to appear "ridiculous" and that the frequent contacts with him were proving annoying.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that the Washington Field Office presently has a pending investigation entitled, "Dr. EDWARD UHLER CONDON - INTERNAL SECURITY - R".

As the Bureau is aware, this office frequently has occasion in Atomic Energy Act cases to investigate individuals employed in various capacities as scientists and physicists, and who during such employment have worked in a subordinate capacity to Dr. CONDON or have otherwise had contact with him. In addition, Dr. CONDON's name is often given as a reference by individuals being investigated under the Atomic Energy Act - Applicant category.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, this office will not contact Dr. CONDON in the future in any type of applicant case, including Atomic Energy.

cc: 62-4108

GEN:BG

*OK per EAT,
1/9/48
no action
sat 7 to discontinue
interview Dr. Condon
JH*

ice Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 21, 1948

TO : Mr. M. D. LADD
 FROM : Mr. R. W. WALL *RWL*
 SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
 REQUEST FROM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 FOR NAME CHECK

00495

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

On January 8, 1948, the Central Intelligence Agency requested that a name check be made of the above captioned individual.

A review of the Bureau files has reflected considerable information regarding Dr. Condon, indicating that he is apparently regarded by both present and former associates as a liberal in his political thinking and is described as outspoken and sympathetic to Russia and the Balkan countries.

Attached will be found a blind memorandum covering, generally, a series of investigations that have been conducted by the Bureau. Detailed and specific information covering Dr. Condon's activities are not played up in the referenced blind memorandum inasmuch as it is believed that technical surveillances, sources of information, and informants, should be sufficiently protected. It is also noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has given no indication as to how the information in question will be used.

RECOMMENDATION

It is suggested this memorandum with the attached blind memorandum, covering Dr. Condon's activities, be forwarded to the Internal Security Division for comment. If no objection is raised as to the contents of said blind memorandum, it should be forwarded back to the Liaison Section for release to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Attachment

ACDD: jks

341

FEB 20 1948

RECORDED

19 FEB 14 1948

EX-7

162-58854-106

F B I

CPD

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: January 30, 1948

FROM : R. W. WALL

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: 00494

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON
REQUEST FROM CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY FOR NAME CHECKFBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-24-2009

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b1

b3 CIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CPB:ah

RECORDED
EX-762-58854-107
IF IB II
19 FEB 14 1948

59 FEB 20 1948

341

~~SECRET~~

G.I.R.-4

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: FEBRUARY 14, 1948

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

DOUBRAVKA HAJSMAN, a Czech engineer and the wife of JAN HAJSMAN, Assistant Military and Air Attache of the Czech Embassy, has been the subject of several prior letters to the Bureau in connection with her employment as a guest worker at the National Bureau of Standards. [redacted] on January 15, 1948, advised that HAJSMAN contacted Dr. DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Standards, advising that she had had some difficulty in attempting to retain a book she had obtained from the Bureau of Standards Library, inasmuch as the Librarian, SARAH ANN JONES, had requested her to return it. This book is an OSRD report. HAJSMAN added that as she was no longer a worker at the Bureau, she decided to use the facilities of the Library of Congress instead of the Bureau of Standards. It is noted that HAJSMAN has completed her research work in the Glass Section of the Bureau of Standards and has not yet been assigned to a new section.

VINOGRADOFF advised her that she should pick out any section in which she desired to work, except a section devoted to confidential work, and he would arrange for her to work there. She suggested the Metrology Division, to learn the details of preparation of standard samples. VINOGRADOFF added that some parts of the Metrology Division are engaged in secret or confidential work. HAJSMAN added that she did not want to become involved in anything of this nature. He further told her that she should feel free to use the library facilities of the Bureau of Standards and that he wanted to "push Miss JONES out" and planned to speak to JONES and to Dr. CONDON in this regard.

Shortly after this contact, JONES contacted HAJSMAN and apologized quite profusely for this misunderstanding. HAJSMAN then told VINOGRADOFF of this apology and requested VINOGRADOFF to forget the whole matter. VINOGRADOFF insisted that he wanted to get rid of JONES.

CONF. INFT. [redacted] voluntarily advised this Office of this same information, stating that he had learned of it from JONES. The book in question is a report dealing with "Deterioration of Equipment in Tropical Climates," which he believed was prepared by the National Defense Research Council. This report has been recently declassified. [redacted] indicated that JONES was rather upset over this incident.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

25

62-58854-108

FEB 16 1948

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11 OCT 27 1964
71 MAR 16 1948

b2

11/15/48

G.I.R. A

b2

b7D

5/1/48
JONES
good

Director, FBI

February 14, 1948

Miss JONES was contacted on January 20, 1948, by Special Agent ROBERT G. GIBBS under the pretext of the Bureau's interest in the protection of classified information, and in the ensuing conversation she confirmed the aforementioned information. She added that, although declassified, the aforementioned publication, "Tropical Deterioration," is a limited publication. Miss JONES was quite concerned over the freedom enjoyed by foreign guest workers at the Bureau of Standards.

This data is being submitted to the Bureau for information as it concerns VINOGRADOFF and HAJSMAN, who have been the subject of several prior communications.

RGG:mjm

62-4108
cc 65-3683

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: FEBRUARY 14, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Set forth below is a list of names of guest workers and trainees presently at the National Bureau of Standards. [redacted] who furnished same, stated that he believed it to be fairly complete and accurate. The list is dated January 13, 1948.

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b7D

Name	Division	Government by Whom Assigned	Purpose of Assignment
ONATIVIA, J. M.	14	Argentine	Radio--Trainee
PHILIPP, P.	5	Brazil	Chemicals & Plastics--Trainee
CUELLAR PERALTA, M.	9	Chile	Building, Technology & Mechanical Engineering
DOMINGUEZ, N.	7	Colombia	Rubber--Trainee
*GARCIA, L. M. or M. L. (Miss)	7	Colombia	Organic Plastics--Trainee
*MONCADA, FELIX A.	7	Colombia	Textile Trainee
*MONDRAGON, A.	9	Colombia	Ceramics Trainee
*CAMPOSORTEGA, C.	7	Mexico	Textile Trainee
*HAN, S.	7	China	Paper--Guest
HWANG, Y. C.	1	China	Magnetic Measurements--Guest
KAO, S.	1	China	Electrochemistry (Storage Batteries)--Guest
*SHU-TANG, H.	7	China	Paper--Guest
*TCHEN, C. M.	6	China	Aeronautics--Guest
*DOUBRAVKA, H. (Mrs.)	R.	Czech	Guest--now in Library
*JANURA, B., 1931 19th St., NW	1 & 3	Czech	Electricity--Optics--Heat & Power--Guest
KOEIK, J.	9	Czech	Glass--Guest
SLANSKY (SLANSKY), A.	3	Czech	Heat & Power--Guest
*TODD, O. (Mrs.)	11	England	Mathematics--Guest
*DENISSE, JEAN FRANCOIS	14	France	Radio--Guest
GENISSE, J. F.	14	France	Radio--Guest
AZIZ, S. A.	14	India	Radio--Guest
BHARGAVA, B. N.	14	India	Radio--Guest
IBRAHIM, B. M.	1	India	Electrical Insts.--Guest

G.I.R. 4

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-58854-109
F B I
22 FEB 17 1948

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

62 FEB 25 1948 30

110
62-103

Director, FBI

February 14, 1948

<u>Name</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Government by Whom Assigned</u>	<u>Purpose of Assignment</u>
MURTHY, C. R. KRISHNA	6	India	Sound--Guest
BARREDO, G. J., Dr.	5	Spain	Physical Chemistry--Guest
ESCUERO, E.	5	Spain	Physical Chemistry--Guest
GONZALEZ, BARREDO, J.	5	Spain	Physical Chemistry--Guest
REVERDIN, D. L.	4	Switzerland	Electronics--Guest
FISCHER, T. E., Lt. Col.	2	Army	Dental Research--Guest
FERGUSON, G. W.	2	Navy	Dental Research--Guest
GRUNWALD, A. H.	2	Navy	Dental Research--Guest
DOW, R. B.	3	Navy	Lubrications--Guest
MORTON, CLAIRE, Mrs.	4	Unofficial	Electronics--Guest
HACKETT, R.	7	Rubber Reserve	Rubber--Guest
HICKS, H.	7	Rubber Reserve	Rubber--Guest
SMITH, R.	7	Rubber Reserve	Rubber--Guest
COURTNEY, J. H.	10	American Standards Association	Standards--Guest
MONG, F. S.	10	American Standards Association	Standards--Guest
BREECE, J. M.	13	Army	V. T. Fuse Development--Guest
BUTCHU, D. P.	13	Army	Guided Missiles--Guest
PARMELEE, G. B.	13	Army	V. T. Fuse Development--Guest
PEASE, L. M. —	13	Army	V. T. Fuse Development--Guest
SHAW, R. J., Jr. L	13	Army	V. T. Fuse Development--Guest
RAGSDALE, M. M.	13	Army	V. T. Fuse Development--Guest
BATES, F. J.	Unattached	Unofficial	Former staff member--retired
BRIGGS, L. J.	Unattached	Unofficial guest	Former staff member--retired
COBLENTZ, W. W.	Unattached	Unofficial guest	Former staff member--retired
DICKINSON, H. C.	Unattached	Unofficial guest	Former staff member--retired
FANTI, A.	R.	Unofficial guest	Library Research
INGEBERG, S. H.	10	Unofficial guest	Fire Resistance Research

Director, FBI

February 14, 1948

Mrs. Jones It is noted that DOUBRAVKA H. refers to DOUBRAVKA ~~HAJSMAN~~, wife of ~~JAN HAJSMAN~~, Assistant Military and Air Attache of the Czech Embassy; J. ~~KOETIK~~ is JIRI ~~KOETIK~~, representative of a Czech glass factory; O. ~~TODD~~ is OLGA ~~TODD~~, nee ~~TAUSSKY~~, Czech mathematician and the wife of ~~JOHN TODD~~, a British mathematician presently a contract employee of the Bureau of Standards.

The names preceded by an asterisk are ones who have used or taken books from the Bureau of Standards Library, according to information furnished by SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian, to [redacted]. The following additional persons believed to be guest workers have also had books:

b2
b7D

~~*CHAND~~ - India
~~*C. C. CHANG~~ - China
~~*R. S. RIOLIN~~ - England
~~*D. REVERDIN~~ - France
~~*JOHN TODD~~ - England
~~*WANG~~ - China

[redacted] ascertained that J. ~~HAUF~~, a Czech, was apparently sponsored at the Library by ~~HAJSMAN~~ as representative of the Skoda Works, Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, and is interested primarily in obtaining information regarding testing data as published by the American Society for Testing Materials. JONES ascertained from ~~VINOGRADOFF~~ that ~~HAUF~~ is not a guest worker but if recommended by ~~HAJSMAN~~ he should be given access to the Library.

b2
b7D

RGG:mjm
62-4108

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

9:35AM

March 6, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

Mr. Martin Agronsky, news commentator, called me regarding the conversation we had last night concerning the letter I had directed to the Department of Commerce regarding Dr. Edward W. Condon. I told him that in the letter I made reference to certain contacts that Dr. Condon had with certain individuals who were very close to the Soviet Government and possibly may have been engaged in Soviet espionage, and that in the letter I stated there is no evidence to show that the contacts between this individual, the Russian espionage agent, and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activities. I told him that this is the only statement in the letter I could sense to be similar to the information he had last night. I further told Mr. Agronsky that the letter attempted to draw no conclusions, but merely set forth the information contained in our files. Mr. Agronsky stated the Washington Post carries a story this morning which states that the FBI, in effect, cleared Condon by saying there is no evidence that he was disloyal. I told him this statement is not in my letter to the Department of Commerce.

I told Mr. Agronsky I did not want to be quoted on this matter because I have not released a copy of my letter to the press.

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	10:00
DATE	3-6-48
BY	

RECORDED
Very truly yours,
/s/ INDEXED
John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH/ fju

cc - Mr. Nease
Tele. room

MAR 8 - 1948

March 5, 1948

00493

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Edward H.

In view of the developments in the so-called Gordon Case, I would like to have you at the meeting of the Executives Conference impress upon all members thereof, and have them in turn impress upon their respective personnel in their divisions, that we must be meticulously alert to see that no similar leaks as occurred in this case in the Department of Commerce occurs in this Bureau, either in the Gordon Case or any other case.

Upon the best information obtained it seems that an investigator of the Un-American Activities Committee while in the office of an official in the Department of Commerce copied my letter to the Secretary of Commerce while the said official was out of the room. There is some question in my mind, of course, as to whether the official didn't connive with the investigator to be out of the room because the letter was of such length that it must have taken quite a long time for the investigator to make a hand-written copy. Nevertheless, it is entirely possible that we in this Bureau may at times be careless in the care that we should constantly exercise in matters of this kind. It should be impressed upon all officials, supervisors and other persons handling important papers and files that at no time should they leave their offices without someone being called in to be present during their absence. If a supervisor or official is in conference with some person outside of the Bureau and is called from his office for some reason and must leave the visitor in his office during his absence he should take precautions to see that some other person in the Bureau remains in the office during his absence. It is not sufficient to merely turn down any papers which may be on the desk or even put such papers within the desk.

Steps which may be taken to effect this precaution should of course be tactfully taken and should not be done in a crude or obvious manner to the irritation of the person on the outside who may be calling.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the imperative necessity of giving this matter prompt and constant attention.

Very truly yours,

(Signature)
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED 1162-50852-111
F B I
34 MAR 6 1948

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:08 AM
DATE 3-6-48
BY <i>(Signature)</i>

53 MAR 10 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 06-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 5, 1938

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. E.A. TAMM
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

In connection with the London matter and the action which has been taken by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce in declining to make available to the Congressional Committee the papers and files in this case I have no doubt but that a diligent effort will be made directly or indirectly to obtain from this Bureau information concerning exactly what our files show. This may be done by Members of Congress and the Senate; it may be done by newspaper representatives; or it may be done through other agencies of the Government. We must be absolutely certain that no information of any character is disclosed to anyone, directly or indirectly, concerning this matter. Consequently, any requests for information in the London matter from any other branch of the Government or even the Department of Justice before being furnished must be cleared with me. Any queries from the Press or from Members of Congress or the Senate should be answered by a courteous referral to the Attorney General in view of the fact that he has taken the position that no information may be furnished to Congress.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED

62-58854-112
F B I
31 MAR 6 1938

SENT	FILED
TIME	11:08 AM
DATE	3-4-38
BY	R-4

3 MAR 10 1938

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

March 2, 1948

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : E. A. TAMM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Edward J. McMahon
Senator Brien McMahon telephoned late last evening to inquire whether Dr. Condon had ever been "cleared" by the Manhattan District. Senator McMahon indicated that he desired this information solely for his personal guidance.

I told him that I did not know whether our records would show whether Dr. Condon had been so "cleared", but I assumed that he had been since he had been working on the Atomic Energy Project when it was under the Manhattan District.

I told him that I would review our files, and that you would be in touch with him with reference to this specific question.

We are checking to determine whether the Manhattan Engineering District ever directly "cleared" Dr. Condon.

E. A. Tamm
EAT:FA

G.I.R. A

RECORDED BY
CHIEF CLERK

RECORDED

62-58854-113

EX-39

56 MAR 19 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 5, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

I thought you might be interested in the attached technical log which reflects the conversation between Martin Agronsky, radio commentator, and Dr. Edward U. Condon. This information was obtained through a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon.

At 8:40 a.m. on March 4, 1948, Martin Agronsky contacted Condon and asked if he knew about "the sentence" that Al (Al Friendly, reporter for the Washington Post?) had. Agronsky advised Condon that he (Agronsky) secured this information from "Hoover". It is believed that Agronsky is referring here to the matter you discussed with him on March 3, 1948, to the effect that our letter of May 15, 1947, to Secretary of Commerce Harriman contained a statement "there is no evidence to show that the contacts between this individual (the Russian espionage agent) and Dr. Condon were related to this individual's espionage activity."

Agronsky informed Condon that this story about Condon was not important to him and that "getting you out of this God Damned ---- is more important." Agronsky then read to Condon what he had written concerning this matter on the morning of March 4, 1948 (for his radio comment?). This information is set out in detail on page MI-8178, attached.

Condon informed Agronsky that he had personally delivered a letter to Senator Hickenlooper requesting him to study the question of scientists in relation to the government. It is believed that Condon is referring here to reported accusations against and dismissals of, for security reasons, certain scientists by some agencies of the government. Condon stated that he is sincere in his letter but that he also thinks the publication of his letter would react to his advantage and show that he was interested in the welfare of the government. Condon indicated to Agronsky that he might have to get the approval of the Department of Commerce prior to publishing this letter. Condon advised that he had discussed the letter with Senator Hickenlooper. Condon and Agronsky agreed that Hickenlooper does not have much "guts".

Condon advised Agronsky that he was devoting the morning (of March 4, 1948) to writing a point by point analysis of "that Thomas report" to file with the President and the Secretary. Agronsky told Condon to "hold on to your letter", that he "would like to do something about it". Agronsky also requested Condon to advise him what he (Condon) did about the Hickenlooper letter (referred to above).

RECORDED

INDEXED

19 MAR 6 1948

52 MAR 10 1948

Agronsky advised Condon that last night he "met one of our mutual courageous friends. The man you worked with very closely upon the Hill." It is believed that Agronsky is referring here to Senator Brien McMahon. Agronsky stated that he asked him (McMahon) "What are you going to do about Ed?" According to Agronsky "he" (McMahon) replied that he did not know and that he thought he had already done a lot for Condon. Agronsky then told Condon that "he" (McMahon) had informed him that "he" had talked to "Hoover's assistant and that Hoover's assistant had told him not to get out too far on a limb". Agronsky stated further that "he" (McMahon) was very interested but didn't like to get involved in this sort of thing. Condon stated "Oh, he's certainly valiant, certainly valiant." Agronsky and Condon agreed that "these guys are all just leaking courage, just leaking courage."

(MI-8174 through MI-8178 attached)

Attachment

lacking ?

EHM:jmm

March 4, 1948

MI-SUMMARY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

8:40 am

MI-10155-4

10154-8

10157-1

MARTIN AGRONSKY to EDWARD CONDON. After exchanging greetings they continue:

C: The story seems to be pretty good this morning, huh?

A: Yeah. Well, oh, you know that sentence that AL had?

C: Uh huh

A: Some of it, you see I got it.

C: Oh, you did?

A: Yeah, I got it from HOOVER.

C: Good, good. I was wondering where it came from.

A: And I gave it to AL and he promised me he wouldn't use it in the bulldog (edition) see.

C: Uh huh

A: Because I at least wanted to beat the AP on it, I don't mind getting, you know, tied (ph) by AL on it.

C: Uh huh

A: But the AP didn't have it so I had a little bit of an exclusive on it.

C: Good, splendid.

A: Yeah, but AL rites --- I can report you exclusively this morning. Of course the God Damn AP will pick it up and he'll get the credit and I won't

C: (laughter) Yeah, that's kind of bad, isn't it?

A: Huh?

C: That's bad from a professional point of view

A: I'm kind of annoyed about that.

C: Yeah

A: Oh well, I -- I don't care.

C: Of course, ah, I suppose in the stress and strain of it uh, he ah, was sort of thinking of exclusive meanings relative to the local papers rather than any wider sense, because this story --

A: Oh, I don't blame him, Christ, I mean those stories, were --

C: What's that?

A: I say the story isn't that important to me, I mean, gettin, gettin you out of this God Damned (garbled) is more important.

C: Yeah, well, I think, I suppose everything will be all right.

A: Yeah, now look. Here's what I ah, I ah., wrote this morning.

C: Uh hgh.

A: I got to keep you up to date on what's happening. "Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, made a significant admission yesterday, he said actually implications of disloyalty, leveling at DR. EDWARD CONDON, director of the Bureau of Standards. MR. THOMAS admitted there was no evidence that DR. CONDON was involved in espionage activities in his contacts with an alleged Russian agent. I reported to you yesterday morning that FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER had promised me he'd give me the sentence from the FBI's report on DR. CONDON which referred to his contact with persons close to the Russian Embassy and to espionage agents for foreign powers. MR. HOOVER informs however, he was unable because of the official requirements of his position to provide actually text of the significant sentence. I did manage, however, to obtain it elsewhere and I can report it to you exclusively this morning. The related sentence reads: and I quote it exactly now, 'There is no evidence to show that contacts between this individual and DR. CONDON were related to this individual's espionage activity.' This exonerating sentence about DR. CONDON was somehow strangely missing from the text of the FBI report on DR. CONDON which MR. THOMAS had released earlier. At first MR. THOMAS claimed there was nothing in the

ALFRED FRIENDLY
WASHINGTON POST

b2

INFORMS

RECORDED

INDEXED

(CONTINUED)

RO:RE

MI-8174

Washington, D. C.
March 4, 1948

MI-SUMMARY -- CONTINUED

8:40 am
(Cont'd)

AGRONSKY to CONDON (CONTINUED)

A: (Cont'd) original text of the FBI report which cleared CONDON of disloyalty. The committee chairman yesterday, however, backed down and admitted that his committee investigator had somehow neglected to copy the exonerating sentence into his report on CONDON. Strange thing that the only sentence in the whole report which draws a conclusion on DR. CONDON'S loyalty and a favorable one, is somehow passed over by MR. THOMAS' investigator. In the future MR. THOMAS is certain to be more careful how he goes about the business of making allegations of disloyalty and conducting character assassinations or at the very least he should hire investigators who are more intelligent than this gentleman who somehow managed to miss the most important fact regarding CONDON'S loyalty in the entire FBI report.

C: Very good, excellent, excellent. Have you had any comments back from the field or I guess you wouldn't yet.

A: No, not a word.

C: Uh huh

A: I'm (garbled) stay on it though.

C: What's that?

A: I'm going to stay on it.

C: Well that's dandy. I don't know whether there's any new developments --, say MARTIN, maybe you can give me a suggestion on this.

A: Yeah.

C: As you might well imagine, of course I have in the meantime ah, joined the ranks of those who, are, have as counsel ARNOLD, FORTAS and PORTER and was down there talking yesterday with ABE a good deal in the morning.

A: yeah, he told me you were going to put out that statement from HICKENLOOPER.

C: Well, now there's the situation. ABE went to New York last night and will be out of town all day today and so, I can go talk to ARNOLD of course, but here is the situation that I'm sort of feel a little boxed in by and I would kind of like to just see how you think about it. AL knows about this because, first place the statement isn't a tremendous story, its just was a, it's just merely requesting HICKENLOOPER to study the question broadly you know, ah, of scientists in relation to government because of the growing hysteria making it important to get good to work and the thought was that it would kind of put me in the light of a, of a decent person concerned about the government service going to pieces ~~and this sort of get out~~, get away from the business of all this answering of denying allegations, you know. So, that was sort of the thought of it. Not that the spirit of the letter isn't perfectly sincere, but, what I meant is, it would be timely and in this way all right, but here is the damn trouble, ah, I ah, of course, well so we typed it all up and I took it over and talked to HICKENLOOPER about an hour yesterday and gave it to him, so it is now a letter from me to HICKENLOOPER didn't go through the mail, but I delivered it in person. HICKENLOOPER is awful, kind of desirous of doing nothing, shall I say, or at least wanting to think it over and not being involved -- what's that?

A: Let's do nothing immediately.

C: Yes. Well, now on the other hand, ^{but} the thing that I suddenly kind of realized that a thing of that sort, I mean a letter of that kind is quite within my authority et cetera to write it, but I don't think I can release it, to the press without clearing it through the dept. I don't know, the dept. is going to behave because I think their whole tendency is to try to want to let the story die rather than let it keep alive, -- I don't know.

(CONTINUED)

Washington, D. C.
March 4, 1948

MI-SUMMARY -- CONTINUED

8:40 am
(Cont'd)

AGRONSKY to CONDON (CONTINUED)

Now this is a guy who all through the war worked on classified work, who produced results that resulted in research reports and patents, who, whom they had plenty of time to look into; they didn't; whom, where he took the job at their urgent request and he had some doubts about it. It's really a charming document, ah, I want to get the damned thing and I'll call you back somewhere and read it to you, because, I mean he tells about how, as he is being practically almost being thrown out of the place by the scruff-- Oh, EMILIE found it. It's a- right here. Let me-- You got a minute? Shall I read it to you? I mean, I don't think we ought to use it without his permission or at, or at the very- and even then with disguise. But consider all the angles and I think you'd like to hear it. It's about 2 or 3-- It'll take 15 minutes maybe to read it.

AGRONSKY has an appointment with his doctor and doesn't have time for CONDON to read the letter at the moment. CONDON said he wants to devote this morning to trying to write a point by point analysis of "that THOMAS report" to file with the President and the Secretary. AGRONSKY told CONDON to hold on to the letter as he would like to do something with it.

They continued:

A: ABE told me of two more cases.

C: Who?

A: ABE.

C: Uh huh.

A: He told me two cases, very similar.

C: It's perfectly stinking what's going on and ah- last week you know, they were ah- there was a- it was really amusing. There was a person come up from- one of the prominent physicists at Oak Ridge, came up, waiting, as a sort of a spokesman for about a dozen of them that wanted to quit Oak Ridge and come to work for The Bureau of Standards, and me, I was just sort of embarrassed so as not to be in the role of a guy that was stealing other peoples' employees, you know, and kind of discouraging it and saying, "Well, I don't know that things are any better up here than the way you described them down there," you know - and they said, "Oh, you're crazy; you don't have any idea what it's like down there". But I suppose now they're convinced that things up here are rather (garbled) after reading the papers this week and so on. Well, anyway, it's a mess.

A: I know it's a mess.

C: And it's a mess that I think has an extraordinarily accurate parallelism with purges and things that the Germans and the Japs and the Italians did to their scientists just be-, in the general flourishing of the Fascism period. I know that Fascism is a word that Communists use an awful lot these days but, but it has a historically accurate way of being used.

A: Yeah, I think it's reasonably accurate ED.

AGRONSKY thinks the best way he (AGRONSKY) can handle the article is with a "magazine fix (ph) or something like that" as he can't handle it very well on a broadcast. AGRONSKY thinks that someday he will, however, just collect

(CONTINUED)

Washington, D. C.
March 4, 1948

MI-SUMMARY -- CONTINUED

8:40 am
(Cont'd)

AGRONSKY to CONDON (CONTINUED)
a lot of "this stuff" and devote one entire broadcast to civil liberties. CONDON said there is a number of church groups that are getting quite active on making kind of a national campaign on civil liberties- "and in particular RAYMOND WILSON is here the legislative representative of the Friends and has his office right there in the meeting house across the street from where you live. He's collecting a lot of material, and he knows what the other church groups are planning to do- and I think he would be a good source for you, very nice fellow." AGRONSKY said he would look him up.

CONDON asked if AGRONSKY is going to the White House correspondents dinner on Saturday night. AGRONSKY replied that he is not as it is only for newspapermen. CONSON said that the reason he asked is that apparently it will be a fancy affair and the President is supposed to come to it, - "and my old friends, The McGRAW HILL CO., for then which there's nothing more conservative, made a special point of inviting me this year as their guest, to sit at their table, and the point was that somebody- one of them was saying that they thought they'd try to do something; they didn't know what, to arrange some kind of a spontaneous demonstration on my behalf. Like demanding that I stand up and then give a lot of applause or some damned thing." AGRONSKY said that was good and for CONDON to talk to AL, who will be there.

AGRONSKY asked CONDON to let him know about the HICKENLOOPER letter if "he" does anything. CONDON said he will but thinks "he" won't do anything but show it to the rest of the committee at their next meeting which will be Friday, possibly.

They continued:

A: Oh, by the way I had a- I met last night with a- one of our mutual courageous friends.

C: Uh huh.

A: Man you worked with very closely up on the Hill.

C: Oh.

A: I said, "What are you going to do about ED?" And he said, "Gee-" He didn't know; he thought he had already done a lot for you and that (ph) he talked to ah- ah- HOOVER's assistant and that ah- HOOVER's assistant had told him not to get ^{out} too far on a limb. I said, "Oh, that's a lot of crap," - what HOOVER had told me.

C: Uh huh.

A: And- ah- he was very interested. He said, well, he didn't though, he didn't like to get involved in this sort of thing.

C: Oh, he's certainly valiant, certainly valiant

A: Yeah, these guys are all just leaking courage, just leaking courage.

C: What's that?

A: They're just leaking courage, I say.

C: Yeah, yeah, just dripping.

Goodbyes

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 3, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 11:17 a.m. today, Mr. George Washington of the Department called and stated that he and Mr. Peyton Ford wanted a copy of the Director's letter to Congress on the Condon matter. I explained that I was not aware of any such letter. He then referred to the article appearing in the Morning Post and made reference to a letter written in May, 1947, addressed to the Commerce Department, in which it is set out that the Director's letter had not been set out in full.

I explained to Mr. Washington that both Mr. Tamm and you were out and that I did not have access to the letter to which he was referring. I advised him that it was available only in the Director's Office. Mr. Washington indicated he was going to call the Director.

I immediately advised Miss Gandy of this request.

HBF:cmw

RECORDED

162-58854-115
MAR 4 1948

117 ab
MAR 15 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 8, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMS
MR. LADD

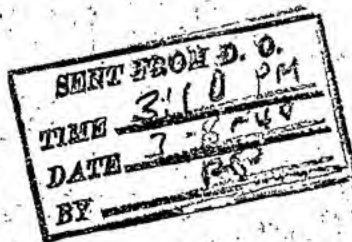
In connection with the case of Dr. Gordon there are indications that there will be extensive Congressional Hearings into this matter, both by the House Un-American Activities Committee as well as by the Joint Committee of Congress on Atomic Energy. I have not as yet received the complete memorandum upon this matter and as soon as it is received I of course will desire to have it thoroughly reviewed by the Training Division.

I desire further to have Mr. Tams thoroughly prepared to represent the Bureau at Hearings on this matter when they are held.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

G.I.R.-4



HANDLED BY
GTOP DEK

RECORDED

62-53857-116
19 MAR 9 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

117
MAR 12 1948

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Dear Mr. Hoover: In respect to the enclosed Press Clipping Com-
munism, etc. The Author Recall Several years ago When this Fellow
Condon Were with W.E. Feltz Co. East Pitts. The Author Thinking
to Help Science Along, And to show Himself to be interested in the
matter Sent To W.E. Feltz Co Research Dept. Saidly Charge
Spiritual Atomic informative detail - From said Condons
Press Photo, He veranly eldiotic: Brandishing His hand of light on
Taken in His stride. Not a Post Card at Acknowledgement
Recognition -; Maybe He Did Communism Promotion.
Ha Ha ing because the Author didn't know numbers.
Valences, University, etc. But Bro. Condon probably forgetting we
have a God, Disintegration cell intensities Disintegration Dilute elongation
in, etc. Death On the Proverbial Rejuvenation Coagulation Intensities Resurrection
of Jesus Christ has already; The Proverbial Noah's Ark And the
Port. Pitts. You know the Head Brain, it is of man. Large world
The Author, to Regret a fellow man to have, Or to Die with Bombs check.

3/9/48
561 mon-
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-1-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

ENCLOSURE
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The pioneer group
Condon's Background

Born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in 1902, last Tuesday was Dr. Condon's 46th birthday. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of California in 1926. He studied at the Universities of Munich and Goettingen in Germany in 1926-27.

He has been successively a member of the faculties of California, Minnesota and Princeton Universities. In 1937, Dr. Condon became director of the laboratories of the Westinghouse Co. at Pittsburgh. In 1940 he became a member of the National Research Council Defense committee and during 1941 was a member of the President's special committee on uranium research.

Dr. Condon succeeded Dr. Lyman J. Briggs on the latter's retirement as director of the Bureau of Standards in 1945.

Well Qualified for Post

At the time of his appointment as Secretary of the department

117
62-58854-117
ENCLOSURE

March 3, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: ~~STACY JONES~~ *Edward U.* ~~LIBERTY MAGAZINE~~

Stacy Jones of Liberty Magazine called advising that the story he had in Liberty last year on Dr. Condon is coming in for some attention by local newspeople in view of the expose by Congressman Thomas' Committee within the last few days. Jones said he had in mind going up to New York this weekend for the specific purpose of interviewing General ~~Groves~~ who is now out of the Army and who is working for Remington-Rand in Connecticut. Jones said that when he talked to Groves last year about Condon, he got the impression that Groves would like to open up on Dr. Condon but that he could not do so while he was in the Army. Jones now hopes that he can get Groves to really talk. He passed this observation on in view of the fact that Jones was looking for a piece from the FBI to do for the June issue of Liberty Magazine and he has come around to seeing our point of view of not doing a piece on SIS operations in South America during the war.

He said he had a piece for the May issue of Liberty that he obtained from Congressman Thomas which will be based upon Thomas' investigation recently in Panama. I told him (Jones) that we have been keeping him in mind with the thought of doing something on our general criminal situation which would be suitable for Liberty during the summer months. We are, of course, following this and if an agreeable story does suggest itself we will let Stacy Jones have it.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

CC - Mr. Jones

JJM:MP

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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&
INDEXED

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62-58854-118
F B I
43 MAR 11 1948

56 MAR 22 1948

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: March 9, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Joseph Volpe, Assistant Counsel General, Atomic Energy Commission, advised Special Agent Lawrence that he had a letter to answer regarding Dr. Condon which necessitated his having certain data from the old files of the Manhattan Engineer District. Volpe stated that if he could obtain the MED file from the Bureau, he could get the information or he could furnish to the Bureau the questions he desired to answer which relate chiefly to personnel matters and we could provide him with the information. He stated that inasmuch as he had to answer the letter immediately, he would like to have the information as quickly as possible.

You will recall that the MED file on Dr. Condon was one of a group that was turned over to us by the Manhattan Engineer District after General Leslie Grove discussed the matter with the Director. The file in question is, of course, technically an Atomic Energy Commission file. It does not contain any Bureau serials or documents and relates entirely to the investigation of Dr. Condon by the Manhattan Engineer District.

I suggest that we release the old MED file to Volpe on the basis that he return it to us and let him abstract the information he desires. This, of course, would not involve the Bureau in any way as it is not data obtained as a result of our efforts.

WE MUST DO
THIS

HANDLED BY
STOP 1/1/48

VFK:tlc

OK
H.

This statement is not correct. I never discussed anything with Grove at any time.

(Gen. Hoover discussed with Atty.-General in letter dated 7/2/46)

162-58854-119
F B I
10 MAR 13 1948

RECORDED

59 MAR 17 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 10, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

KMD

lfc b2
sh-2

X Confidential Informant ☐ furnished the following information on March 9, 1948.

✓ DUNCAN A. MacINNES, of the Rockefeller Foundation and a member of the American Soviet Science Society Inc., wrote to HELEN HARRIS, formerly of the American Soviet Science Society and presently employed by the Polish Embassy, that he did not feel her suggestion that he write to the New York Times was necessary, (probably concerning the American Soviet Science Society and CONDON's associations with same) inasmuch as Dr. DUNN had written a letter along similar lines which had already been published.

MacINNES also stated that a meeting of scientists would be held on March 11, 1948, at the Hotel New Yorker to protest the present investigation of CONDON by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The New York office is requested to submit to the Washington Field office any news clippings regarding the above mentioned letter of Dr. DUNN, any clippings which may appear regarding the scientists' meeting as well as any other clippings (except press association items) which are available regarding CONDON.

cc - New York - Special Delivery

RGG:EL
62-4108

59 MAR 17 1948

RECORDED & INDEXED
162-58854-120
FBI
10 MAR 11 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Confidential Informant [] stated that CONDON's Assistant Director, Dr. DEMETRY I. VINOGRADOFF, who has been the subject of several prior communications from this office wrote a note to the Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 1125 16th Street, Northwest, which was postmarked October 31, 1947.

The note, which was typed reads as follows:

"October 31, 1947

"I wish to thank you for the invitation to attend a reception on Friday November 27, and to say that I shall be pleased to attend.

/S/ D. I. VINOGRADOFF

D. I. Vinogradoff

"Please note that my present address is 3608 Ordway Street, Northwest and not 3816 Military Road, Northwest any more."

This data is submitted as further evidence of VINOGRADOFF's associations with the Soviet Embassy as previously reported by []

RGG:JIF
62-4108

CONF. INFO.

HANDLED BY
[]

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62-58851-121
F B I
10 MAR 11 1948

71 MAR 25 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

February 26, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Jim Walter of the Times-Herald told me that the Un-American Activities Committee was releasing a report on Dr. E. O. Condon on March 10th which will make headlines all over the country. The report will contain letters, documents, etc.

Walter also told me he has gotten up an excellent story on the American Scientific Workers Association and its April meeting in Atlantic City wherein they contemplate blasting the intelligence agencies on the loyalty program. He has talked to a Dr. Shapiro, who was dismissed by the Army in 1946 and then received a fellowship at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda. He stated Shapiro is very talkative and gave him the complete story. They contemplate using this story a day ahead - March 9th - inasmuch as Shapiro discussed Dr. Condon at length.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:RC

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&
INDEXED
137

62-58854-
IF EB II
32 MAR 8 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

DATE: March 9, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson ☒

Mr. E. A. Tamm ☐

Mr. Clegg ☐

Mr. Glavin ☐

Mr. Ladd ☒

Mr. Nichols ☒

Mr. Rosen ☒

Mr. Tracy ☐

Mr. Carson ☐

Mr. Egan ☐

Mr. Gurnea ☐

Mr. Harbo ☐

Mr. Hendon ☐

Mr. Pennington ☐

Mr. Quinn Tamm ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Mr. Nease ☐

Miss Holmes ☐

Miss Gandy ☐

Confirming the information which I orally furnished to Miss Gandy, you are advised that our files reflect the following with respect to his affiliation with the American Soviet Science Society and the National Council of American Soviet Friendship:

1. The files of the Pittsburgh Office contain information indicating that a letterhead of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship dated October 8, 1943, lists Mrs. Edward U. Condon as corresponding secretary and Dr. Edward Condon as a member of the board of that organization.

2. The New York Office has reported that in June of 1944 Dr. Condon's name appeared as a member of the General Committee of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc.

3. Through a highly delicate and reliable source having access to the premises occupied by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. in New York City, it was learned on June 24, 1945, that a letterhead of the American Soviet Science Society reflected that Edward U. Condon was an honorary vice president of that organization.

The New York Office has also reported that Dr. Condon's name appears on the stationery of the American Science Society as a member of its Executive Committee. Elaborating on this point, the New York Office reported that the American Soviet Science Society is an outgrowth of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. You will recall that the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. has been declared subversive by the Attorney General.

All of the aforementioned data will be included in detail in the memorandum which is currently being prepared on Dr. Condon.

G. I. R. - 4

JPC:EW

162-58857-123

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32 MAR 10 1948

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

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DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dr. Edward W. Condon

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC. ISC. NY TIMES
FOR MARCH EIGHT LAST CONTAINS LETTER FROM DR. L. C. ~~DUIN~~, PROFESSOR
OF ZOOLOGY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN WHICH HE QUOTES THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES AS FOLLOWS.. "THERE IS NO
EVIDENCE THAT DR. CONDON IS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. BUT
AS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE
SOCIETY WHICH IS AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC. AND WHICH WAS RECENTLY CITED AS A SUBVERSIVE
ORGANIZATION BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK, HE HAS LENT HIS NAME AND
INFLUENCE TO ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE COMMUNIST ENDEAVORS IN THE U.S."
FURTHER, DR. DUIN REFERRED TO LETTER WRITTEN MARCH SIX, NINETEEN
FORTYSIX FROM AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY DIRECTED TO STAFF MEMBERS
OF BUREAU OF STANDARDS, IN WHICH SCIENCE SOCIETY APPEALED FOR NEW
MEMBERS. IN LETTER ALSO DR. DUIN STATED THAT AMERICAN SOVIET SCIENCE
SOCIETY HAS NO CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-
SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, CI [REDACTED] ON MARCH EIGHT ADVISED
THAT RICHARD MORFORD, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NCASF, TOLD CONGRESS-
MANENT THAT AMERICAN-SOVIET SCIENCE SOCIETY WAS AFFILIATED WITH NCASF
AT THE MEMBERSHIP LETTER WAS WRITTEN

124
62-58854
RECORDED
32 MAR 10 1940
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 12, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Confidential Informant ☐ stated that EMILIE H. CONDON on October 16, 1947, wrote the following note to MONROE STERN, Press Attache of the Yugoslav Embassy:

"Dear Mr. STERN:

"Please, may I have copies of the publications mentioned in the enclosed article? (The ones underlined) I'm grateful to the Memphis Commercial Appeal for having bro't them to my attention.

"Also, do you have anything on the Macedonian Slavos in Northern Greece?

Yours

/s/ EMILIE H. CONDON"

The enclosure referred to is a newspaper clipping from "The Commercial Appeal", Memphis, Tennessee, October 15, 1947, entitled "Assignment America—Tito Spreads Tomes For A Well-Red Man, Yugoslavs Have Paper And No Lack Of Propaganda, Guess Who Prints It?" The article was written by KENNETH L. DIXON, International News Service Writer and had a Washington dateline October 14, 1947.

The books referred to in the article are various publications and books regarding Yugoslavs. Photographs of the letter and enclosures are being retained in the files of the Washington Field Office.

This letter confirms information furnished by ☐ that EMILIE CONDON is in contact with STERN who is related to Mrs. ALBERT S. CAHN, Jr., nee MARJORIE STERN, a close friend of the Communists.

RGJ:JIF
62-4108

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INDEXED

33 MAR 12 1948

60 MAR 24 1948

HANDLED BY
GUY HOTTEL

b2

G.I.R. 4

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 10, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. LADD
MR. TOLSON
MR. NICHOLS

In connection with the Dr. Condon matter it is imperative that we assure absolute accuracy and completeness of our file upon this individual. As the public controversy is now shaping up the Un-American Activities Committee is predicting its case against Dr. Condon largely on the contents of the letter which we sent to the Secretary of Commerce. Consequently, we must be certain that every portion of that letter and of the enclosures included therein were accurate and will stand an acid test.

On the other hand, it is inevitable that the Un-American Activities Committee will probably develop some information concerning Dr. Condon in their own investigations and we must therefore make certain that the FBI has acquired all pertinent facts concerning Dr. Condon and his past and present activities, for should the Un-American Activities Committee develop some pertinent information concerning Dr. Condon which we did not have in our files, and consequently did not furnish to the Secretary of Commerce, the latter official may very properly take the position that had he been furnished that information by the FBI different action would have been taken by the Department of Commerce in Dr. Condon's case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:30
DATE 3-10-48
BY

HANDLED BY
STOP

RECORDED 62-58857-126
F B I
29 MAR 11 1948

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

370
MAR 19 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 13, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference Washington Field letter dated March 10, 1948.

Enclosed for the Washington Field are the following newspaper clippings: a letter to the "New York Times", March 6, 1948 by Dr. L. C. DUNN; articles from the March 12, 1948 issues of the "New York Herald Tribune" and the "New York Times" relating to a meeting and press conference held by a group of New York scientists in connection with the CONDON case; other items concerning CONDON from New York newspapers of March 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11, 1948.

In connection with the letter to the "Times" by L. C. DUNN, the New York Office on March 8, 1948 was advised by Confidential Informant [redacted] that RICHARD MORFORD, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Inc., told CORLISS LAMONT that the American-Soviet Science Society was affiliated with the NCASF at the time the membership letter (referred to in DUNN's letter) was written. This information was forwarded to the Bureau by teletype, March 8, 1948, entitled National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Inc.

For the information of the Washington Field Office, a complete set of articles concerning the CONDON case, for March 2, 3, and 7th, are not available at this office. However, all articles to date referring to the CONDON case have been forwarded to the Bureau.

It is suggested that the Washington Field Office obtain copies of the missing articles from the Bureau.

Future articles available at New York will be forwarded to the Washington Field Office.

cc - Washington Field (Enc. 46) SPECIAL DELIVERY

JMS:MMF
100-87011

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&
INDEXED

62-58854-127
F B I
29 MAR 15 1948

117
7 MAR 25 1948 299

b2

G.I.R.-4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

March 10, 1948

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Transmit the following message to: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

one
EDWARD UHLER CONDON, IS - R. RE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE LETTER DATED
MARCH NINTH, FORTYEIGHT. ADVISE BY TEL RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION
REQUESTED IN REFERENCE LETTER. FORWARD DETAILED RESULTS BY LETTER
AIRMAIL. THIS MATTER IS URGENT AND MUST RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

HOOVER

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

EHM:esb
sch

RECEIVED BY
CITIZEN DESK

CC: Washington Field Office
(By Special Messenger)

RECORDED

162-58854-128
31 MAR 13 1948

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

MAR 10 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

52 MAR 20 1948

Per

March 3, 1948

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

CC-247
Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Congressman J. P. Thomas called me yesterday. He asked me to come and see him at the hospital, which I did. In this connection it should be pointed out that last Saturday while I was in Pittsburgh he called me. While talking to Mr. McGuire he told me of the call and I endeavored to reach Thomas but his line was busy. I told Mr. McGuire to call Thomas and tell him I was in a travel status and if the matter were urgent he would have me call. Thomas said it could wait until Tuesday.

When I called on him at the hospital he said one of the things he wished to discuss was the Condon report and he wanted to tell us exactly what they contemplated doing before doing it. He stated they rushed the report out inasmuch as they had heard the Dept. of Commerce Loyalty Review Board had cleared Condon. He then wanted to know if we had any information on Joe Barnes and Carl Levin of the New York Herald Tribune. Levin writes an occasional article for the Daily Worker and Thomas thought we might have a card on them. I told him I was not familiar with this but would check and get in touch with him.

He then stated he had received word that Stephen Brunauer had been indicted by a secret grand jury in Washington. He said this had come to him through intelligence sources in New York and in Washington. We have had this rumor before and have not been able to establish the correctness of this allegation.

This morning Thomas called and referred to the Washington Post story. He stated that his committee did not have the full text of our letter to Secretary Harriman and asked if I would read to him that portion quoted in the Post. I told him I would endeavor to locate the letter and would then determine just what we could or could not do. He stated the Commerce Department had declined to make the letter public to the press which of course confirmed the fact that the letter did not clear Condon. He thought the letter was being quoted out of context.

I have had calls from Rex Collier and Fulton Lewis this morning. In both instances I have stated there would be no comment and while I had not seen the text of the letter I would be very impression that the quote in the Post referred to something specific.

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

While I have not seen the letter as yet, it is my understanding the quote from the Post referred to one specific allegation and while I thoroughly concur that we do not want to become involved in this matter, I do think we should read Thomas the full paragraph because if a conflict develops and a portion of our letter is quoted out of context, sooner or later the Bureau is going to be the one to suffer.

It would also be my recommendation that we read the one paragraph to Collier and Fulton Lewis for their own personal and confidential information and background purposes, and of course adhere to our policy of no-commenting the matter.

Respectfully,

*Presing
handled
3/3*

LBN
L. B. Nichols

LBN:RC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7/28 1948

TO:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. E. A. Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn Tamm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. English, 5627
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Section
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pers. Records Sec.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reading Room
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail Room
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Cartwright	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Chisholm
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Cowan
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Leonard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Miss Pitts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. McCoy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. McGuire	

See Me For Appropriate Action
Send File Prepare Reply

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

March 15, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM
MR. LADD
MR. NICHOLS

5:30 pm

The Attorney General called me and advised that he had received the copies of the letter to me from Mr. Seth W. Richardson and my answer to him regarding the releasing of information from time to time regarding the work of the FBI in the handling of its functions under the Loyalty Program. I told the Attorney General that I felt very strongly that we should not yield to Richardson's suggestions that public announcements with respect to the numerical progress which the FBI is making be ceased until some agreed date in the future when a proper compilation can be made and a balanced public report authorized. The Attorney General stated he agreed to my views and conclusions and I advised him that in talking to Morris Ernst about two months ago Ernst expressed his opinion that the public interest is leveled at the progress of the loyalty investigations and he felt they should know the official figures from time to time. I also told the Attorney General that Morris Ernst was going to have a debate on the Town Hall of the Air Program and wanted official figures which he could use at that time, which figures were furnished him. I told the Attorney General that Ernst did a magnificent job and dispelled the idea of any witch hunt on the part of the Department of Justice or the Bureau. I advised the Attorney General of the progress being made in this program and told him that as many as 35,000 questionnaires are handled per day and that we are two-thirds finished and are expecting to be through this phase by the end of April of first part of May.

The Attorney General and I discussed the Dr. Condon matter at some length regarding the omission of the qualifying statement contained in my letter to Harriman regarding Dr. Condon as it was carried in the local papers. I told the Attorney General that I felt we should refrain from giving out information contained in our files pertaining to matters regarding which we have conducted no investigation and the Attorney General expressed agreement to this.

Very truly yours,

JEH:LT
cc - Mr. Nease

John Edgar Hoover
Director

RECORDED 41 MAR 18 1948

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

REPORT TO THE FULL COMMITTEE OF THE SPECIAL
SUB-COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Members of Sub-Committee:

Honorable J. Parnell Thomas, Chairman
Honorable Richard B. Vail
Honorable John S. Wood

Edward U. Condon

When the Committee on Un-American Activities was reorganized in January, 1947, it adopted an eight-point program of investigation. The fourth point of that program stated: "Those groups and movements who are trying to dissipate our atomic bomb 'know-how' for the benefit of a foreign power will have the undivided attention of our committee agents, as well as those who are seeking to weaken other aspects of our national security." While your Sub-Committee is fully aware that it is not our responsibility to detect and counter the espionage activities of foreign countries in the United States, nevertheless in our continuing investigation of the extent and character of communism here, we necessarily have to check on the activities of Soviet agents, because of the integration and tie-up between so-called domestic communist activities and that of the official Soviet Government.

That the Soviet Union and her satellite nations have been desperately attempting to not only secure our complete atomic know-how, but also to weaken or destroy our hold of this important knowledge, is plainly evident to this Sub-Committee. As the full Committee is aware, for over a year now, agents of the Committee have been assigned to special investigations in this field, and while their investigation is not yet completed, the Sub-Committee feels that it should submit a preliminary report, particularly on one aspect of this matter which is of such importance that it demands immediate attention. It has to do with Doctor Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards. From the evidence at hand, it appears that Dr. Condon is one of the weakest links in our atomic security. In substantiation of this statement, the Sub-Committee respectfully submits the following information:

Personal History and Education of Dr. Edward U. Condon:

HANDLED BY
TOP SECRET

Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, was born at Alamogordo, New Mexico, on March 2, 1902. On November 9, 1922, he married Emilie Honzek, and American-born woman of Czechoslovakian descent. Dr. Condon is a graduate of the University of California, having received an A. B. degree from that institution in 1924, and a Ph. D. in 1926. During the years 1926 and 1927, Condon studied at the Universities of Munich and Gottingen in Germany. In 1928, Dr. Condon was a lecturer on physics at Columbia University in New York City. In 1929, Condon was a professor of physics at Princeton University, and during the years 1930 to 1937, he was Associate Director of the Physics Department at the institution. From September 1937 through September 1944, 131
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1945, Dr. Condon was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pa. While with the Westinghouse Laboratories where he was employed as Director, Condon was a consultant on war research projects, being performed at the radiation laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., and the University of California, at Berkeley, California. Condon is principally regarded as a theoretical physicist which involves radar, nuclear physics, radio-active tracers, mass spectroscopy and the elastic properties of metals. On November 5, 1945, Dr. Edward U. Condon was appointed Director of the National Bureau of Standards. Dr. Condon was recommended by Henry A. Wallace, who was then Secretary of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards is a bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In addition to the employment mentioned above, it should be noted that during the year 1940, Condon was a member of the National Defense Research Committee and that during the year 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research. During the 79th Congress, Dr. Condon was scientific Adviser to the Special Committee on Atomic Energy. In July, 1946, Dr. Condon was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll. Condon has also served as an advisor to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Information regarding the National Bureau of Standards:

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal agency of the Federal Government for research in physics, mathematics, chemicals and engineering. It acts as custodian of the Nation's basic scientific standards and serves government and industry in an advisory capacity on any scientific and technical matters in the physical sciences. The Bureau's direct appropriations for the fiscal year totaled approximately \$6,800,000, which was supplemented by approximately \$10,800,000 in funds transferred by the Army, Navy, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the office of the Secretary of Commerce, the Bureau of the Census, and other Federal agencies.

The bulk of the Bureau's work is conducted at its laboratories in Washington, D. C. However, it has several field testing stations located at various points within the United States and its territorial possessions. Included in the research work presently being conducted by the Bureau of Standards is the field of radio propagation, which relates to guided missiles. In conducting its radio propagation activities, the Bureau of Standards maintains field stations at Sterling, Virginia; Adak, Alaska; Punnene, Maui, T.H.; Palmyra Island; Guam Island; Trinidad, British West Indies; and Las Cruces, White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico. Research projects engaged in by the Bureau of Standards at the present time concern atomic energy, radar proximity fuses, instrument-landing systems, and radiosonde. During the year 1947, the Bureau of Standards conducted research work on classified projects for the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

With reference to the work performed under the auspices of the Atomic Energy Commission, it should be noted that the background for this activity extends to the early years of the 20th Century, for in the atomic energy field,

the National Bureau of Standards has had the responsibility for conducting basic research associated with the scientific standards, the physical constances and properties of substances and methods of measurement and instrumentation. The atomic bomb project itself originated in the Bureau in 1939.

Other national defense work carried on by the Bureau of Standards during the year 1947, particularly for the Army and Navy, consisted of basic studies of the properties of electro-magnetic radiation in connection with communication and radar activities, the development of realted instrumentation, and radio propagation research. The Bureau also conducted special research regarding jet fuels, the design and construction of new types of optical-range finders and methods of retarding gun erosion.

The Bureau of Standards is one of the most important national defense research organizations in the United States. Because of this, it has become the target of espionage agents of numerous foreign powers.

The Sub-Committee has in its possession a list of employees of the National Bureau of Standards who have been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission to perform work on atomic projects. Because of the fact that this list contains restricted data, it is not being included in this report. However, it is to be noted that when this list was issued at the end of November 1947, the name of Dr. Edward U. Condon was carried in a pending status. This list contains the names of all of those persons who are qualified to work on atomic energy projects from a loyalty standpoint. The fact that the name of the Director of the Bureau of Standards was carried in a pending status by the Atomic Energy Commission as late as November 1947, becomes a matter of serious concern to us when it is recalled that he had, as early as 1941, held several important positions in the United States Government which related to the development of atomic energy. For instance, in 1941, he was a member of the Roosevelt Committee on Uranium Research, and in July 1946 he was a member of the President's Evaluation Committee which, as stated previously in this report, was formed for the purpose of observing the effects of the atom bomb test made at Bikini Atoll.

It is of interest to note, that in May 1947, Dr. Condon reorganized the Bureau of Standards and set up 14 separate divisions. Despite the fact that he had not been cleared to perform work on atomic energy projects for the Atomic Energy Commission, he appointed himself head of the Atomic Physics Division, one of the Divisions involved in the reorganization.

That the Atomic Energy Commission had reason to doubt the loyalty of Dr. Condon, is evidenced by a letter, the original of which the Sub-Committee has in its possession, which letter was dated July 11, 1946, and is addressed to a member of Congress, who at that time was a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress. This letter was written by a person who held a high post in the security division of the Manhattan Project, and who is now a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission. The first paragraph of this letter is quoted in part as follows;

"Attached is a very hurried attempt which may be of some help. Unfortunately, the _____ group has loaded me down in preparation for Friday's meeting. May I suggest that you demand Dr. Condon's record of the FBI. It would be enlightening."

The associations of Dr. Condon and his wife have been cause for great concern to the agencies charged with the security of the United States. Dr. Condon, knowingly or unknowingly, entertained and associated with persons who are alleged Soviet espionage agents, and persons now reported to be under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury. So serious have Dr. Condon's associations been, that on May 15, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, sent a confidential letter to W. Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce. The letter is quoted in part as follows:

"The files of the Bureau reflect that Dr. Edward U. Condon has been in contact as late as 1947 with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington, D. C., from 1941 to 1944.

"Mr. and Mrs. Condon associated with several individuals connected with the Polish Embassy in Washington, D. C. Among those are Mrs. Joseph Winiewize, wife of the Polish Ambassador, Virginia Woerk, a clerk employee of the Polish Embassy, Helen M. Harris, Secretary of the Polish Embassy and Ignace Zlotowski, former Counselor of the Polish Embassy and presently a Polish Delegate to the United Nations. 7

"Helen Harris is identified as a former secretary to the American Soviet Science Society during the time it was known as Science Committee of the National American Soviet Friendship Society. She went to work for the Polish Embassy in the fall of 1946.

"Zlotowski is identified as a nuclear scientist who studied under Joliet Curie, known member of the Communist Party. He was ex-secretary of the American Soviet Society. It is known that in February 1947, Zlotowski purchased 270 books on atomic energy which had been published by the Department of Commerce.

"It is also known that Mr. and Mrs. Condon were in contact with several other persons closely associated with this alleged Soviet espionage agent. It is also reliably reported that in March 1947, Zlotowski offered the use of the Polish diplomatic pouch to scientific groups as a means of transmitting scientific material outside the United States, dissemination of which had to be restricted because of security reasons by military authorities.

"Zlotowski was in contact with Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who has since returned to Russia. Mrs. Emily Condon applied for passports for European travel in 1926, and passport for travel to Russia in 1945. Passports were withdrawn, Condon issued passport 276319 on October 11, 1946, to travel and study in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain Denmark and Switzerland. He applied for passport June 4, 1946, to Russia which was issued but was later cancelled by the Army."

There are other instances in which Dr. Condon and his wife have been guests at the home of persons who are attached to the Embassies of Soviet satellite nations. Also present were the representatives of official Soviet agencies.

We have previously stated herein that the Bureau of Standards, because of its importance to the national defense, has become a focal point for espionage agents attached to foreign governments. For a great many years, the Bureau of Standards has been visited by representatives of many foreign governments.

In order to accomodate foreign visitors, shortly after his own appointment as Director of the Bureau of Standards, Dr. Condon appointed Demetry I. Vinogradoff, a Russian-born scientist, as the liaison representative of the Bureau. Vinogradoff, prior to his affiliation with the Bureau of Standards was employed by the Westinghouse Laboratories at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the wartime years, he was in charge of liaison between the Westinghouse Electric Company and the representatives of the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

During the period July 1946 through March 31, 1947, a total of 238 visitors and 64 delegates from foreign nations, including Russia and Poland, visited the National Bureau of Standards. During this period, a total of 39 Russians and 3 Polish nationals visited the Bureau. Among these visitors, were the Naval Attache and the Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy, and three representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Since March 1947, a total of 666 persons representing foreign governments have visited the Bureau. Very few Russians or Russian satellite nation representatives are included in this number. The reason for the decline in the number of Russian visitors to the Bureau of Standards is unknown to this Sub-Committee. However, it should be noted that during the month of December, 1946, Demetry I. Vinogradoff, liaison officer of the Bureau of Standards, made arrangements with F. T. Orekahov, the first Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., to discuss the problem of exchanging books, pamphlets and other written material. The arrangements for the discussion were made by Vinogradoff at the request of Dr. Condon, and it was agreed that the discussion between Orekahov and Vinogradoff would be informal because, otherwise, it would be necessary to obtain a clearance from the State Department.

It is also known that Vinogradoff has been in close touch with Captain A. F. Belikov, Assistant Naval Attache of the Russian Embassy.

Your Subcommittee would like to point out to the full committee that the exchange of scientific material with the Soviet Union is a one-way street, and that our Government is pursuing a dangerous and foolish policy of making scientific data available to the Soviet Union, since they will not permit us to inspect any of their bureaus, nor will they exchange any information with us. Early last year, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas, disclosed that the Soviet Union, acting through its fronts, had secured hundreds of thousands of patents from our patent office and our present investigation along these lines reveals that even today they are continuing to order thousands of patents. We are convinced from the information we have that what the Soviet Union is actually doing is setting up her own patent bureau by obtaining all of ours, at the rate of ten and twenty-five cents each. We should like to point out that the Russian Government has refused to give the United States a single patent since 1928.

Your Sub-Committee, by a very diligent investigation, has determined that Dr. Condon has in the past five years been in personal contact and

communication with a number of individuals who are American citizens, but who are members of the Communist Party. There is no evidence in our possession that Dr. Condon is a member of the Communist Party, however, but as a member of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society, which is affiliated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., and which was recently cited as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark, he has lent his name and influence to one of the principal communist endeavors in the United States.

The extent to which he has aided and abetted this communist front is illustrated by the following letter, dated March 7, 1946, addressed to certain employees of the National Bureau of Standards, by Samuel Gelfan, for the Membership Committee of the American-Soviet Science Society:

~~A~~American-Soviet Science Society
Affiliated with
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East Street New York 16, N.Y. Murray Hill 3-2082
March 7, 1946

"
National Bureau of Standards
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Washington, D. C.

"Dear _____

"It has been suggested by Dr. Condon, who is a member of our Executive Committee, that you might be interested in the activities of our Society and membership in same.

"We are, therefore, enclosing a brief statement concerning the objectives and activity of our organization, and under separate cover are also mailing you a copy of our last Bulletin.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Samuel Gelfan
Samuel Gelfan
For the Membership Committee."

In response to this letter, ten scientists of the Bureau of Standards joined this subversive organization. The Subcommittee is cognizant, however, of the implied pressure which Dr. Condon, as Director of the Bureau, applied to his subordinates, and therefore it should not necessarily reflect upon these ten employees. It does, however, indicate the dangerous extremes to which Dr. Condon has gone in an effort to cooperate with communist forces in the United States.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Scientific Institute March 5, 1946, Dr. Condon stated, in speaking of Russia:

"We must welcome their scientists to our laboratories, as they have welcomed ours to theirs, and extend the base of scientific cooperation with this great people. Of course, we must behave this way toward the scientists of all nations. I only mention Russia because she is right now the target of attack by those irresponsibles who think she would be a suitable adversary in the next world war."

This Sub-Committee is in possession of no evidence or information which indicates that the Soviet Government has in the past, or will in the future permit the scientists of the United States in their laboratories or to make available to them any information of any scientific importance. Any Government official who is not aware that the Soviet Union is bent upon the Stalinization of the world, is not qualified to hold a strategic position which affects the security of the United States.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

In considering the case of Dr. Condon, we wish to emphasize that what is involved is not a question of freedom of speech or research. The ruthless rush of Stalin through Europe, in the opinion of this Sub-Committee necessitates a revision of the policy and thinking of this Government and the people of the United States, regarding communism. We should bear in mind, that the Government is charged not only with the administration of public affairs, but it is also charged with the security of the people and the institutions of the United States. Whether we like it or not, we are engaged in a great epochal struggle; not a struggle with guns, because the communists don't fight that way. They didn't take over Czechoslovakia with guns, they merely employed the strategy of getting a few men in the Government and then a few more, and then they took over the entire government without firing a single shot or calling out a single regiment of soldiers.

They are conducting exactly the same kind of campaign in other countries. In this country they haven't gotten as far as they have in Czechoslovakia, but they got pretty far, because they got a man as Vice President of the United States, and he is now their candidate for President, and he is the same man who recommended Dr. Condon as Director of the Bureau of Standards.

It is the unanimous opinion of this Sub-Committee that Dr. Condon should either be removed or a statement should be forth coming from the Secretary of Commerce, setting forth the reasons why he has retained Dr. Condon, in view of the derogatory information which he has had before him.

We further recommend that the full Committee address a communication to the President of the United States, calling to his attention, the fact that the situation as regards Dr. Condon is not an isolated one, but that there are other Government officials in strategic positions who are playing Stalin's game to the detriment of the United States. It should also be pointed out to the President that the evidence before our Sub-Committee and the evidence which we are sure should be available to him, indicates very strongly that there is in operation at the present time in the United States an extensive Soviet espionage ring, and to permit this ring to continue, in view of the high atomic prizes which they are seeking, is folly, and can only lead to ultimate disaster.

We recommend that all of the evidence in the Committee's possession be forwarded to the President for his consideration.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 1, 1948 ✓

FROM : E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC·BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

By reference from your Office, I took a telephone call from Senator Brien McMahon, who wanted you to know that the House Committee on Un-American Activities was issuing a press release for tomorrow's papers relating to Dr. Condon of the Bureau of Standards.

Senator McMahon stated that he would undoubtedly be asked about Condon and wondered if he should come out and defend him or "duck the issue".

I told the Senator that I knew you would want him to know that there were certain unsavory allegations concerning some of Condon's connections, and that I was confident your advice to him would be to reserve any championing of Dr. Condon until he was certain of his facts. I told him that it would be hard to evaluate the merit of the Un-American Activities Committee's charges until they were fully known, and that even then it would appear to be judicious for Senator McMahon to carefully ascertain the exact truth with reference to every item alleged before he took his position.

The Senator indicated that he fully appreciated this word of caution and that he would act accordingly. He stated that, of course, Dr. Condon had never learned anything from his connection with the Joint Committee, but that later he might desire to talk to you to see whether Mr. Nichols might not discuss Dr. Condon with him.

EAT:FA

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MAR 18 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 2, 1948

FROM : E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

You will recall that earlier I advised you that Brien McMahon had inquired whether the Manhattan Engineering District had ever cleared Dr. Condon.

The attached files are old Manhattan Engineering District files which we obtained when that District went out of business, and it will be observed from these files, particularly the marked serial in the attached file that the Manhattan Engineering District formally cleared Dr. Condon on December 28, 1944.

You may desire to advise Senator McMahon of this for his confidential information.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Let McMahon know.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Ladd

EAT:FA

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51 MAR 26 1948

FBI Finding Clearing Dr. Condon Withheld by Probers, Is Charge

By United Press

The FBI, it was understood today, has found no evidence of personal disloyalty against Dr. Edward H. Condon, noted atomic scientist accused by congressional investigators of associating with Russian spies.

Reliable sources said FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover advised Dr. Condon's superiors in the Commerce Department last May that there was no indication of misconduct in his associations. Dr. Condon heads the National Bureau of Standards, an important Government research agency.

A spokesman for the House Un-American Activities sub-committee which investigated Dr. Condon declined to comment on reports that the group had withheld a portion of Mr. Hoover's letter favorable to the scientist. The sub-committee characterized Dr. Condon on Monday as "one of the weakest links" in atomic security, and demanded his removal as director of the Bureau of Standards.

In its report, the sub-committee said it was quoting the FBI director's letter on Dr. Condon only "in part." Rep. John S. Wood (D., Ga.), a member of the three-man group, told reporters the letter was made public just as it was received. A sub-committee investigator "managed to get hold of the letter," Rep. Wood said, and copied it.

Neither the FBI nor the Commerce Department would release a copy of the official text.

The Hoover letter as contained in the sub-committee report said Dr. Condon had been in contact as late as last year "with an individual alleged, by a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, to have engaged in espionage activities with the Russians in Washington from 1941 to 1944."

However, sources who have seen the FBI letter said it went on to say there nevertheless was no evidence that such association had any character of disloyalty on Dr. Condon's part.

Meanwhile, the full House Un-American Activities Committee was considering calling public hearings to air its case against Condon.

Chairman J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) said no final decision will be reached, however, until he can call a meeting of the group. The committee, he said, will go over in detail the charges of the sub-committee.

While Dr. Condon's scientific colleagues rallied to his defense, Robert L. Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, said he expects to serve a subpoena later today to get the Commerce Department's files on Dr. Condon's loyalty investigation.

Acting Commerce Secretary William C. Foster said the Department's loyalty board gave the onetime Princeton professor a clean slate.

ENCLOSURE

Clipped from the Washington Daily News - 134
March 3, 1948

RECORDED

19 MAR 18 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 3, 1948

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Reference is made to my memorandum dated March 2, 1948, concerning the captioned matter.

In response to your question: "Is there any lead as to how this letter got out?" a thorough review of the file and a check with Mr. J. J. McGuire in Mr. Nichols' office and a further check with the Washington Field Office reflected that at this time there is no lead as to how the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives secured access to our letter of May 15, 1947, concerning Dr. Condon. However, an article appeared in the Washington Daily News under today's date, which is attached hereto, in which Representative John S. Wood (D., Ga.) is reported to have stated that "A sub-committee investigator 'managed to get hold of the letter' and copied it."

In regard to your question as to whether we have investigated Dr. Condon under the Loyalty Program, Condon has not been investigated as yet under this program. There is no record in the Loyalty Section of this Bureau of a Loyalty Form (Form 84) having been yet received from the Department of Commerce by this Bureau regarding Condon.

Pursuant to your instructions continuous attention is being given to the preparation of a full and complete memorandum regarding Dr. Condon which will be properly indexed for use in the event Congressional hearings are held in this matter.

Attachment
BHM:mcm

HANDLED BY
CLIP FILE

ENCLOSURE

It seems apparent from subsequent developments that the Committee investigator copied the letter at the Dept. of Commerce.

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3/5/48
Mr. Ladd advised Mr. Clegg
not necessary at this
time to attempt to locate
Condon's loyalty form possibly filed
by Commerce during the 3/4/48
million forms in the
files section.
117

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 6, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E.A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	

In connection with recent newspaper articles concerning open hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to the loyalty of Dr. CONDON, it may be of interest to the Bureau to learn that Mr. LOU RUSSELL, investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, today advised an Agent that the open hearings will not be held for at least three weeks.

In connection with the above, Mr. RUSSELL stated that Congressman J. PARNELL THOMAS will go to New Jersey for approximately three weeks before holding the hearings on this matter.

In the event additional information concerning the plans of the Committee in this regard is received, it will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau.

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FBI
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : V. P. Keay

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

DATE: March 6, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

On March 4, 1948, Rear Admiral John E. Gingrich of the Atomic Energy Commission advised Agent R. W. Lawrence that Condon had previously been cleared by the Manhattan Engineer District for access to restricted data. He stated that the Atomic Energy Commission had not granted formal clearance to Condon but were holding up the issuance of this clearance pending the decision of Secretary of Commerce Harriman. He mentioned that the contract which the Atomic Energy Commission has with the Bureau of Standards is low in quality and does not involve a great deal of classified or top secret information.

ACTION:

None. This is submitted for information purposes only.

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19 MAR 18 1948

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21 MAR 20 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 8, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

The CONDON and Polish technical logs were reviewed to ascertain what contacts were had between EDWARD and/or EMILIE CONDON and officials of the Polish Embassy, particularly with Mrs. JOSEF WINIEWICZ, wife of the Polish Ambassador and VIRGINIA WOREK of the Polish Embassy.

The following are the only references located:

JANUARY 3, 1946: Mrs. E. U. CONDON (wife of the Director of the Bureau of Standards) to unknown woman at the Embassy. Mrs. CONDON said that the Polish Government, among other governments, was to prepare a list of things they wanted included in the German Peace Treaty. She wanted a copy of it. The unknown woman asked if she were a newspaper woman and Mrs. CONDON said no, her husband was a government official and she wanted this information as it probably would not be in the newspapers. Mrs. CONDON was requested to call tomorrow.

JANUARY 7, 1947: Mrs. EMILIE CONDON to HELEN HARRIS: Mrs. CONDON asked whether the memorandum to the Ministers concerning the Polish Government's recommendations on the peace treaties with Germany have been released. HARRIS said no and suggested that Mrs. CONDON call ZLOTOWSKI later in the day. HARRIS informed Mrs. CONDON that she (HARRIS) had formerly been the secretary to the American Soviet Science Society of which Mr. EDWARD U. CONDON was an executive board member.

JANUARY 14, 1947: Mrs. E. U. CONDON to STAWINSKI: Mrs. CONDON wants STAWINSKI to send her publications about German reparations and Polish memos concerning Polish recommendations to the Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow. STAWINSKI will forward such information to her address, 3535 Van Ness St., N. W.

MARCH 3, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to Dr. CONDON's secretary (Bureau of Standards). HARRIS arranged for ZLOTOWSKI to call on Dr. CONDON tomorrow 3/4 at 10:00 A. M. CONDON is in Room 314, South Building, at the corner of Connecticut Ave. and Van Ness St.

RGG:MAH
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19 MAR 18 1948

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR

March 8, 1948

MARCH 20, 1947: EMILY CONDON (?) to VIRGINIA (WOREK) (at office?) EMILY said to tell "her" (Mrs. WINIEWICZ at Polish Embassy?) "I" will be there at 10:30 and would like to take RAYMOND WILSON along. VIRGINIA said "she" said to bring anyone EMILY wishes. EMILY said to call and tell her that she (EMILY) is bringing him; that he is a Quaker and that the Quakers have done a lot of work in Poland. VIRGINIA looks up the address of the Embassy as 2640 16th St., N. W. (Polish Embassy). EMILY is going first to the "Hill" to talk to Senator THOMAS on "This conscription thing". EMILY said yesterday she (EMILY) was asked to head up the church forces against it.

MARCH 20, 1947: Miss HARRIS to Dr. CONDON at the Bureau of Standards: HARRIS requests a luncheon appointment for ZLOTOWSKI with CONDON. 1:00 P. M. Saturday is suggested by HARRIS. CONDON informs that he (CONDON) will be home Saturday morning. They can call him (CONDON) and a definite time and place will be set.

MARCH 22, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to Dr. CONDON. H informed C that ZLOTOWSKI will pick him up at his home at 1:00 P. M. today.

MARCH 27, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to Mrs. CONDON. HARRIS informed Mrs. CONDON that ZLOTOWSKI would like to see Mr. NEWMAN (ph) on Friday at 4:00 P. M. Mrs. CONDON will call back if the time is satisfactory.

MARCH 27, 1947: Mrs. CONDON to HELEN HARRIS: Mrs. CONDON suggested that HARRIS call Mrs. NEWMAN to arrange for a meeting at the CONDON home between ZLOTOWSKI and Mr. NEWMAN. NEWMAN's phone number is Emerson 7249. HARRIS will call Mrs. CONDON late this afternoon.

APRIL 1, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to the office of Dr. CONDON, who was in conference. HARRIS told his secretary that ZLOTOWSKI would like to see CONDON for about 10 minutes tonight, and it is very important. Secretary will advise CONDON.

APRIL 1, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to Mrs. CONDON. She said ZLOTOWSKI would like to see her or Dr. CONDON for about 10 minutes tonight. Mrs. CONDON said she and her husband are going out to dinner, but it will be convenient for Z to come to their home at 5:30 tonight. He will do this.

APRIL 9, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to EMILY CONDON: HARRIS confirmed a dinner date for Mr. and Mrs. CONDON with ZLOTOWSKI at 7:00 P. M. tomorrow at the Hotel 2400, Room 729.

RGG:MAH

62-4108

March 8, 1948

✓ APRIL 10, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to EMILY CONDON. CONDON asked if the Minister (ZLOTOWSKI) got together with (Emanuel) ~~NEWMAN~~. HARRIS said that she (HARRIS) believes that ZLOTOWSKI got back from New York. ZLOTOWSKI was very excited and wanted to speak to CONDON quickly. Mrs. CONDON said that ZLOTOWSKI didn't tell them (CONDONS) that he (ZLOTOWSKI) had spoken to NEWMAN. Mrs. CONDON said that she and her husband are invited to the NEWMANS after dinner tonight and Mrs. CONDON wants to know if ZLOTOWSKI wants to go too. HARRIS said that she (HARRIS) would mention it to ZLOTOWSKI when he (ZLOTOWSKI) returns this afternoon. Mrs. CONDON says that they can talk about it tonight. (ZLOTOWSKI and the CONDONS are having dinner together). Mrs. CONDON says they will be there at 7:00 P. M. HARRIS said that there will be no others at the dinner to interfere with them all going to NEWMAN after dinner.

✓ MAY 2, 1947: ZLOTOWSKI to HARRIS. Z asked HARRIS to make appointments with him to see ~~LITYNSKI~~ and Dr. CONDON. He would like to call on Dr. CONDON at 3:00 P. M. today, at the Bureau of Standards. ZLOTOWSKI would like ~~BROZ~~, the code clerk to meet him at 1:15 P. M. in the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel. ZLOTOWSKI plans to spend the day at George Washington University at the meeting of physicists, and will leave town for New York City on the 8:00 P. M. train.

✓ MAY 2, 1947: HELEN HARRIS to the office of Dr. CONDON. Dr. CONDON was not available and his secretary said that he has a very busy day planned. HARRIS was trying to arrange a 3:00 P. M. appointment today for ZLOTOWSKI to see CONDON, but CONDON has a previous commitment at that time.

✓ MAY 2, 1947: ZLOTOWSKI to HELEN HARRIS. ZLOTOWSKI advised that he had seen Dr. CONDON at George Washington University this morning. He asked her to ascertain if LITYNSKI is well enough to see him for a few minutes. Also said that BROZ, the code clerk should meet him in the lobby of the Mayflower at 1:00 P. M. today. He also requested that she write a letter to the Roumanian Delegation saying that he could not attend their function this month.

✓ MARCH 2, 1948: LITYNSKI to JAWORSKI. They discussed the articles in the papers concerning Dr. CONDON. LITYNSKI asked what WOREK and HARRIS had to say about their names being in the papers. ~~JAWORSKI~~ said WOREK was sick, and he hasn't seen HARRIS today. LITYNSKI asked JAWORSKI if he had heard the broadcasts of EARL ~~GODWIN~~ and ELMER DAVIS last night. JAWORSKI said he was busy and did not hear them. LITYNSKI said these were very interesting and suggested that JAWORSKI get transcripts of these. LITYNSKI said it was interesting to note that

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR

March 8, 1948

DAVIS referred to the matter as "vague accusations of the house sub-committee". JAWORSKI stated that intelligent readers would understand that there was no specific information in the sub-committee report.

MARCH 2, 1948: ~~X~~ROGOZINSKI to Mrs. WINIEWICZ in New York City. ROGOZINSKI informed her that the New York Times carried a story in which "we were severely attacked", and in which Mrs. WINIEWICZ's name was mentioned with Dr. CONDON. He instructed her to make no comment to the press about this and to read the story. She asked, "Where and who is Dr. CONDON?" ROGOZINSKI stated that he is located in Washington as Chief of the Bureau of Standards and is presently under investigation. He added that the story only mentioned that Dr. CONDON had met Mrs. WINIEWICZ. She asked when she had met him, and ROGOZINSKI said they would discuss the matter when she returns this evening. He added that if anything should develop in the matter, she should contact ~~X~~GALEWICZ.

MARCH 2, 1948: JAWORSKI to ~~X~~SHARP, at the Foundation for Foreign Affairs. They agreed to meet at 1:30 P. M. today. They discussed the CONDON publicity. JAWORSKI stated that the charges are non-specific. SHARP stated that the important thing is that the Department of Commerce and HARRIMAN stand behind CONDON.

MARCH 2, 1948: ROGOZINSKI to ~~X~~GALEWICZ in New York City. ROGOZINSKI asked if GALEWICZ had read the story on Dr. CONDON, and GALEWICZ said he had. ROGOZINSKI said they decided against any protest or reaction. GALEWICZ agreed and said that the text of the story should be sent to Warsaw and WINIEWICZ advised. GALEWICZ said he didn't think it was necessary for him to come to D. C. in regard to this story. ROGOZINSKI said he advised Warsaw and WINIEWICZ and instructed Mrs. WINIEWICZ not to make any comment to the press. Regarding ZLOTOWSKI, ROGOZINSKI said that he can say that he (ZLOTOWSKI) is not with the Embassy but has been with the Polish UN Delegation since last April, and that ~~X~~KATZ-SUCHY is responsible for him. ROGOZINSKI said that he didn't think that there would be anything more to the matter and said, "Our friends didn't know anything about the matter." GALEWICZ said that he had spoken to Mrs. WINIEWICZ and will contact KATZ-SUCHY.

MARCH 2, 1948: Mr. GALEWICZ - from New York City - to Mr. ROGOZINSKI: GALEWICZ said that ROGOZINSKI might ask WINIEWICZ by wire if any comment or explanation should be made about the story (concerning Dr. CONDON). GALEWICZ said that the point that he has in mind is that the charge against Ignace ~~X~~ZLOTOWSKI is fake and the Embassy would be in a better position to answer the charge than UN Delegation. ROGOZINSKI explained that the afternoon papers made no further reference to the story. GALEWICZ said the same was true of the New York Papers. GALEWICZ suggested that ROGOZINSKI send the wire to WINIEWICZ immediately and give it an expedite priority.

March 8, 1948

MARCH 2, 1948: Mr. ~~FRYMAR~~ - from Detroit - to Mr. JAWORSKI: FRYMAR advised that the Detroit News carried an article on Dr. CONDON and mentioned MME. WINIEWICZ with him. Also it carried a photograph of her. FRYMAR said that the article mentioned that "she was an associate of Dr. CONDON." FRYMAR said that he had many calls about this and answered that she (MME. WINIEWICZ) knew CONDON as well as she knew Secretary MARSHALL. JAWORSKI said that they are making a lot of her knowing CONDON when at most she may have met him socially. JAWORSKI suggested that FRYMAR make no comment to the press and to send all press comments to the Embassy.

MARCH 3, 1948: Mr. JAWORSKI to Mr. ~~WIONCZEK~~ - in New York City: JAWORSKI asked WIONCZEK if he had heard the news about ~~SLAVIK~~ and the Czech Minister in Canada resigning. JAWORSKI said that the story came out on the 12:00 o'clock news report today. WIONCZEK stated that he had not heard any details. JAWORSKI told WIONCZEK to pay particular attention to the reports in the New York papers. JAWORSKI told WIONCZEK that according to today's Washington Post, Dr. CONDON denied that he was acquainted with Mrs. WINIEWICZ or VIRGINIA WOREK. JAWORSKI also stated that today's Post revealed that the THOMAS Committee had withheld the portion of the F.B.I. letter which said, "CONDON is O. K."

It is noted that FERDINAND ~~KUHN~~ of the Washington Post, has written articles in that newspaper in favor of CONDON. The Polish Log reflects some notations regarding KUHN which are set out below:

MARCH 3, 1948: Miss WOREK for FERDINAND KUHN at Washington Post, who was not in. WOREK left message with Mr. FRIENDLY that it was very important that KUHN call WOREK tomorrow morning at the Embassy.

JULY 1, 1947: BLANCA ~~REDFERN~~ in a lengthy conversation with EMILIE CONDON discussed the rebuilding of Germany. During the conversation, BLANCA stated that she was going to call on Mrs. WINIEWICZ and asked EMILIE to go with her. EMILIE said she would like to go to call on Mrs. WINIEWICZ. BLANCA stated she was going to try to get some Polish linen through the Embassy and added that all the Embassy people are her friends. EMILIE told BLANCA that she would be free any afternoon to call on Mrs. WINIEWICZ. They agreed to call one another again. BLANCA stated that she would visit the CONDONS the following afternoon, July 2.

MARCH 4, 1948: KUHN called WOREK at the Polish Embassy. She advised him that JAWORSKI would like to have lunch with KUHN that day. KUHN said that he could not make this as he would be tied up at the Senate debate from 12:00 o'clock on.

RGG:MAH
62-4108

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR

March 8, 1948

MARCH 4, 1948: GALEWICZ (New York City) to ROGOZINSKI. GALEWICZ informed that he had received a wire from Warsaw which informed that no action should be taken until word is received from Warsaw. (On the CONDON matter). Both agree that the situation has changed very much.

RGG:MAH
62-4108

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 9, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Techn on Shura Lewis -

[redacted] furnished the following information regarding a conversation which occurred between JOHN P. MARSALKA and ALEXANDRA "SHURA" LEWIS on August 20, 1946. MARSALKA told LEWIS that he had an idea for her to earn some money by opening a kindergarten at the National Bureau of Standards for children who want to learn Russian. He added that Dr. CONDON wants his children to learn Russian and that the premises are ideal for a kindergarten with a building suitable for classrooms. MARSALKA said that LEWIS could start on a modest scale with the CONDON children and her own and then enlarge if it looked promising. LEWIS said that she would think it over.

b2

There is no additional information to show that any further efforts were made along this line.

MARSALKA is an American of Czech descent who is presently teaching at Yale University. He was employed for several years at the American Embassy at Moscow from which position he was recalled as he was "not trusted". He has held several government positions from which he was discharged due to alleged communist tendencies. LEWIS is a Russian national married to JIM LEWIS, a law school student. She formerly taught at the Good Neighbor School, is a tutor in Russian and English, and is also a lecturer on Russian matters. She once characterized herself as a "representative of the Soviet Intelligentsia."

HANDLED BY
STOP DESK

RGG:sjm
62-4108

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
F.B.I.
RECORDED
INDEXED
62-58854-138
19 MAR 18 1948

51 MAR 20 1948

The handwritten notation at the beginning of
the 2nd paragraph referring to Informant [redacted]
reads: [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

b2
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM : J. P. Coyne
SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

DATE: 9:30 AM
March 9, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The following data were dictated by Agent Brenton S. Gordon of the Boston Office and recorded by a stenographer in the Security Division:

"Informant [redacted] informed that in Washington, D. C. there is a Hotel Graylyn located next door to the Science Service News Agency. The hotel is owned by Arthur John Erskine. It is an unusual hotel. It closes its doors at 8:00 in the evening. It does not advertise for guests; it dedicates itself to providing rooms for scientists, particularly scientists of an international character - that is, visiting British, Polish, Russian, et cetera scientists. The hotel is a favorite meeting place for minor diplomatic officials and scientists - native and foreign. In this hotel there was at some time prior to Condon's appointment, a meeting at which were present Condon, Watson Davis and Harlow Shapely. Davis is the Manager of Science Service. He acts in Washington as a lobbyist for scientific groups. He is alleged to have a good lobbying political influence in Washington. Science Service is maintained by contributions from business organizations and citizens. The largest contributor is the Westinghouse Company. Harlow Shapely is the President of Science Service. According to the best information that Informant [redacted] can get, Shapely utilized Davis as a 'front man' to originally place Condon in Westinghouse and then gave a further endorsement personally to Condon and orally to the responsible Westinghouse officials when Condon was hired. The same technique of Davis making the original approach and then using Shapely as a corroborating witness was used when Condon obtained his Government appointment thru the intervention of Henry Wallace. Informant [redacted] has not visited the Hotel Graylyn in a year and a half, but he suggests that if the Bureau can discreetly review the register of that hotel it can get some ideas which may warrant further investigation because it would be a very suitable place to pass information from one person to another and be undetected. It is also a good place because of the proximity of Davis to make contacts. Any visiting scientists to Washington can get to Davis and Davis can get them into the Graylyn regardless of the hour of the day or night."

I advised the Boston Office to submit a letter to the Bureau with copies to the Washington Field Office immediately confirming the data orally furnished re Condon and upon receipt of that letter appropriate instructions will be issued to the Washington Field Office as to the action which should be taken relative thereto. In the meantime, we will, of course, check our files for the purpose of ascertaining what we have in the nature of corroborating information relative to the report made to the Boston Office by Informant [redacted]

JPC:TD

*Info re
Condon appointed
at Shapely's
recommendation
is in file
no other info
in files
re this*

b2
b7D

b2
b7D

INDEXED
STOP

INDEXED

162-58854-139

19 MAR 18 1948

b2
b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re mylet December 22, 1947. Set forth below are references to EMILIE CONDON'S association with and membership in the Washington Bookshop Association.

[redacted] stated that on November 17, 1947, EMILIE CONDON called the Bookshop (ESTAR PASKOFF ?) and stated that she had sent a check for \$10.00 for reprints of the COMMAGER articles, but had not received same. (PASKOFF) acknowledged receipt of the check but erroneously thought it was a contribution. EMILIE added that she had a friend, WATFORD, who will be in town this week and EMILIE requested that the reprints be held at the Bookshop so that WATFORD, who travels extensively and who will distribute the reprints, can pick them up. EMILIE ordered a copy of "Mr. Twig's (?) Mistake", published by Little, Brown and Company. (PASKOFF) said that she would contact EMILIE when the book was in.

b2

The COMMAGER reprint is a reprint of an article written by Professor HENRY STEELE COMMAGER which appeared in the September, 1947 issue of "Harpers". The Bookshop was selling reprints of this article for 15¢. The article is entitled "Who is Loyal to America".

WATFORD is Mrs. CLYDE (LILIAN K.) WATFORD, Post Office Box 429, RD 7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. WATFORD frequently contacts EMILIE CONDON on her visits to Washington and on occasion stays at the CONDON home. For example, March 5, 1948, January 28, 1948, December 19, 1947, December 1, 1947, September 19, 1947, and several prior dates. [redacted] stated that WATFORD is secretary of the Tri-State Atomic Information Committee and a member of the National Committee on Atomic Information. This same source said that she is active in the United Council of Church Women.

[redacted] further reported that on December 8, 1947, EMILIE CONDON received a call from the Bookshop advising her that "Mr. Twig's Mistake" was available, as were the balance of the COMMAGER articles. [redacted] also advised that her membership has expired. CONDON stated that she would try to get somebody there that day. (To call for the books and arrange for renewal of membership ?).

b2

Enclosure

RGJ:JC
62-4108

ENCL. ATTACHED

ENCL

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

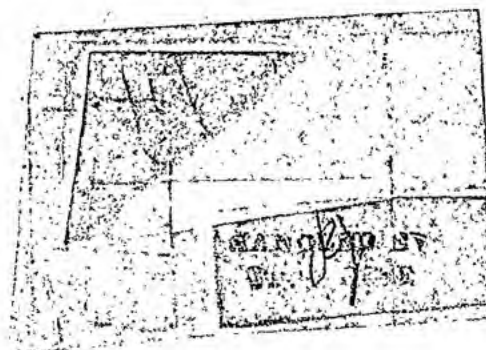
5-2H
M. J. [signature]

Director, FBI
RE: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON

A highly confidential and reliable source was contacted on December 13, 1947, at which time this source furnished a list of names of present and expired members of the Washington Bookshop Association. The name of Mrs. EDWARD CONDON, c/o the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. appeared on an index card carried among the current active members. It was noted that the card bore a notation "June, 1946", which according to the above confidential source, indicates that she was a member in good standing for one year from this date. No renewal date was observed. However, this source added that the Bookshop bookkeeping system was not up to date at that time and that in view of CONDON'S conversation of December 8, 1947, it is quite possible that her membership was renewed.

There is being attached as an enclosure a copy of CONDON'S membership card in the Washington Bookshop.

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DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH



62-58854-140

Condon, Eleanor Mrs. 6/45
Bur. Standards
Wash. D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

62-58854-140

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON

On the afternoon of March 10, 1948, confidential informant

[redacted] advised that she had been approached by [redacted] at the Czech Embassy who recently resigned and whose identity must be kept confidential. [redacted] who previously voluntarily contacted this office, said he wanted to get some information to the FBI. He then furnished several names of people whom he described as contacts of Dr. VLADIMIR HOUEK, Counselor of the Czech Embassy, who is reported to be a Communist in high standing with the new Prague Government.

Among the names furnished is Dr. CONDON, described as a friend and contact of HOUEK. No further comment was made by [redacted] to informant concerning CONDON'S relations with HOUEK.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Gurnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....

b7D

WHM:JC
62-4108
cc-65-3683
66-2032

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

HANDLED BY
GTOP

CC to Hoeschling

Improve Condon's + wife
background within
set out in [redacted]

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-58854-141
MAR 18 1948

5-200

51 MAR 20 1948

APR 1 1948
MAR 1 1948

✓ The Director	Records Section
Mr. Tolson	Stamp and mail
Mr. Ladd	Mr. Tolson's space tickler
Mr. Rosen	Mr. E. A. Tamm's file
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols	Mr. Ladd
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Nichols
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Rosen
	Mr. Tracy
	Mr. Egan
Mr. Hargett	Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Coyne	Mr. Harbo
Mr. Fletcher	Mr. Mohr
Mr. Laughlin	Mr. Pennington
Mr. McCabe	Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mohr	Mr. Nease
Mr. Nease	Miss Gandy
Mr. Pennington	Miss Gray
Mr. Quinn Tamm	Miss Artley
Mr. Tyler	Miss McCall

The notation at the beginning of the 1st paragraph reads:

Informant [redacted] who is Confidential b2 b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Edward A. Tamm
5734

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 3-12-48

Dr. Edu. U. Condon

Edm
HL

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

By reference from the Director's Office I took a call from Stewart Alsop yesterday afternoon. He stated Mr. Hoover had criticized him in the past for not checking with us and he now wanted to check one fact--he wanted to know where the Un-American Activities Committee got the letter in the Dr. Condon case. I told him I could speak only for the FBI and that I could assure him that the FBI had not released the letter. He then asked about the missing portions of the letter and whether the letter was quoted correctly. I told him we could not comment on this. He stated he understood that a portion of the letter had been left out and he wanted to know if we could furnish him any details on this. I told him we could not go into any discussion on this. He wanted to know if there was a missing portion of the letter. I told him I thought his assumption was correct. He then stated that the Department of Commerce was asserting with equal vigor that they did not give out the letter. I told him that obviously the letter had to come either from the Commerce Department or the Bureau and that I could tell him categorically and specifically that it did not come from the Bureau. I thanked him for his courtesy in calling.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

RECORDED
 INDEXED
HL

162-28854-142
 MAR 13 1948
5-21
M

117
 51 MAR 20 1948
 LBN:MP

FROM

DO-7

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson	1-0	()
Mr. E. A. Tamm	1-1	()
Mr. Clegg	1-2	()
Mr. Glavin	1-3	()
Mr. Ladd	1-4	()
Mr. Nichols	1-5	()
Mr. Rosen	2-6	()
Mr. Tracy	2-6	()
Mr. Gurnea	2-7	()
Mr. Harbo	2-8	()
Mr. Mohr	3-8	()
Mr. Nease	3-8	()
Miss Gandy	3-8	()

See Me ()
Note and Return ()
For Your Recommendation ()
What are the facts? ()
Remarks:

RECORDED

INDEXED

19 MAR 18 1948

57 MAR 20 1948

Suspicious Characters:

Who's Who Among Dr. Condon's Acquaintances



MR. VINOGRADOFF



MISS HARRIS

62-58854-143

EDWARD U. CONDON, National Bureau of Standards Director who is now on the Thomas-Randall Un-American Affairs Committee girdle; has a strange story to tell about his relations with the other characters in this latest spy scare. Most important are Demetri Vinogradoff, Ignace Zlotowski and Helen M. Harris.

Dr. Vinogradoff, 70, now employed at the Bureau of Standards as adviser on relations with foreign governments and scientists, came to the United States after the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. Educated as an electrical engineer, he was sent to this country as purchasing agent for the old Kerensky regime, the first democratic government set up in Russia after overthrow of the Czar.

When the Kerensky government was itself overthrown by Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin and their pals, Mr. Vinogradoff decided he didn't want to go back. So he stayed in the U. S. and became an American citizen.

HE got a job with Westinghouse Electric Co. in Pittsburgh, and in time became manager of their international engineering department. Dr. Condon was head of Westinghouse Laboratories from 1937 to 1945, and it was there he first met Dr. Vinogradoff.

All during the war, after he was pensioned by Westinghouse, Dr. Vinogradoff worked with U. S. Army Air Forces. Because of his vast knowledge of European electrical and industrial installations, he gave invaluable advice on the selection of bombing targets.

When Dr. Condon was made head of the Bureau of Standards in November, 1945, he took Dr. Vinogradoff on his staff to advise on relations with foreign governments and visiting foreign scientists. The war had disrupted the international exchange of scientific information that has been carried on ever since the Smithsonian Institution first began it in 1849. Working thru the State Department, efforts were made to re-establish contacts between American and foreign scientists, universities, laboratories and research institutions.

EARLY last year it became apparent the Russians would not permit their scientists to communicate with the rest of the world. Dr. Vinogradoff was assigned to look into it. First report was that many Russian laboratories had been destroyed by the Germans and that they would be slow in getting back to work. Some material did

not, no scientific material would be exchanged with any foreign government that did not send like material to the U. S. Russia did not reply. Since that time the lid has been on.

This applies to the non-classified material that can be bought openly by the Russians or anybody else in U. S. bookstores or thru the Government Printing Office. The classified, secret material which has only limited circulation in the United States would not be included in international exchange under any condition.

DR. IGNACE ZLOTOWSKI, the second character with whom Dr. Condon is accused of having associated, is a Polish physicist. He was caught in Paris at the outbreak of the war. He had been working with the Curies in France. Not being able to return to Poland after Germany overran his country, he came to the U. S. During the war he taught physics at Ohio State University and Vassar College.

After the war he hooked up with the Polish Embassy, and was assigned as Polish observer for the atomic bomb tests at Bikini in the summer of 1946. It was on this trip that Dr. Condon first met him, along with a whole shipload of other foreign scientists and observers who made this junket at U. S. Government expense.

Later Dr. Zlotowski was made adviser on atomic energy matters to Dr. Oscar Lange, Polish ambassador to the United States. Until Jan. 1, when the job folded, Dr. Zlotowski was Polish member of the International Atomic Energy Commission in New York.

DR. ZLOTOWSKI was single, and in Washington liked to step out socially. On one occasion he escorted to Dr. Condon's home, for a dinner party, Miss Helen M. Harris. At that time and until last November, she was secretary to the American-Soviet Science Society. This was an organization started by a grant of \$25,000 from—of all places—the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Condon had encouraged the work of this society. But when its grant was used up and the Un-American Affairs Committee started blowing hot on its neck, the society went out of business.

Miss Harris was born in Poland. They brought

on... Clarendon, Va.
Open from 9:30 to 9 P. M.

Congress needs an able, adequate force of investigators working hard 12 months every year. And, in the La Follette-Montgomery Congressional Reorganization Act, it has authority to provide itself with just such a force.

WE HAVE FAITH IN BRITAIN

BRITISH economic collapse can be prevented only with American aid. This is the grim conclusion of the Economic Survey for 1948, which Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to Parliament yesterday.

By June, one third of Britain's January gold and dollar reserves will be gone, leaving less than \$2,000,000,000. That will not last another year.

She cannot tighten her belt any more without cutting off raw-material imports upon which her export industries depend. She already has slashed food imports to the danger point, reducing the average daily diet for this year to an estimated 2681 calories compared with a prewar 3000. Clothing and other necessities are under tighter rationing than in wartime. Austerity cannot be pushed further without undermining the productive capacity of the people.

The sovereign remedy of harder work has been applied. Despite all the handicaps of housing and rationing, of war dislocations and fatigue, of the setbacks of the terrible winter of a year ago and the drought of last summer, she has raised production above prewar levels including the key industries of coal and steel.

By great effort she is reducing her \$2,700,000,000 trade deficit of last year to \$1,000,000,000 this year. That spread between exports and sharply curtailed imports is the measure of her problem. With American aid she has some chance of closing the gap; without it she has no chance.

That aid will be forthcoming under the Marshall Plan. Just as the now exhausted American loan enabled Britain to restore her prewar production, renewed American help can provide the food and raw materials for self-help to wipe out her trade deficit.

We are proud that America wants to help and is able to do so. But we don't feel a bit self-righteous about it.

To share with a people who have given so much to the world in the past eight years of heroic sacrifice is a privilege. It is also a good investment in democracy and our own security.

However near Britain is to collapse, she is not going to fall. Because America and Britain will stand together in this world crisis—not only as they did during the last war but even closer together.

We have faith in the British people. We have faith in the American-British partnership.



1013 13th St. N.W.
Metropolitan Washington, D.C.
By Mail: Month, Year for \$ 3.
JOHN T. O'ROURKE
Editor

"Give light and the people will find their way."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1948

THIS CONCERNS YOUR MONEY

RIGHT now millions of Americans are puzzling over their 1948 Federal income-tax estimates and wondering how to raise the cash for the payment due next Monday. They should be interested in a report just made to Congress by the House Appropriations Committee.

The report contains blistering criticism of the Government's tax-collecting agency, the Bureau of Internal Revenue. It charges "extreme laxness" and "gross inefficiency" in the Bureau's headquarters here and its field offices elsewhere.

Committee investigators, it says, found cases of refunds to taxpayers who actually were delinquent in their payments, and of revenue-office files stuffed with old shoes and worthless papers. It observes that internal revenue collectors, being political appointees, apparently can "bask in their patronage, if they choose, instead of working at their jobs. As a corrective measure, it recommends putting the collectors under civil service.

The Bureau, it asserts, gets an average of no more than six productive hours of work a day from the 5000 employees at Washington headquarters. There, the committee adds, investigators found evidence of drinking, sleeping and loafing on the job. And the report estimates that headquarters employees waste 1,372,000 work hours a year, at a cost to the taxpayers of more than \$2,000,000, sipping coffee at the snack bar or taking long lunch periods.

We have no way of knowing whether Internal Revenue Bureau conditions are as bad as this report indicates. We're sure that blanket criticism of this or any Government agency involves unfairness to many conscientious, hard-working officials and employees.

But we're also sure that efficiency, laxness and waste of time and taxpayers dollars can be found in practically every Government department and bureau. And that Congress, which appropriates the dollars by billions, ought to be constantly vigilant over their spending. Only so can the taxpayers be assured of full value.

It isn't enough for Congress to get steamed up about exposing waste and inefficiency once a year, at appropriations time, or in periods such as the present when one political party controls the legislative branch of Government and the other party runs the spending agencies.

For a really effective job of saving the taxpayers' money, adequate forces of investigators working

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 6, 1948

FROM : MR. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R.

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

An interesting conversation took place on the morning of March 5, 1948 as reflected by a technical surveillance on the residence of Dr. Condon. The conversation was between a Mrs. Arthur Hummel, who stated she was with the Florida Avenue Friends Meeting, and Mrs. Emilie Condon, wife of Dr. Condon.

In discussing the recent publicity about Dr. Condon, Mrs. Condon stated, "We'll just simply make Mr. Thomas and Mr. Stripling realize they have made themselves ridiculous and that will be the end of it." She said that it depends very much on what the radio, papers, citizens' fellow scientists do. Mrs. Hummel said that the whole matter hinged on a letter of Hoover (referring to the letter from the Bureau to the Commerce Department dated May 15, 1947), stating that a self-confirmed spy had said that somebody whom Dr. Condon was associated with had been a spy. Mrs. Hummel remarked how round about that was and that the other portion of the letter saying that Condon had been exonerated was not printed.

Mrs. Condon then made the following statements with regard to the self-confessed Soviet espionage agent that was mentioned in the Bureau letter to the Commerce Department dated May 15, 1947. Mrs. Condon said: "Well, you see, this self-confessed spy didn't even confess it to the FBI; he confessed it to a woman that he was living with - and he didn't marry her before he died and after he was dead she went to the FBI and said that he was a self-confessed spy between 1941 and 1944; and then my husband associated as late as 1947 with somebody who knew this man who died in 1944."

Concerning the above statements, Mrs. Condon referred to the self-confessed Soviet espionage agent as a man who died in 1944. She was apparently referring to Jacob M. Golos who died in November, 1943 and who, you will recall, was Gregory's superior Soviet contact at that time. She stated that after this man's death in 1944, the woman that he was living with, apparently referring to Informant Gregory, came to the Bureau and said that Golos was a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent. The Bureau's letter to the Commerce Department in referring to the self-confessed Soviet espionage agent was, in fact, referring to Gregory and not Golos. You will further recall that it was Gregory who contacted the Silvermasters from 1941 to 1944 as a courier for Golos.

Mrs. Condon continued that on the previous night "We found out that in talking with friends it dawned on us whom they must be referring to. It's

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some people that aren't in Washington any more and the poor things are being dragged terribly through something that's even worse - a thousand times worse than what's happening to my husband. They are being accused of having been spies. The case has been dragging on for months. It's a secret Grand Jury. It was supposed to be secret but everybody knows it. All the newspapers know it and they're just waiting to see how it turns out before they publish it. It seems that the Grand Jury wants to dismiss it and wants to say that there is absolutely nothing to it and this whole procedure has been an outrageous waste of the taxpayers' money. But there is so much political pressure that something has to come out of it because if nothing comes out of it it will look bad. So they're just hanging on and they won't dismiss it and yet the Grand Jury will not indict them because they darn well know that the thing wouldn't stand up in court, that there is just no evidence. But these poor people have been hounded out of Washington and they are living in New Jersey. (Undoubtedly referring to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster). I haven't seen them for about a year. In fact, I met them only about twice - two or three times, I think. Their son is a physicist and they wanted my husband's advice on what colleges he should go to and that's how we got acquainted with them."

Mrs. Condon then stated that "they are the ones that we knew. They are the ones that we were acquainted with. Then they were accused by the widow of the man who had confessed to her that he was a spy." Mrs. Hummel asked what this man said about Dr. Condon. Mrs. Condon stated that he never knew Dr. Condon, that the alleged informant was dead before Dr. Condon had ever come to Washington. She said: "You see, this man was a friend of this couple."

Mrs. Condon concluded by stating that he (Silvermaster) was quite an intimate of Dr. Condon's and they (Silvermasters) had another friend living with them who is quite a hobbyist; that he is a photographer and he had a dark room; that one of the most damning pieces of evidence was that he had this dark room and that this "neurotic woman" suggested that he had the dark room because he wanted to photograph secret documents to be delivered to the Russians. Here Mrs. Condon undoubtedly referred to William L. Ullmann, Silvermaster's boarder who, according to Gregory, photographed documents in the basement of the Silvermaster residence. Mrs. Condon said that that was the house that she and her husband went to once or twice and that that is how Dr. Condon got into this affair.

She said that "it either makes you feel very good that there isn't any espionage - that there aren't any spies and the country is perfectly safe, or it can make you feel terrible in that the FBI and these investigative committees are so incompetent that they are just chasing after the wrong people."

ACTION:

From the above, it appears that some unknown contacts of the Condons

are familiar with the facts in the Gregory case to a large extent, although they are not certain of the exact identity of the self confessed espionage agent as referred to in the Bureau's letter dated 5-15-47. It is of interest to note that the Condons have identified the Silvermasters as their contacts in the Gregory case, and the explanation that Mrs. Condon has given for their contacts with the Silvermasters.

You will be kept informed of any additional pertinent information in connection with this case.

The technical log covering the above conversation is attached hereto.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 5, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

I thought you would be interested in the following information concerning Dr. Condon and his wife, Emilie Condon, which was obtained through a technical surveillance on Condon's residence. You will note that the detailed conversation reflected in the technical logs in this matter are attached and are referred to by page number.

At 4:30 pm on March 2, 1948, Mrs. Condon advised an unidentified woman that "Half of the stuff is wrong" (newspaper publicity regarding Condon). Mrs. Condon commented that "If they (the FBI?) really were good, they would know five times as much 'stuff' as they do because I know dozens of foreigners. Those few (foreigners) that they (FBI?) mentioned are just half of them. If they think they are protecting the country by doing this kind of thing, they are not. This is no way to catch spies. It's just wasting money and effort because while they are trailing me and Edward, they are probably letting some real spy and saboteur go." Emilie stated that Dr. Condon had good legal counsel in Thurman Arnold, Abe Fortas and Porter, who are familiar with the background in this matter.

(page MI-8156)

At 5:10 pm on March 2, 1948, Condon called Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. Shapley was in Washington to speak at the Science Talent Institute held at the Statler Hotel on the evening of March 2, 1948. Condon advised Shapley that he had received information to the effect that the National Academy of Science was behind Condon in this matter. Shapley advised Condon that several other groups were preparing to make statements in this matter. Condon advised Shapley that with regard to the letter from "J. Edgar Hoover to Secretary of Commerce Harriman" that was quoted in part in the report of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives that he had been advised that part of the letter indicated that there was absolutely no evidence whatever of any misconduct on his (Condon's) part. Condon remarked that if this point could be "smoked out", there would be a national reaction (that would turn the publicity in his favor.) Shapley assured Condon that he would secure a statement (in Condon's favor) from the Arts, Sciences and Professions Group of the Progressive Citizens of America. During the conversation, they brought up the question whether Senator Brien McMahon would make a statement (for Condon). Condon stated that McMahon was a timid soul. Condon informed Shapley that he had heard that Senator Thomas' Committee had subpoenaed the Department of Commerce Royalty Hearing file.

(pages MI-8157 and MI-8158)

Dr. Leo Szilard, a member of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago organization and also a member of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists, New York City, whom you will recall was one of the scientists who originally worked on the atomic bomb, contacted Dr. Condon at 5:30 pm March 2, 1948. Szilard informed Condon of statements being issued by scientific groups in defense of Condon. Condon remarked

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56 MAR 22 1948

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The Director

that the President of the National Academy of Sciences had commented in his favor. Condon indicated to Szilard that this publicity came as a surprise to him. Condon informed Szilard that the part of the letter (Bureau's letter of 5-15-47 to Secretary Harriman) which stated that there was no evidence of improper conduct on Dr. Condon's part had been left out (of Representative Thomas' Committee's report which appeared in the newspapers). Condon suggested that the "friendly" Chicago newspapers might be able to "smoke out" the part of the letter favorable to him which did not appear in the newspapers. Szilard stated that Secretary Harriman should "make available" the entire letter on Condon. Condon asked Szilard to see President Hutchins of the University of Chicago and "ask him to say something" (in defense of Condon).

(pages MI-8159, MI-8160, MI-8161)

At 5:37 pm on March 2, 1948, Hugh Odishaw, an assistant to Dr. Condon at the Bureau of Standards, contacted Arthur Sylvester of the Newark "Evening News" newspaper. You will recall that Sylvester wrote an article for this paper in July of 1947 concerning General Leslie Groves and Representative Parnell Thomas. Subsequent to the appearance of this article, the Special Agent in Charge of the Newark Office and Groves discussed this article with the Editor of the Newark "Evening News". In the attached conversation, Odishaw stated that he knew that part of the information contained in the letter (Bureau letter of 5-15-47 to Secretary of Commerce Harriman) had been left out of the report made by Congressman Thomas' Committee. Odishaw suggested that Sylvester attempt to "smoke out" the part of this letter which contained the statement that there was absolutely no evidence indicating that Dr. Condon had been guilty of any improper conduct. Sylvester agreed to Odishaw's suggestion. In the latter part of their conversation, it is believed that Odishaw referred to General Leslie Groves and that he felt General Groves was partly responsible for the report issued by Representative Thomas' Committee.

(pages MI-8161, MI-8162)

At 5:45 pm on March 2, 1948, Al Friendly, reporter for the Washington "Post" newspaper, contacted Dr. Condon. Friendly informed Condon that Senator Hickenlooper had informed him that he had not found anything in Condon's association to arouse any suspicion. Friendly advised that Hickenlooper informed him that "Condon was a nice guy". Friendly advised that Hickenlooper made it clear that the reason that Condon had not been cleared by the Atomic Energy Commission was that "The issue never came up and that there has not been any occasion to have Condon cleared." Condon informed Friendly that his loyalty hearing (by the Department of Commerce) was held in October. Condon stated "It was just straight negligence on their part that they didn't get around to writing their damn report until a week ago." Condon advised that an amusing incident in connection with his loyalty hearing occurred when it was necessary for him to postpone a hearing in order to attend a secret atomic conference in Oak Ridge. Condon advised that

The Director

"they" said it was all right for him to go and postponed the hearing. Condon then asked Friendly if he could "smoke out of the Department" the statement in the letter from the Director of the FBI to Secretary of Commerce Harriman to the effect that they had absolutely no evidence of any misconduct on Dr. Condon's part. Friendly suggested to Condon that he (Condon) obviously had been cleared for certain things by the Atomic Energy Commission or he wouldn't be attending certain meetings. Condon informed Friendly that he knew Ignace Zlotowski and Helen Harris personally. (pages MI-8162, MI-8163, MI-8164)

At 6:00 pm on March 2, 1948, Dr. Condon contacted Martip Agronsky. Agronsky informed Condon that he had written an article that morning regarding Condon and that he was writing another one for March 3, 1948. Agronsky informed Condon that he had spoken to Senator Brien McMahon and McMahon had informed him that Condon had been cleared by the Manhattan Engineering District on December 28, 1944. Condon then advised Agronsky that he had received "a tip off from a friend downtown" to the effect that there was a sentence in "Hoover's letter to Harriman" which says that "There is absolutely no evidence of any misconduct on my (Condon's) part." Agronsky advised Condon that he would also use this information. Agronsky informed Condon that Brien McMahon is "all for you" and that McMahon is positive that this is not a fight to get it (Atomic Energy Control) back to the military. Agronsky stated that, according to McMahon, Thomas is just hunting headlines. Agronsky then informed Condon, "I think you should ask Emilie (Condon) to be very careful. I think that the kind of talk that she unknowingly indulges in is the kind of thing that some malicious bastard will pick up and report and they'll very seriously mark down." Condon agreed. (pages MI-8165, MI-8166)

Attachments

Director, FBI

3/4/48

SAC, New York

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Enclosed herewith are articles appearing in the New York Herald Tribune and New York Times for 3/3/48 concerning the defense of DR. EDWARD CONDON by HENRY A. WALLACE. WALLACE defended CONDON in a speech before the 7th Convention of the UNITED OFFICE & PROFESSIONAL WORKERS held at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, NY, on 3/2.

NELSON FRANK, reporter of the New York World Telegram, advised that he attended this meeting which was in the late afternoon of 3/2. He said that WALLACE spoke extemporaneously for approximately one hour. Mr. FRANK reported that WALLACE stated during his speech "I don't know when they will start putting us into jail for talking peace. You are merely running the risk of getting your name into the files of the FBI by talking peace or being investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee. That's the penalty." Also during this talk WALLACE, according to FRANK, stated that he could think of a prominent person in the motion picture industry who was not a Communist but had had great success who might be called before the Un-American Activities Committee. WALLACE stated that, "The motion picture people asked the FBI for her file and they went over it in the presence of one of her friends who stated that it contained information re social engagements from the time she went in to the time she went out." WALLACE, according to FRANK, did not further identify this woman or furnish further details re the alleged furnishing of files by the FBI. Mr. FRANK also furnished the information appearing in the enclosed articles from the Times and Herald Tribune concerning WALLACE'S defense of DR. CONDON.

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DATE 5-17-85 BY SP6 BSA/CA

4-6-87 SP6 BSA/VA 246,820

RECEIVED
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2 Encls.

cc: Los Angeles

RRG:els
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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 5, 1948

The memorandum on Dr. Condon
will be ready by Wednesday
night of this coming week.
There are presently three men
working on this memorandum and
they are devoting their full
time to it in order to complete
it as quickly as possible.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

gan

Can't this be speeded
up? The matter is so
pressing.

RECORDED

31 MAR 19 1948

56 MAR 22 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, St. Louis

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

SUBJECT:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter furnished to this office by Mr. F. R. von Windegger, President of The Plaza Bank of St. Louis. Mr. von Windegger has been a close friend of the Bureau for a period of years. It is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

** Criticism - Edward U. Condon -*

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DEFERRED RECORDING

Enclosure

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MAR 25 1948

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The Plaza Bank of St. Louis
St. Louis, Mo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

March 5, 1948

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The recent disgraceful action of the ~~X~~ "Un-American Committee" in smearing Dr. Condon can only succeed in discrediting Congress in the eyes of all the decent people in this country. Don't you agree with us that it is time to do away with that Committee, which is only interfering with the agency we already have which is doing such an excellent job along that line, the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Respectfully,

/s/ F. R. von Windegger.

F. R. von Windegger

Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
Speaker, House of Representatives
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED BY
OTON ROSE

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ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1948
22
26

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
DR. EDWARD UHLER CONDON
SUBJECT: INTERNAL SECURITY - R
MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Miss SARAH ANN JONES, Librarian at National Bureau of Standards, furnished a list of names of 665 foreign visitors to the National Bureau of Standards during the calendar year 1947. This is a Meco Publication issued by D. ~~DE~~ VINOGRADOFF, Assistant to the Director, which is distributed to officials at the Bureau of Standards. This list is broken down as follows:

- I. Directors of General Research Institutions - 10
- II. Directors of Specialized Research Institutions - 32
- III. Research Engineers - 103
- IV. Professors - 73
- V. Government Officials - 104
- VI. Industrial Engineers - 92
- VII. Guest Workers - 33
- VIII. Trainees - 10
- IX. Technical Students - 78
- X. Delegations - 4 (102 persons)
- XI. Miscellaneous - 28

G.I.R.-1

~~DEFERRED READING~~

The numbers listed after each division refer to the number of individuals in each group.

The names of the representatives of USSR and satellite nations appearing in this list are as follows:

- II. ~~SISSACHENKO~~, I. P., Committee on Weights & Measuring Instruments, USSR.
- ~~SVOBODA~~, J., Director of Broadcasting, Czechoslovakia.
- III. ~~WEWERKA~~, V., Glass, Czechoslovakia
- IV. ~~BARTA~~, Ceramics, Glass, Czechoslovakia
- ~~GIGANEK~~, I., Electricity (high volt.), Czechoslovakia
- ~~GERMAYER~~, F., Statistics, Czechoslovakia
- ~~FALTUS~~, F., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia
- ~~JANKO~~, J., Statistics, Czechoslovakia
- ~~FRNKA~~, Z., Magnetic measurements, Czechoslovakia

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Letter to Director
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
MISCELLANEOUS

- 2 -

March 10, 1948

IV. ~~CHERNOUKOV~~, M. I., Chemistry, USSR
~~LINNIK~~, W. P., Optics, USSR
~~MONIN~~, G. A., Astronomy, USSR
~~ORLOV~~, B. A., Astronomy, USSR
~~RYSAKOV~~, M. V., Chemistry, USSR

V. ~~KROHA~~, R., Chemical technology, Czechoslovakia
~~KOCI~~, J., Organization of NBS, Czechoslovakia
~~KRAPKA~~, J., Radio, Czechoslovakia
~~MAREŠ~~, V., Bureau organization, Czechoslovakia
~~MUSIE~~, V., Materials testing, Czechoslovakia
~~BELIKOV~~, A. F., Optical instruments, USSR
~~RYSHKOV~~, K. P., Optical instruments, USSR

VI. ~~BURDA~~, J., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia
~~HRNICKO~~, J., Glass, Czechoslovakia
~~JEDLICKA~~, J., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia
~~KORITTA~~, J., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia
~~MASNER~~, L., Leather, Czechoslovakia
~~NOVAK~~, K., Bureau organization, Czechoslovakia
~~SKARPISEK~~, J., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia
~~STAROSTA~~, O., Czechoslovakia
~~VAZENILEK~~, B., Metallurgy, Czechoslovakia

VII. ~~HAJSMAN~~, Mrs. J., Physical sciences, Czechoslovakia
~~JANURA~~, B., Electric heating appar., Czechoslovakia
~~KOCIK~~, J., Glass, Czechoslovakia
~~SLANSKY~~, A., Electric heating appar., Czechoslovakia

IX. ~~FRANTIKOVA~~, J., Computing machines, Czechoslovakia

X. USSR - 7 members of the USSR delegation to the Atlantic City Tele-communications Conference visited Radio Division. 76 Members of the International Statistical Conference in Washington visited the Applied Mathematics Laboratory.

XI. ~~DUBININ~~, A. V., Interpreter, USSR

RGG:JIF
62-4108

cc: 65-3683
65-2226

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*

SUBJECT: DR. EDWARD U. CONDON;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 2, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

40

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

any of the

Is there any lead as to how this letter got out?

Reference is made to your attached note in which you requested that you be furnished with a memorandum concerning the publicity which appeared in today's newspapers relative to the captioned subject. You also pointed out in your note that if this matter had not been reviewed by the Training Division before it was forwarded to the Commerce Department, it should be done immediately. There are attached hereto several newspaper clippings relative to Dr. Edward U. Condon which appeared in today's newspapers. It is noted that these articles refer to information furnished by this Bureau to Secretary of Commerce Harriman on May 15, 1947. It is believed that portions of these articles were in fact taken from the Bureau letter to Secretary Harriman dated May 15, 1947.

As you know we have conducted considerable investigation concerning Dr. Condon and at the present time have an active investigation on him. We first began an investigation of Condon at the request of the Army in July, 1940. The Army desired to determine Condon's loyalty as he was under consideration by the Army as a scientist-advisor on highly secret matters. This investigation was concluded on September 21, 1940. (62-58854-1)

We subsequently conducted an Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation of Dr. Condon after receiving from the AEC, on February 13, 1947, a Personnel Security Questionnaire concerning him. The AEC was furnished with the results of our investigation in this matter and the AEC was advised on April 23, 1947, that our investigation was completed. (116-624-11)

We continued our investigation of Dr. Condon under the character Internal Security - R, following the completion of the Atomic Energy Applicant investigation. This investigation is still in an active status. (62-58854)

In accordance with your request, there is set forth below a review of the reports and communications furnished to the Department of Commerce relative to Dr. Condon:

Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman directed a letter dated May 6, 1947 to the Attorney General in which Secretary Harriman requested that all available information in the files of the FBI concerning Dr. Edward U. Condon be made available to the Department of Commerce. Secretary Harriman stated that it would be appreciated if this information were forwarded to Mr. Thomas J. Scanlon, Investigations Officer of the Department of Commerce. This letter was forwarded to your office by the Attorney General and was received by your office on May 7, 1947.

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In a confidential letter dated May 15, 1947 to Secretary Harriman marked for the attention of Thomas J. Scanlon, nine investigative reports dated in March and April of 1947, setting forth information re Dr. Condon, were delivered by Bureau liaison to Mr. Scanlon on May 20, 1947. In addition to the nine investigative reports there was also set forth considerable detailed information concerning Dr. Condon's activities and associates. (62-58854-44)

Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, Chairman of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board, in a letter to this Bureau dated August 25, 1947, requested to be advised of the names of confidential informants referred to in Bureau letter of May 15, 1947. Mr. Fisher also asked to be advised what information contained in the Bureau's letter of May 15, 1947 should be treated as confidential. (62-58854-57)

In a letter dated September 3, 1947 from Adrian S. Fisher, Chairman of the Department of Commerce Loyalty Board, which was addressed to me, Mr. Fisher advised that "before preferring formal charges against Dr. Condon, the Loyalty Board feels that these charges (information furnished to Department of Commerce in Bureau letter dated May 15, 1947 mentioned above) should be cleared with the FBI for security reasons". Mr. Fisher also requested in this letter to be furnished with all available information in the Bureau files re Ignace Zlotowski, Mrs. Joseph Winiewicz, Virginia Woerk, Helen M. Harris, Dr. Edwin S. Smith and Anatole Gromov. (62-58854-58)

In a letter dated September 9, 1947 from this Bureau to Mr. Adrian S. Fisher, he was furnished with summary memoranda re Zlotowski, Harris, Smith and Gromov. Mr. Fisher was advised that the Bureau files contained no derogatory information concerning the other persons mentioned in his letter of September 3, 1947. Mr. Fisher was further advised that the identity of confidential informants and other sources mentioned in the information furnished to Secretary Harriman in the Bureau letter dated May 15, 1947, should be protected. (62-58854-58)

In a personal and confidential letter dated November 22, 1947, Secretary of Commerce Harriman was furnished information by this Bureau relative to Dr. Condon's efforts to obtain other employment. (62-58854-78)

In a personal and confidential letter dated November 25, 1947, Secretary Harriman was furnished with information by this Bureau indicating that a reputable newspaper source had advised that Dr. Condon had discussed a highly restricted Navy project during a public lecture given by him on November 13, 1947. (62-58854-84)

In a personal and confidential letter dated December 30, 1947, Secretary Harriman was furnished additional information concerning Dr. Condon's attempt to secure other employment. Secretary Harriman was also furnished at this time with information indicating that Mrs. Edward U. Condon was a member of the Washington Cooperative Bookshop. (62-58854-83)

In a personal and confidential letter dated January 8, 1948, Secretary Harriman was furnished with information relating to Dr. Condon which reflected that Condon had recently given a speech regarding atomic energy at Dartmouth College. Condon's remarks were set out in this letter. (62-58854-84)

The Bureau files concerning Condon fail to reflect that any of the letters to Secretary of Commerce Harriman or to Adrian S. Fisher, Chairman of the Loyalty Board, Department of Commerce, have been reviewed by the Training Division.

ACTION: Pursuant to your instructions, the Condon files containing these letters are being immediately made available to the Training Division for review.

Attachments.

1. Please prepare full & complete memo on Condon properly indexed for use if Congressional Hearings are held.
2. Has there been any investigation made under Loyalty Program? I note papers say Commerce Loyalty Board has cleared him but have we actually investigated him under that project?

H.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

See Me _____
Note and Return _____
For Your Recommendation _____
What are the facts? _____
Remarks: _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324/ML BAW/DK/TH

ENCLOSURE

62-58854-150

1. Let me have
at once com-
plete memo re
Cordon matter.
2. If this
case wasn't re-
viewed by
Trigimino Dir
before it went
to Commerce
have it done so
immediately.

TO: THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 16, 1948

FROM: E. A. TAMM

SUBJECT:

The Alsops subtly take another crack at the Bureau in the attached article entitled, "Matter of Fact".

It will be observed that from the narrative, it is pointed out that the leak of your letter to the Commerce Department on Dr. Condon could come only from the Commerce Department or the FBI. Later reference is made to the so-called leak relating to the Master File of the Civil Service Commission, and the FBI is identified as an Agency having access to the information. In the third place, reference is made to the dismissal of ten State Department employees, and it is pointed out that the State Department, Civil Service Commission, and the FBI had access to these names.

It will be observed that the FBI is identified with each of the three matters upon which a leak occurred, and I think the average newspaper reader would conclude that since the FBI was involved in all three situations, the logical inference is that the FBI is the source of these leaks.

I believe we should continue to vigorously deny any responsibility for these leaks, and I think, in addition, you should give serious consideration to the possibility of advising Secretary Harriman, on a personal basis, that the Dr. Condon letter was made available to the Dies Committee investigator by Scanlon of the Department of Commerce. Perhaps Harriman will be man enough to announce that the leak was in the Commerce Department.

Attachment

cc - Mr. Ladd

EAT:FA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/22/89 BY 293823

RECEIVED BY
OFFICE

RECORDED

162-58851-151

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INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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DO-6

EDWARD U. CONDON
D. I. VINOGRADOFF

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 15, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NEASE:

A friend of mine who is a physicist in the Bureau of Standards told me that it was general knowledge in his section at the Bureau that Mr. Condon had received a letter from the Secretary of Commerce requesting him to resign his position.

He further indicated that the scientists were quite dissatisfied with Mr. Condon's direction of the Bureau and particularly with his appointment of a Mr. Vandergrau (phonetic) who is in charge of the Bureau's foreign information and visitors from foreign countries. Mr. Vandergrau has a distinct foreign accent having been educated in Moscow and Germany prior to his coming to the States. He was appointed by Mr. Condon over one year ago.

My friend is assigned to the Atomic Energy Section of the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

rgk

RECORDED
INDEXED

31 MAR 19 1948

50 MAR 3 1948

ONE
EX-111

152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 9, 1948

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/BR/TH

INFORMATION CONCERNING

On March 2, 1948, [redacted]

[redacted] whose name is to

be kept confidential at all times) telephonically advised this office that he had noted an article in the March 2nd issue of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the article pertaining to Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, who, according to the article, a House of Representatives Committee charged with being associated with "alleged Soviet espionage agents". The article stated that CONDON also associated with individuals connected with the Polish Embassy, one of these individuals being VIRGINIA WOERK, a clerical employee of the Polish Embassy.

[redacted] stated that in about 1936 or 1937, at which time [redacted] had a girl named VIRGINIA WOERK, clerk typist, employed by him. He stated that she was very unsatisfactory in her work, and that he observed that confidential information was leaking from his office during the time she was employed by him, with the result that he found it necessary to fire her. [redacted] knows nothing about VIRGINIA WOERK which would indicate her to have Communist sympathies and tendencies.

He described her as being about 35 to 40 (present age), stringy blonde hair, blue eyes, 5'6", thin build, "long hatchet face". [redacted] believes that she is the wife of a HARRY BLACK who, in the middle 1930's, was CIO Welfare and Relief Administrator for the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration.

There is no record of VIRGINIA WOERK in the Cleveland indices nor do the usual sources of information indicate her to be residing in Cleveland at this time.

The above is being submitted for your information.

HANDLED BY
STOP PRESS

100-0
cc - 100-16459

REK:dma

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

162-58854-153
IF IB II
45 33 MAR 11 1948

117
71 MAR 25 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DATE: 3/13/48

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: DOCTOR EDWARD U. CONDON
RESEARCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

As of possible interest to the Bureau, I am attaching hereto a copy of an editorial appearing in the "Evening Sun," Baltimore, Maryland, under date of March 2, 1948, captioned, "The Condon Case."

Enclosure

FH:meh

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RECORDED

162-58857-154
F B I

52 MAR 19 1948

EX-47

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GTOP DESE

117
ENC
Clipping dated
3/2/48 put in file
62 MAR 26 1948

W. H. L. M.
J. B. L. M.
M. B. L. M.
5-21



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington Field Division, Room 1706



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

March 10, 1948

DECLASSIFIED BY *2842 pm*
ON *7/3/81*

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI *631581*

RE: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that on March 10, 1948, Mr. LOUIS RUSSELL, former Special Agent and presently investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee, advised in the strictest confidence as follows regarding the manner in which the House Un-American Activities Committee obtained the contents of the letter addressed to Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN by the Director.

Mr. RUSSELL stated that WILLIAM WHEELER, one of the investigators for the House Un-American Activities Committee, had occasion to consult with Mr. T. J. SCANLON, Security Officer in the Personnel Office of the U. S. Department of Commerce, regarding the CONDON matter. During the discussion of this matter with SCANLON, WHEELER was shown the letter sent to Secretary of Commerce HARRIMAN by the Director. WHEELER copied certain portions of this letter but did not copy all of it, and neglected to copy the statement in the letter which has been the subject of considerable newspaper comment. Mr. RUSSELL said that Representative J. PARNELL THOMAS was considerably disturbed over the failure of WHEELER to obtain all of the contents of the letter.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

This has been included in brief. zjg

WCR:JC
62-4108

CC - Mosbyburg

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162-58854-155

32 MAR 18 1948

EX-70

EX-70

EX-70

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CTC

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11 38
71 MAR 30 1948

SAC, Washington Field

March 17, 1948

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

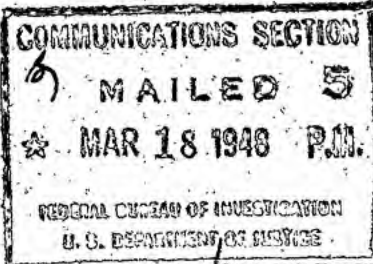
DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH
ON 08-19-2009

RECORDED 62-53457-156
Reurform FD-142 dated March 11, 1948, recommending the installation of a technical surveillance on the telephone used by Dr. Condon at his office.

Approval is not being given to the installation of this technical surveillance and no request in this regard is being made to the Attorney General.

JDD:IGS

C.I.R.-4



MAR 17 5 25 PM '48
RECEIVED-TOLSON
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

MAR 30 1948



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington Field Division, Room 1706



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. 62-4108

March 11, 1948

RECOMMENDATION FOR INSTALLATION OF TECHNICAL
OR MICROPHONE SURVEILLANCE

Director, FBI

RE: Title EDWARD UHLER CONDON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Field Office Washington Field
Symbol Number
Type of Surveillance (Technical ~~xxx~~
~~microphones~~)

1. Name and address of subject: EDWARD UHLER CONDON, North Building
National Bureau of Standards
Woodley 1331 (Non-listed non-public.
charged to Bureau of Standards).
2. Location of technical operation:

Established plant.

3. Other technical surveillances on same subject:
[redacted] Technical surveillance on Woodley 1049, telephone
in subject's residence, 3535 Van Ness Street, N.W.

b2

4. Cost and manpower involved:

None additional. Would utilize existing facilities at

[redacted]

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EX-85 15
F B I
31 MAR 20 1948

5. Adequacy of security:

Excellent.

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STOENDESK

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11 OCT 27 1964

Mem. Washington Field
3-17-48 J. G. [signature]

[signature]

6. Type of case involved:

Internal Security - R. Subject has been in contact with subjects of GREGORY CASE and is presently under investigation by House Un-American Activities Committee.

7. Connection or status of subject in the case:

Principal Subject.

8. Specific information being sought:

Associates
Activities
Travel

9. Reasons for believing the specific information will be obtained by the technical surveillance:

Information presently available from indicates much information not being gathered without more complete coverage.

b2

10. Importance of case and subject:

Subject is Director of National Bureau of Standards and as such comes into possession of vital information relative to atomic energy.

11. Possibilities of obtaining desired information by other means (Explain in detail):

Due to the fact that CONDON lives on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards and also has his office on these grounds, physical surveillances are not generally practicable. Local sources existing at the Bureau of standards are unable to furnish information as to CONDON'S outside activities and associates. It is also noted that CONDON travels frequently all over the country and it is difficult to attempt to follow his activities without the aid of complete technical surveillance.

12. Risks of detection involved:

None.

13. Probable length of technical surveillance:

Indefinite.

14. Request made for technical surveillance by any outside agency (name specific official, title and agency):

None.

15. Remarks:

It is noted that the requested installation is for a phone charged to the Bureau of Standards. However, it is located in CONDON'S office and used by him as a private phone.

11

16. Recommendation of Assistant Director:

*no. 1
st.*

*3/13/48
D.A. & sons. no.
LH*

17. Recommendation of Assistants to the Director:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON
RESEARCH

Attention:
CRIME RECORDS SECTION DATE: 3/8/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

As of possible interest to the Bureau I am transmitting herewith a copy of an editorial appearing in the Baltimore morning "Sun," Baltimore, Maryland, under date of March 3, 1948, captioned "The Warmed-Over Case of Dr. Condon."

FH:she

Enclosure

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EX-70

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EX-70

60 APR-11 1948

The Wormed-Over Case Of Dr. Condon

The attack by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Bureau of Standards, is another of those cases in which the committee puts its worst foot forward. The effect of such ill-considered attacks is to strengthen the hand of its non-Communist enemies, cast doubt on its competence and good faith, and place its apologists on the defensive. The committee's attack at no point makes the flat charge that Dr. Condon is a Communist or that he is disloyal. Yet it is a mass of innuendo so put together as to make a superficially damaging case against him.

Who is this man whose suspected disloyalty gives rise to a special report by the committee? He is one of the nation's most eminent nuclear physicists, who was a member of the faculty of Princeton University from 1928 to 1937, and was subsequently associate director of the Westinghouse Research Laboratory before being appointed to his present position. He was one of the leaders in the development of the atomic bomb. He is one of those rare men who are "starred" in the handbook, "American Men of Science."

Not only that: It turns out that Dr. Condon had already been investigated and been given a hearing by the loyalty board of the Department of Commerce, created pursuant to the President's loyalty program. This board stated its unanimous opinion that no reasonable ground existed for believing that Dr. Condon is disloyal to the Government of the United States. The only thing lacking in his loyalty "dossier" is formal clearance by the Secretary of Commerce. Secretary Harriman should make his own position clear without further waste of time.

There is no question but that, in life like these, public servants should receive and must expect rigorous scrutiny as to their loyalty. The Federal Government has set up an elaborate loyalty test program, for the purpose of making such scrutiny. In this program the FBI is an important factor. The program is designed to do its job effectively, while also giving due regard to the rights of the individuals concerned. Dr. Condon's eminence does not exclude him from the provisions of the program. Indeed, his eminence in atomic physics makes him especially subject to it.

If Dr. Condon had somehow been overlooked, then no one could reasonably question the propriety of the committee's making him the subject of a special investigation and report, however distressing the attendant publicity might be. And certainly *The Sun*, which knows nothing of Dr. Condon beyond his professional reputation as a first-rate scientist, has no intention of defending him against any well-grounded charges. In what the committee has made available, there is no such well-grounded charge. And to make a special issue of old charges and suspicions long since placed at the disposal of the loyalty program is to betray a woeful want of judgment. The committee, thanks to its wide authority, has done much useful work in the past. But an outburst like this does not increase the faith of the general public in its competence or its spirit of fair play.

CLIPPING FROM THE
BALTIMORE MORNING SUN
MARCH 3, 1948
PAGE 12, COL. 2

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ENCLOSURE

RECORDED

EX-70

21

11 1948

62-34-157
H B K

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 9, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

DR. CONDON, Director of the National Bureau of Standards is presently under investigation by a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The following information re CONDON was furnished this office unofficially and "off the record" by LOU RUSSELL, Committee Investigator and former Special Agent of the FBI. His name and that of the Committee should not be disclosed in any manner.

CHARLES WADE SNOOK, of Snook and Chase, Central Bank Building, Oakland 12, California, addressed a letter dated March 3, 1948, to the Honorable WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, United States Senator, with a carbon copy of same to the Honorable JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., United States Representative. This letter reads:

"Dear Bill: Last night while reading the account in the 'Tribune' of the charges against DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, I noticed his photo and recognized it as that of a witness who testified in several criminal syndicalism trials when I was Deputy District Attorney between 1920 and 1922, in Alameda County and particularly when I noted his accompanying history that he had been a student at the University of California graduating in 1924, and had worked while in college for an Oakland newspaper.

"I located my notes on two of these trials and thought you should have a report of the circumstances in view of the Congressional investigation now in progress. The trials to which I refer are those of CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, JOHN C. TAYLOR, a man named WEILER and third of several defendants including JOHN DOLSEN and MAX BEDACHT. These charges arose out of a meeting which occurred late in 1919 in Oakland which was an organizing convention of the Communist Labor Party of California.

"CONDON testified that he attended partly out of curiosity and partly as a reporter for the Oakland 'Post-Enquirer.' He stayed throughout the proceedings and testified as to who was present, the talks that were made, the resolutions and reports adopted, the constitution which was drafted and adopted which endorsed the manifesto of the 3rd International of Moscow, purchased literature and identified other Communist literature which was on display.

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11 OCT 27 1964

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37 MAR 22 1948

PERS. FILES

62-58854-158

"He was used by the defense in the WHITNEY case in an attempt to show that a 'red flag' which was hung over the American flag had been placed by the police. In other words that this was a 'frame.' This was denied by Inspectors FENTON THOMPSON and WILLIAM F. KYLE, both now deceased. We used him as a prosecution witness in the latter two trials mentioned.

"If further information is desired with respect to these individuals, GEORGE HELMS, former chief detective officer now living in San Lorenzo, is familiar with the details and I believe Judge RALPH E. HOYT is also. I spoke to Judge EZRA DeCOTO who was then District Attorney and he believes he has some notes on the matter also which he is looking up.

"At any rate whether or not he was interested in joining the organization his testimony at least shows that as far back as 1919 he was associated with the 'left wing' element.

"I thought this information was important enough to be passed on to you and I telephoned your father this morning and spoke to him about it. I can give a fuller account of the matter if necessary.

"CONDON testified that he left the employ of the 'Post Enquirer' because he did not wish to write anything derogatory about HANS ROECKE. I have no recollection as to who ROECKE is except I believe CONDON said he was the individual who invited CONDON to the meeting.

"MAX BEDACHT while under indictment jumped bail and went to Russia. He and DOLSEN both testified before the Dies Committee before the war and read excerpts from their testimony in Congressman Dies Book. BEDACHT'S testimony resulted in his arrest for travelling to Russia without a passport on numerous occasions. DOLSEN testified that he is still a Communist organizer in and about New York City.

"I personally prosecuted the WEILER and DOLSEN cases.

"Trusting this will be of assistance to you, and with best regards, I am

/s/ CHAS. WADE SNOOK
CHAS. WADE SNOOK."

MR. RUSSELL stated that one of the Committee Investigators located on the West Coast would be instructed to interview SNOOK for additional details and to conduct other logical investigation.

62-4108

The San Francisco office is requested to ascertain in as discreet a manner as possible what information may be reflected in court records relating to the above case to show any Communistic activities on the part of CONDON during the period he was a student at the University of California. If deemed possible inquiry should also be made at the Oakland "Post-Enquirer" as to CONDON'S employment as a reporter. Any other investigation which could logically be made to indicate any possible disloyalty on the part of CONDON to the United States without revealing the information set forth in the above letter should be conducted.

Since it is quite possible that CONDON will be called to appear at an open hearing by the House Sub-Committee in approximately two weeks, any developments should be submitted immediately.

RGG:LEB

62-4108

cc - San Francisco (AMSD).

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: March 11, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to information previously received reflecting that Charles Wade Snook, Oakland, California, had written to Senator William F. Knowland that Edward U. Condon testified in the syndicalism trial of Charlotte Anita Whitney at Alameda County, California, in 1919.

For your information, Charlotte Anita Whitney is the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation. She was born July 7, 1867, at San Francisco, California, and in 1947 was reported to be residing at 74 Macondray Lane, San Francisco. It is known that she was a member of the Socialist Party from 1914 to 1919. Since the latter date, she has been prominent in Communist circles on the West Coast and on several occasions has been the Communist Party candidate for state offices and for United States Senator. On November 28, 1919, she was arrested in Oakland, California, for violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. She was held to answer charges on December 11, 1919, and after investigation by a jury sentenced to serve from one to fourteen years in San Quentin. She did not actually serve any time at San Quentin and on June 20, 1927, was issued a pardon.

A review of our files reflects that Charlotte Anita Whitney is not identical with Anna Louise Strong.

San Francisco is checking on Condon's alleged testimony on behalf of Charlotte A. Whitney.

61-4130-32

JAS:EW

50 APR 7 1948

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62-58854-159

5913
JAS

Office Memorandum

UNIT

VERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *DL*

FROM : J. P. Coyne *JPC*

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON *2*

DATE: March 12, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

At 8:40 P.M. last night I telephonically communicated with SAC Harry Kimball of the San Francisco Office relative to the captioned case. I called his attention to the letter of March 9, submitted by the Washington Field Office to the Bureau with copies to the San Francisco Office, which embodied the information initially supplied by Charles Wade Snook, former deputy district attorney in Alameda County. I called Mr. Kimball's attention to the necessity for giving the request contained therein immediate and preferred attention, pointing out at the same time that the Bureau is in the process of correlating in one memorandum all data available concerning Condon.

I likewise utilized the occasion of that call to talk to Mr. Kimball concerning the report of SA E. Hyatt Mossburg dated at Washington, D. C., on March 20, 1947, in the case entitled "Edward U. Condon; Atomic Energy Act Applicant," and advised that there are three administrative pages attached to the report proper and since a copy of the report was made available to Secretary of Commerce Harriman by SA R. G. Fletcher, now assigned to San Francisco, I was desirous of ascertaining from Mr. Fletcher whether he could remember if these three administrative pages were detached from the report sent to Mr. Harriman.

At approximately twelve noon today, Mr. Kimball called back, at which time he put Mr. Fletcher on the phone. Fletcher stated that he recalled the report in question very definitely; in fact, he referred to certain of the information appearing in these administrative pages and he then advised that he was of the definite recollection that these three pages were removed from the report proper which was sent to Mr. Harriman.

With respect to the foregoing, you are advised that Supervisor Lawrence of the Atomic Energy Section had a discreet check made of the file on Condon at the Atomic Energy Commission, at which time it was definitely ascertained that these administrative pages were not attached to the copy of the report of Agent Mossburg which was made available to the Atomic Energy Commission.

You will recall that at this point you talked to Mr. Kimball and instructed him to conduct certain additional investigation with respect to

COPIES DESTROYED

11 OCT 27 1964

JPC:EW

50 APR 7 1948

62-58854-160

ENCLOSURE

cc: [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

5-2 [unclear]
[unclear]

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

the Snook letter which included contact with several of the people mentioned in the Snook letter.

ACTION:

This memorandum should be referred to Supervisor Mossburg for his consideration in connection with the summary that is currently being prepared on Condon. It appears from an examination of the investigative report mentioned hereinabove that no distribution was made of the administrative pages since the only distribution of the report proper was as follows: one copy was sent to Mr. Harriman on ^{May} ~~March~~ 15, 1947, and one copy was sent to the Atomic Energy Commission on April 18, 1947.

cc. *[Handwritten signature]*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: EDWARD U. CONDON

8:15 PM
D. E. March 13, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

At the above time I telephonically communicated with SAC Harry Kimball of the San Francisco Office on the basis of the information appearing in the attached memorandum prepared by Mr. Nichols on March 11, 1948. I furnished Mr. Kimball with the pertinent data contained in Mr. Nichols' memorandum, particularly that concerning Hans Roepcke whose correct name is believed to be Franz Roepcke. I advised Mr. Kimball that the Bureau was desirous of having his office conduct a complete and searching investigation of Roetcke's background.

I called Mr. Kimball's attention to the report received earlier intimating that Condon might have been invited to the meeting held in Loring Hall in Oakland, California, in November 1919 by Roepcke. You will recall that this meeting was the basis for much deliberation at the various Criminal Syndicalism trials that were held in California between 1919 and 1922 at which Condon testified. I observed to Mr. Kimball that since the meeting in question was sponsored by the Socialist Labor Party and inasmuch as the Communist Labor Party was created at that meeting, it was quite possible that the meeting was of a closed nature and, consequently, the invitation for Condon to attend by Roetcke would obviously be of ominous import.

I advised Mr. Kimball that it was the Bureau's desire that he conduct the most searching investigation possible of Roepcke with emphasis being placed upon the nature of Roepcke's activities leading up to the Criminal Syndicalism trials. I informed Mr. Kimball that we do have some references on this subject in our old German files; that these references will be examined as expeditiously as possible and that pertinent information resulting from our review will be made available to his office in the near future to assist him in the conduct of this investigation. In this regard we examined a number of the references on Roepcke Saturday evening and it appears from that examination that Roepcke was a Left Wing Socialist possibly identified with the International Workers of the World and that at that time he was engaged in writing articles of a questionable and possibly subversive nature. As soon as the review is completed the results thereof will be telephonically communicated to the San Francisco Office.

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62-58854-161

51 APR 7 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 11, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 08-19-2009 BY 60324 UC BAW/DK/TH

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Senator Hickenlooper called. He said that one of his colleagues, whose name he did not wish to mention but whose name he told me confidentially was Senator Knowland, had received a letter from an Oakland lawyer, whose name again he did not want to mention but who is Charles Wade Snook, Central Bank Building, Oakland, California. The lawyer wrote to the effect that Dr. Edward U. Condon was quite active in various Communist trials in California between 1920 and 1921 as a witness. He mentioned that Condon appeared as a witness in the trials of Charlotte Whitney, an individual named Wyler and an individual by the name of Max Bedacht; that this occurred while he was a student at the University of Colorado and that his testimony in the trials indicated an association with left-wingers back to 1919. He said that George Holmes, former chief of detectives at Oakland and now in San Lorenzo; Judge Ralph E. Hoyt, Oakland, California; and Judge Decato, prosecutor of the case, would have detailed information.

At that time Condon was a part-time reporter with the Oakland Post Inquirer and it was alleged that he left his job as a reporter because he did not want to write anything derogatory regarding Hans Ropeski who allegedly invited Condon to some sort of a meeting.

Hickenlooper thought that if we did not have this information it might be well to get it in order that our files might be well-rounded. He also told me in confidence that he thought on the Condon matter that time was of the essence and that he was merely passing this information on to us in a personal and unofficial capacity in order that we could be certain we had the information because he said he is positive that these allegations will arise later on.

ENCLOSURE

It is suggested if we have not developed this information that SAC Kimball be contacted telephonically and that we promptly get after it. Hickenlooper said that if we could tell him anything after we have made the investigation purely on a personal basis that he would be most appreciative.

LBN:hmc

cc: Mr. Ladd

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memo. Director
4-7-48

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

422 - Federal Office Building, Civic Center
San Francisco 2, California
March 13, 1943

CLASSIFIED BY *SP8 utj/fab*
ON *9-7-88*

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

00491

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

Re: EDWARD UHLER CONDON
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Dear Sir:

This will confirm the telephone conversation between SAC H. M. KIMBALL and Supervisor COYNE at the Bureau this afternoon.

Investigation in this matter is based upon a request contained in Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1943, and in letter B. M. LADD on March 12, 1943. The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents CHARLES BRUSH and PERRY W. MOOTHART.

A check of the records of the Superior Court of Alameda County, California, reveals the case of the People of the State of California versus CHARLOTTE ANITA WHITNEY, case No. 7456, and the case entitled the People of the State of California versus JOHN G. WEILER, et al, case No. 7476. In the WHITNEY case, it was ascertained that ED CONDON had been subpoenaed to appear in Police Court in the City of Oakland December 8, 1919. As a result of a preliminary hearing, CHARLOTTE WHITNEY was bound over to appear before the Superior Court. The indictment charging WHITNEY with a violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Statute was returned on February 24, 1920. ED CONDON was listed as a witness before the Grand Jury which returned this indictment. The indictment charging WHITNEY with a violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Statute contained five counts. She was, after a jury trial, convicted on the first count, and there was a jury disagreement on the other four counts which were thereafter dismissed.

The file of the Superior Court contains no transcript of the proceedings; however, the minutes of the trial show that ED CONDON, reporter, had testified for the prosecution and that his testimony resulted in the introduction

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FBI/PA #	286,316
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12356
DATE	9-8-88

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of exhibits which were described as a song, the manifesto of the Third International, a book entitled "Sabotage" and other literature. A notation in the minutes indicated that ED CONDON had also been called by the defense as a witness. The minutes of the trial indicated that CONDON had been a

In case No. 7476 The People of the State of California versus JOHN G. WEILER, J. A. RAGSDALE, ALLANSON SESSIONS, JOHN C. TAYLOR, JAMES H. DOLSEN, CLARENCE A. TOBY, EDRIC B. SMITH, and MAX BEDACHT, an indictment similar to that in the WHITNEY case was returned. The various defendants secured separate trials. The indictment in this case indicated that CONDON had been a witness before the Grand Jury as had FRANZ ROEPCKE, RICHARD NETHING, WILLIAM KYLE, and EDWARD R. ALVERSON. The eight trials resulting from the splitting of the trials of the eight defendants mentioned in the indictment in case No. 7476 contained subpoenas for CONDON in all but two of the cases which involved SESSIONS and RAGSDALE, who pleaded guilty. The minutes of these trials give no indication of the nature of CONDON's testimony although in each instance they indicate that he was sworn and examined as a prosecution witness. One of these subpoenas was issued to CONDON reflecting his address as the Tribune Building. This is the building where the Oakland Tribune, a daily newspaper, is published by the father of U. S. Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND of California.

Each of the indictments indicated that the Criminal Syndicalism complained of in the indictments had occurred in a meeting at Loring Hall, Oakland, when the Socialist Labor Party decided to organize as a branch of the Communist Labor Party and to send delegates to a convention of that Party in Chicago. This meeting was held on November 9, 1919.

RALPH B. HOYT, presently a Judge in the Superior Court of Alameda County, whose name appeared in the court records as participating in these trials, informed that he had been an aide in the District Attorney's office at the time of the WHITNEY and WEILER trials. (The case involving WEILER and the eight defendants is referred to hereafter by the persons interviewed as the WEILER trials because he was the first named defendant in the indictment.) Mr. HOYT stated it was his recollection that ED CONDON had been a cub reporter for either the POST-ENQUIRER or the OAKLAND TRIBUNE. He was not certain of the identity of CONDON's employer. HOYT recalled that CONDON had acted as a prosecution witness in several of the trials involving WHITNEY and defendants in the case against WEILER and others. HOYT's only recollection of the nature of this testimony was to the effect that CONDON had testified as

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to his presence at the meeting and the proceedings there. He was unable to elaborate on the proceedings as described by CONDON in his testimony.

HOYT recalled definitely that CONDON had testified for the defense concerning an alleged conversation with a Police Inspector FENTON THOMPSON. CONDON had testified that in a conversation with FENTON THOMPSON, THOMPSON had told him of removing a red piano cover and draping it on a flag pole with an American flag in such a way that the cover was over the flag. According to CONDON's testimony as recalled by HOYT, FENTON THOMPSON had informed CONDON in this conversation that he had draped the piano cover over the flag prior to staging the raid at Loring Hall in which WHITNEY and the eight defendants in the WEILER case were arrested. HOYT recalled that Police Inspector FENTON THOMPSON had thereafter taken the stand in each of the trials where CONDON had testified concerning this "framed evidence" to vigorously deny having so conversed with CONDON or having arranged the evidence prior to the raid.

HOYT stated that throughout his career as an Assistant and as the District Attorney in Alameda County he had had numerous dealings with FENTON THOMPSON, who for a period subsequent to these trials was Chief of Police in Oakland, California. In all of these transactions, according to HOYT, THOMPSON had been found to be absolutely truthful and reliable, and HOYT seemed to be convinced in his own mind that THOMPSON had not arranged this evidence as CONDON had testified, and HOYT observed that had THOMPSON ever engaged in any such activity he would certainly not have disclosed it to a "cub reporter". HOYT claimed to feel that as a result of his opinion of THOMPSON's veracity that CONDON must have perjured himself by testifying as he did. Mr. HOYT observed that if the facts had been as CONDON testified he thought it was quite significant that the defense had learned of this material prior to the occasion of the trial. According to Mr. HOYT, it would have been necessary for CONDON to have been in communication with either the defendants or their counsel in order that they would have known to question him concerning this alleged conversation with Inspector THOMPSON.

Mr. HOYT was unable to definitely state where a transcript of the testimony in these trials could be located although he was certain that such a transcript had been taken inasmuch as it was well understood that these cases would be appealed. Mr. HOYT mentioned that he had recently contacted the District Attorney of Alameda County, FRANK COAKLEY in an effort to locate such a transcript. On that occasion, Mr. COAKLEY had been unable

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to locate such a transcript in the files of the District Attorney's office. Mr. HOYT observed that a certified copy of the transcript should be available in the records of the District Court of Appeals and also in the California State Supreme Court records inasmuch as these cases were appealed by the defendants through the District Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court of the State of California.

Mr. HOYT also suggested that JOHN L. CALKINS, JR., who is presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, had been Assistant District Attorney in Alameda County and had been quite active in the preparation of the WHITNEY case as well as having assisted the other Deputy District Attorneys in the handling of the eight trials which grew out of the WEILER case.

GEORGE J. HELMS, 445 Beverly, San Leandro, California, advised he had been the investigator for the District Attorney's office during the WHITNEY and WEILER trials. HELMS stated that at that time all necessary police work in connection with cases arising in the City of Oakland was handled by the Oakland Police Department and he, according to his recollection, had not interviewed or had any other dealings with EDWARD CONDON.

CHARLES WADE SNOOK, 804 Central Bank Building, Oakland, California, was listed as the Deputy District Attorney who handled the presentation of the state's case in the trials of JAMES H. DOLSEN and JOHN G. WEILER. Upon being contacted, SNOOK informed that he had recently observed a photograph of Dr. EDWARD U. CONDON in the Oakland papers and that this photograph had brought back to his memory the trials in which CONDON had appeared as a witness. SNOOK stated he was positive that the CONDON who is presently Director of the National Bureau of Standards is identical with the EDWARD CONDON who testified in the WHITNEY and WEILER cases. SNOOK related that after reading the newspaper article pertaining to CONDON he obtained his original trial notes for the cases against WEILER and DOLSEN and refreshed his recollection of the testimony of CONDON as it appeared in these trials. He also contacted Judge EZRA DE SOTO and Judge RALPH B. HOYT concerning their possible recollections of CONDON and thereafter wrote a letter under date of March 3, 1948, to the Honorable WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, U. S. Senator from California.

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Mr. SNOOK exhibited his copy of this letter to the Agents. It was found to be the copy of the letter quoted in Washington Field letter to the Bureau dated March 9, 1948. Mr. SNOOK informed that this letter gave a concise but complete summary of his recollection of the participation of Dr. CONDON in the WHITNEY and WEILER trials.

From SNOOK's trial notes in the WEILER and DOLSEN cases, each of which was an individual case arising out of the indictment of WEILER and the other above-named defendants, SNOOK was able to report that CONDON had testified in each of these trials that on November 9, 1919, he was at a meeting of the Socialist Labor Party of Oakland when it was determined that the Communist Labor Party of California should be organized. CONDON testified that there were approximately 100 people present at the meeting in Loring Hall in Oakland. CONDON described the hall and the contents of the room in which the meeting was held. He told of a case with a glass cover in which there were contained literature and pamphlets. CONDON testified to having purchased some of the literature. He mentioned, according to Mr. SNOOK's trial notes, specifically having purchased a song, the title of which was not available; a copy of the manifesto of the Third International; and the book "Sabotage" by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN. The trial notes indicated that CONDON also testified concerning other literature but it was not identified nor could Mr. SNOOK recall any details concerning the other items.

Mr. SNOOK's notes contained references also to the Grand Jury testimony given by CONDON. This testimony was before the Grand Jury which returned the indictments against WHITNEY, WEILER, and the other seven defendants. From the trial notes it appears that CONDON's testimony before the Grand Jury told the purpose of the meeting at Loring Hall. Mr. SNOOK recalled that CONDON's testimony had related the purpose as being the formation of the Communist Labor Party of California to be a branch of the Communist Labor Party of the United States. The notes indicated that CONDON testified in detail concerning the activities of the meeting. He testified as to the appointment of committees and the singing of songs.

CONDON continued his testimony, reporting that MAX BEDACHT had made a speech, praising the work of the International Workers of the World in the revolutionary field. BEDACHT was alleged to have stated that the Communist Party was not one-half so radical as the Communist Labor Party they were trying to organize at the meeting before which he spoke. BEDACHT also expressed a desire to have propaganda for the Communist Labor Party printed locally because the freight rates for propaganda printed in the eastern part of the United States were prohibitive. CONDON testified that

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BEDACHT had spoken of the necessity for the use of machine guns, bombs, and other violence to achieve the ends desired by the Communist Labor Party. CONDON also testified that BEDACHT had admitted in his speech that the Communist Labor Party would not be able to achieve its aims through the use of normal elective procedures or through the use of the polls. CONDON testified to having had lunch with the Press and Propaganda Committee of the newly-formed Communist Labor Party of California.

Mr. SNOOK was relatively certain that CONDON at the time of his attendance at the meeting in November, 1919 had been a reporter for the POST-ENQUIRER inasmuch as his notes reflected that CONDON had testified to having left his employment with the POST-ENQUIRER because he did not desire to write any unfavorable articles about FRANZ ROEPCKE. The notes contained no further reference to ROEPCKE; however, Mr. SNOOK was of the opinion that ROEPCKE had originally invited CONDON to attend the meeting at Loring Hall. SNOOK had no further information concerning any connection between CONDON and ROEPCKE. It is noted that the indictments in both the WHITNEY and WEILER cases indicate that FRANZ ROEPCKE was a witness as was CONDON before the Grand Jury. There is no indication contained in the Superior Court files to reflect the nature of ROEPCKE's testimony.

SNOOK told of CONDON's testimony concerning the draping of a red cloth over the American flag in Loring Hall, as mentioned above by Mr. HOYT and as indicated in SNOOK's letter to U. S. Senator KNOWLAND. SNOOK stated that his recollection of this testimony was rather vague and he was not certain whether CONDON had claimed to have observed some action by the police with regard to this piece of red cloth or whether CONDON testified that one of the police officers had told him, CONDON, of the draping of this cloth over the American flag.

SNOOK advised that although EDWARD CONDON was used as a prosecution witness, it was never established to his satisfaction that CONDON's motives in attending the meeting were as he testified, namely, that he had attended the gathering as a result of curiosity, and in an effort to obtain a story for his newspaper. Further, Mr. SNOOK related that CONDON's testimony, concerning the alleged preparation of the evidence by the police inspectors, particularly the flag-draping incident, did not appear to have any noticeable effect on the jurors. SNOOK suggested that this might have been because of the excellent reputation enjoyed by Police Inspector FENTON THOMPSON.

The court records indicated that EZRA DECOTO was District Attorney in Alameda County during the WHITNEY and WEILER trials. As a result of efforts to contact Mr. DECOTO, who is now a Judge in the Superior Court of Alameda County, it was ascertained that Judge DECOTO is at Palm Springs, California, for a vacation and will not return to Oakland until March 29, 1948.

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The following information was suggested to Supervisor COYNE as presenting itself:

The certified transcript of the Whitney and Weiler trials should be available in the files of the District Court of Appeals and in the California State Supreme Court, both in San Francisco. Supervisor COYNE agreed that it was desirable to examine these transcripts, if they could be reviewed discreetly.

Mr. HOYT had suggested that JOHN U. CALKINS, JR., presently a practicing attorney in San Francisco, had been Assistant District Attorney during the Whitney and Weiler trials, and also that CALKINS may have a copy of the transcript in his own files. Mr. HOYT mentioned that CALKINS was a reliable individual who had been a lieutenant colonel in the Army during World War 2 and is at present a general in the California State Guard. Mr. COYNE suggested that CALKINS be discreetly interviewed, in the event nothing derogatory is contained in the San Francisco files, concerning his recollection of CONDON's participation and testimony in these cases.

Mr. HOYT had suggested that District Attorney FRANK COAKLEY of Alameda County has voluminous files pertaining to the Whitney and Weiler cases. It was pointed out to Mr. COYNE that District Attorney COAKLEY is a very reliable individual and a close personal contact of Special Agent in Charge KIMBALL. Mr. COYNE suggested that an examination of the District Attorney's files pertaining to the Whitney and Weiler cases be made.

The letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated March 9, 1948 requested verification of CONDON's employment as a newspaper reporter with the Oakland "Post-Enquirer." It was recalled to Mr. COYNE that there seems to be a discrepancy as to CONDON's employment, there being some indication that he may have been employed by the "Oakland Tribune," which paper is owned and published by the father of United States Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND of California. Mr. COYNE stated that if CONDON's employment appears in the transcript of the Whitney or Weiler cases, no contact would be necessary with either the Oakland "Post-Enquirer" or the "Oakland Tribune."

Mr. HOYT had also suggested that ROBERT TRACY, present Chief of the Oakland, California, Police Department, had been in the District Attorney's office of Alameda County when the Whitney and Weiler cases were being prosecuted. Mr. HOYT also observed that TRACY, as present Chief of Police, would know of any records available concerning reports made by Inspectors FENTON THOMPSON and WILLIAM KYLE of the Oakland Police Department in connection with the Whitney and Weiler cases. It is noted that both THOMPSON and KYLE are now deceased. It was

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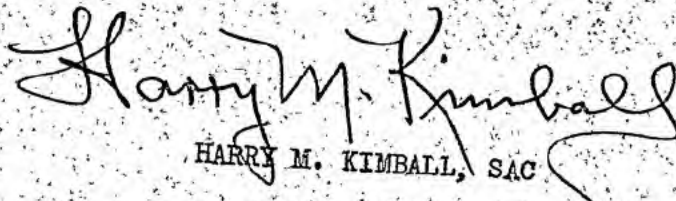
pointed out to Mr. COYNE that experience has shown that records of the Oakland Police Department, except within the past few years, are notoriously poor and incomplete. Mr. COYNE stated that the Bureau had no objection to a contact with TRACY, if it appeared that he could furnish anything of value.

The court records reflected that in addition to Mr. SNOOK and Mr. HOYT, who were deputy district attorneys during the Whitney and Weiler trials, the present Governor of California, EARL WARREN, A. A. ROGERS, and MYRON HARRIS were also deputy district attorneys who participated in these cases. Both Mr. ROGERS and Mr. HARRIS are presently practicing attorneys in Oakland, California. Mr. COYNE stated that unless the Bureau subsequently requested a contact with Governor WARREN, ROGERS, and HARRIS, no contact should be made at present.

Inquiry was made of Mr. COYNE as to the advisability of requesting the Los Angeles Office to interview Judge EZRA DE COTO at Palm Springs, California; Mr. COYNE stated that no action should be taken in this regard unless further advise was received from the Bureau.

Mr. COYNE instructed that this case receive continuous attention, and that he be advised telephonically of the results of the added investigation at the earliest possible moment. This will be done.

Very truly yours,


HARRY M. KIMBALL, SAC

HMK:emb
100-27737
cc Washington Field (file 62-4108)